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THE
EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

OF THE
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

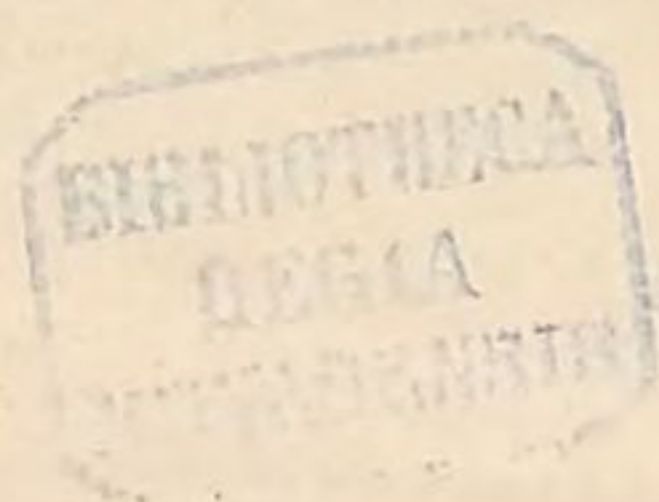
FOR THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

1891-'92.

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

Volume 1.—Nos. 1 to 40, inclusive, except Nos. 5 and 8.
Volume 2.—Nos. 5, 153, and 157.
Volume 3.—No. 8.
Volume 4.—No. 41, parts 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Volume 5.—Nos. 42 to 83, inclusive.
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Volume 7.—No. 149.

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TO

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OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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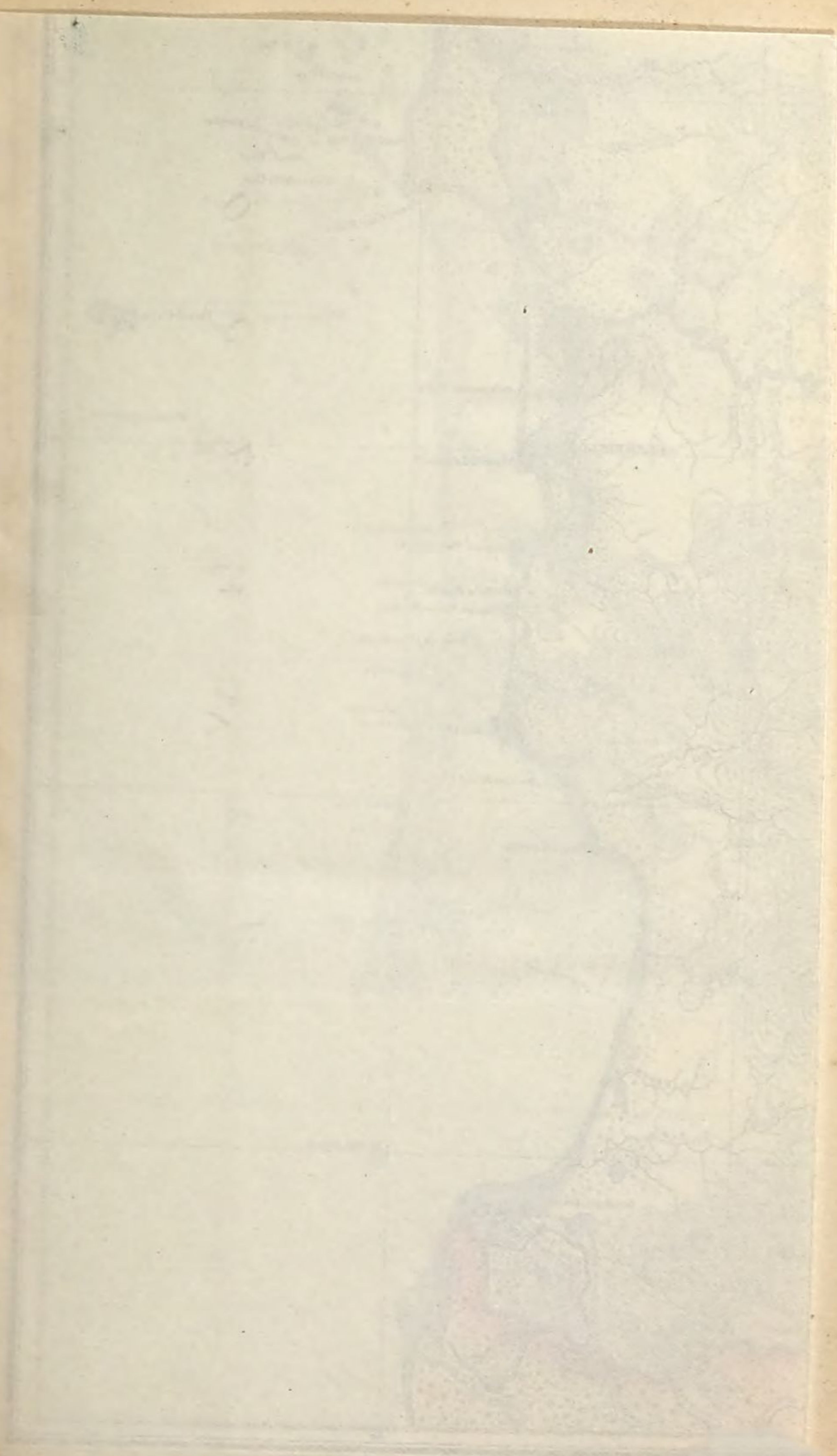
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52D CONGRESS, }
1st Session. }

SENATE.

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WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

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1892.

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BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
NO. 2 LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

Director.—CLINTON FURBISH.
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The above list includes all the publications of the Bureau to December 15, 1893. *Orders for copies based on the above will not be noticed.*

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Import Duties of Colombia.	Manual de las Repúblicas Americanas, 1891.
Import Duties of Venezuela.	Monthly Bulletin, October, 1893.
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GOVERNMENT PALACE, MANAGUA.

Chapter I.

GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Nicaragua, from the fact that it offers a ready means of communication between the two great oceans, holds an important position among the Central American Republics. Its territory is comprised between the limits of $10^{\circ} 41'$ and 15° north latitude, and $83^{\circ} 15'$ and $87^{\circ} 40'$ west longitude from Greenwich. The boundaries are: on the east, the Caribbean Sea; on the south, the Republic of Costa Rica; on the west, the Pacific Ocean, and on the north, the Republic of Honduras. It contains about 40,000 square miles, or an area nearly equal to that comprised in the combined territories of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. In shape, it resembles an isosceles triangle, the base of which is the Caribbean coast and the apex the cone of the volcano of Cosigüina, on the bay of Fonseca.

The boundary between Nicaragua and Costa Rica was long in dispute, but was defined by a treaty between the two Republics, which was concluded on April 15, 1858. The claim having been made by Nicaragua that this treaty was not valid, the question was submitted to the arbitration of President Cleveland, who made an award on March 22, 1888. This decision, accepted by both parties, declared the treaty to be valid, and gave interpretations of all doubtful points.

The Caribbean coast of Nicaragua measures about 300 miles from north to south. Of this extent, 150 miles is comprised in the Mosquito Reservation, the limits of which, as settled by the treaty of 1860, are inclosed in a line commencing at the mouth

of the river Rama, in the Caribbean Sea, thence up the midcourse of that river to its source, and from such source due west to the meridian of $84^{\circ} 15'$ longitude west from Greenwich; thence due north up the said meridian to the river Hueso, and down the midcourse of that river to the sea, and thence southerly along the shore of the Caribbean Sea to the point of commencement, at the mouth of the river Rama. This territory contains about 7,000 square miles of the richest, most fertile, and valuable part of Central America.

The ports of entry on the Atlantic side are San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, as it was named by the English; Cabo de Gracias á Dios, and Bluefields. The port of San Juan del Norte was formerly a splendid harbor, having 30 feet of water at low tide, but in 1855 the river San Juan burst through its left bank near the Colorado and discharged a large portion of its water into that stream. Consequently the harbor at its mouth, no longer experiencing the scouring effects of the quantity of water that had formerly poured into it, began to fill with muddy deposits until it became so silted up as to be useless. Since the Nicaragua Canal Company selected it as their Atlantic terminus, they have built a breakwater, and by this means, combined with powerful dredges, have so improved the harbor that ocean steamers are again able to enter, and it will soon be fit to receive the largest vessels. The port of Gracias á Dios was also in former times an excellent harbor, but now has scarcely 15 feet of water at the deepest place. Vessels have to cast anchor at some distance outside the bar, and therefore the landing of passengers and merchandise is difficult, and in some cases attended with danger.

In consequence of the great development of the trade in bananas and other tropical fruits, and the establishment of regular lines of steamers from the United States, Bluefields is assuming a position of importance as a port. The lagoon has an area of 100 square miles and in some parts has considerable depth, although

it suffers from the deposit of sediment brought down by the Bluefields or Mico and other smaller rivers which empty into it.

The Pacific coast of Nicaragua is about 200 miles in length, from the Gulf of Fonseca to the bay of Salinas. The water is deep close to the shore, while neither reefs nor shoals render navigation dangerous, and the volcanic peaks, visible at a distance of many miles, form admirable landmarks for the guidance of navigators. The heavy swell of the mighty Pacific rolls in high on the sandy beach and forms a constant heavy surf, called by the natives "La Tasca," affording splendid facilities for sea bathing.

The bay of Fonseca, of which Nicaragua possesses a share with the neighboring republics of Salvador and Honduras, is the finest port on the entire western coast of America. It contains several good interior harbors, and has the appearance of having once been an inland lake, like those of Nicaragua and Managua, which has been opened to the ocean by some mighty convulsion of nature which has torn asunder its rocky barrier and left an outlet 18 miles in width. The southern shore of this great bay, which belongs to Nicaragua, is about 25 miles in length. Here, a wide creek or inlet called "El Estero Real" extends some 50 miles into the interior. At 30 miles from its mouth, it is 3 fathoms in depth. Whenever the Interoceanic Railroad of Honduras is completed to La Brea, on the bay of Fonseca, this inlet will form an admirable avenue of commerce between it and Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan ports of entry on the Pacific side are Corinto and San Juan del Sur. The harbor of Corinto is one of the best-protected ports on the coast. It is a part of the ancient port of Realejo, which was in former times one of the best in Spanish America, but has now become shallow and in many places overgrown with mangrove trees. Corinto is the terminus of the railroad from Lake Managua and is regularly visited by the Pacific Mail Company's steamers. Brito is not a port of entry, but has been selected as the Pacific terminus of the Nicaragua Canal, and

will be thoroughly improved and adapted by the company to accommodate the immense traffic which it expects to receive.

San Juan del Sur has a small but deep and safe harbor, with an entrance about half a mile in width between piles of rock more than 400 feet in height. It was brought into prominence from 1851 to 1855 as the Pacific port of the Nicaragua transit line, by way of the lake and San Juan River from the Caribbean coast, by which many thousands of American passengers traveled to reach the Eldorado of California.

The bay of Salinas forms a beautiful, deep port, nearly circular in shape, embracing an area of about 8 square miles. The center of this bay marks the western terminus of the boundary line between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The topographical features of Nicaragua are largely determined by two mountain ranges, which traverse the Republic in a general direction from northwest to southeast. The western or coast range commences in the high regions of Guatemala, and extending through Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua terminates in the great knot or group of Costa Rican mountains. It follows the general direction of the coast at a distance from the sea varying from 10 to 20 miles, to which fact it is due that there are no considerable streams discharging from that slope into the Pacific Ocean. This is the principal line of volcanic energy and is marked by the volcanoes of Cosigüina, 3,000 feet in height, which has been inactive since its tremendous eruption in 1835; Madera, 4,590 feet; Ometepe, 5,747 feet; Mombacho, 4,583 feet; Masaya, 2,972 feet; Momotombo, 6,121 feet, and El Viejo, 6,256 feet, all these altitudes being calculated from the surface of the surrounding country and not from the sea level. There are also many other lesser volcanic peaks, some of them showing evidences of recent activity and others which bear no signs of even comparatively late eruptions and of which no traditions of such energy are extant.

The eastern range enters Nicaragua from Honduras and extends in a general southeastern direction until it reaches the San Juan River, at a point about 50 miles from its mouth. It sends out numerous spurs and extensions towards the Caribbean Sea. Between these flow the many rivers and streams that abundantly irrigate the country on their way to the coast. Between these two ranges, lies the great interior basin, comprising an area of nearly 300 miles in length by 100 wide, in which are situated the two beautiful lakes which form such important features in the physical geography and economic conditions of the Republic.

Lake Nicaragua, the ancient "Cocibolca," the largest of these, is about 92 miles in length by 34 in width. It varies considerably in depth, from 83 feet in places to 12 in others. On its northwestern shore, stands the ancient city of Granada, long the rival of Leon for the site of the national capital. A few miles from Granada, is the extinct volcanic peak of Mombacho. Forty miles distant, and near the same shore, is the city of Rivas, built on or near the site of the aboriginal capital. The lake receives the waters of the Rio Frio, which has its source in Costa Rica, and of several smaller streams. Its outlet is the river San Juan, flowing to the Caribbean Sea, the waters of which and part of its bed will be utilized to form the interoceanic canal. There are several islands in the lake, the largest of which is Ometepe, where the two volcanic peaks of Ometepe and Madera form conspicuous objects in the scenery. This island has two towns and is inhabited by a considerable Indian population.

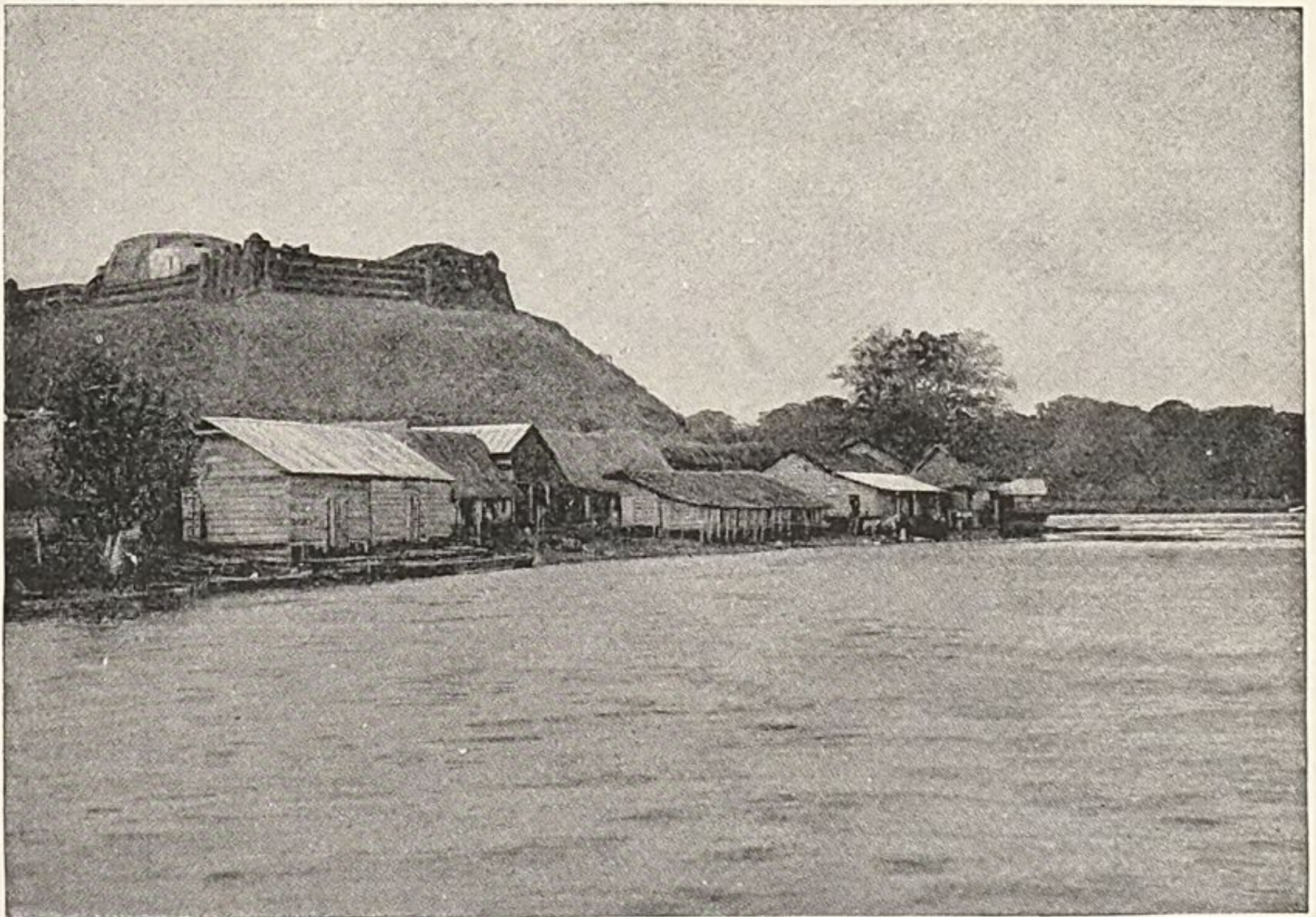
Lake Managua is about 32 miles long by 16 in width. Its level is about 134 feet above the sea, or 24 feet above Lake Nicaragua. Two points jut out into it from opposite sides, near its center, and give it somewhat the shape of the figure 8. It is not so deep as Lake Nicaragua, but a line of five steamers is now employed on its waters to accommodate the constantly increasing traffic between Momotombo, the terminus of the railroad from

Corinto, on the Pacific coast, and Managua, the capital of the Republic, which is situated on the southern shore of the lake. The towns of Mateare and Tipitapa are also on its southern shore.

The fluvial system of Nicaragua lies almost entirely to the eastward of the mountain ranges and consists of numerous rivers, varying in volume according to the length of their course. The principal are the Coco or Wauks, the Rio Grande, the Bluefields or Mico, and the San Juan. The Coco, towards the Honduran frontier, is about 300 miles in length. It was named Wauks by the English mahogany-cutters, who had settlements on its banks. It has also been known by various other names. Although it receives the waters of numerous streams, as it runs through a narrow valley, it does not carry a volume of water proportionate to its length. It flows into the Caribbean sea near Cape Gracias á Dios.

The Rio Grande or Matagalpa River rises in the Sierra de Guagualí in the department of Matagalpa. It receives in its course the waters of many streams and of several considerable rivers. For a distance of 100 miles from the sea it averages 300 yards in width and 15 feet in depth, and would be navigable for vessels of considerable size, and would form a magnificent avenue for commerce and immigration if it were not for the bar at its mouth, which is very dangerous and seldom carries more than 8 feet of water. It was at this point that Columbus lost a boat and its crew, and this circumstance gave to it the name of "El Rio del Desastre." The deepening of the water on the bar would not be a difficult or very expensive undertaking, and there is no doubt that, in the near future, it will be done, and this fine river opened to the commerce of the world. The whole length of the river is about 230 miles.

The Bluefields River, or, as it is sometimes called, the Mico or Escondido, has its source in the mountains of the Department of Chontales. Its general course is from west to east. It receives



ANCIENT CASTLE ON SAN JUAN RIVER.

the waters of many rivers and streams of more or less importance and flows through a region covered with magnificent forests. It is a beautiful river, and for a distance of about 65 miles, from Bluefields to the Boca de Rama, large steamers running to Galveston, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston ascend without difficulty, and, when the contemplated deepening at the bar has been carried out, ocean vessels of large draft will be able to reach the same point. It discharges into the Bluefields lagoon, a landlocked and well-protected harbor.

The San Juan River is the most important water course in Central America, as it forms the outlet through which are discharged the waters of the great hydraulic system of Lake Nicaragua, from which circumstance it was named by the Spaniards "El Desaguadero." Its navigation is interrupted by rapids and rocks at several points. It was, however, used for some years by the small steamboats of the transit company to carry passengers and freight between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. It is now again brought, and more prominently than ever, to the notice of the world as the scene of operations of the Nicaragua Canal Company, who will use its waters as a part of their system of interoceanic communication.

There are several islands near the Caribbean coast, the most important of which are St. Andrews, Old Providence, and Great and Little Corn Islands. These two latter have been claimed by the Mosquito authorities; but, as the treaty of 1860 defines the Caribbean coast line as the limit of the reservation, the Nicaraguan Government has ignored their claim and established a post on the Great Corn Island and placed an official in charge. This island is situated about 38 miles from Bluefields and 82 from San Juan del Norte. Banana and cocoanut growing are the industries that are rendering these islands valuable.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

When the "kingdom" of Guatemala was definitely organized, in 1568, Nicaragua formed one of its five provinces and was in turn divided into seven departments, called Realejo, Granada, Nicaragua, Matagalpa, Monimbo, Chontales, and Quezaltepeque. Under the ordinances published by Charles III in 1778, the province of Nicaragua was divided into five political divisions, León, Matagalpa, Realejo, Subtiaba, and Nicoya.

The Republic is now divided into twelve departments: Chinandega, León, Managua, Masaya, Granada, Carazo, Rivas, Chontales, Matagalpa, Jinotega, Nueva Segovia, and Esteli.

Nicaragua, enjoying all the richest gifts of nature, presenting an ever-varying panorama of mountain and valley, broad plains, and fertile valleys, forest and pasture land, lake and river, with a productive soil and salubrious climate, provided conditions eminently favorable for sustaining a vast population and bringing together great communities of the aboriginal people. That this was the case, is amply proved by the testimony of the ancient chroniclers. As was asserted by Las Casas, it was one of the best-peopled countries of Central America.

Those same early historians tell us how its inhabitants were decimated by war, slavery, torture, and pestilence until but a remnant remained of its once teeming population. Indeed, so rapidly were they reduced in numbers that, in the year 1586, negro slavery was introduced by Governor Diego de Artieda to supply the demand for laborers, and it continued to be a legalized institution until April, 1824, when it was abolished by act of the Congress of the Republic of Central America, and the owners were compensated by the payment of the money value of their slaves.

The present population of the Republic, according to the census of 1890, is 360,000 inhabitants (16,200 white, 198,000 Indians, 1,800 negroes, and 144,000 of mixed races), little more than 8 to the square mile. How inadequate this is for the development of

the resources of the country and how much smaller than the number it would comfortably maintain, may be estimated by a comparison with the population of four Commonwealths of the United States which closely correspond in area to Nicaragua, viz: Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, which contain, on the same space of the earth's surface, nearly 4,000,000 of inhabitants. In Nicaragua, as throughout Central America, females exceed the males in number.

The Indians, who form the bulk of the laboring inhabitants, are docile and industrious, and form an excellent rural population, free to labor for their own benefit or for others, as their inclination or interest may dictate. Most of the people in the rural districts live in towns and villages, necessitating, in many instances, a journey of several miles to and from their field of labor. This has arisen largely from the necessity for mutual protection during times of disturbance through which the country has passed. This fact frequently induces travelers when passing through the country to estimate the population to be even more scanty than it really is, as they may pass, at times, many miles without seeing a house and meeting but few people.

Many schemes have been from time to time proposed to secure immigration, but none have yet proved successful on any considerable scale; but, while the Government has been seeking a solution of the problem, the march of events has steadily tended to show that it will settle itself as soon as facilities are provided for transporting the products of the country to the ports of the Atlantic seaboard and the improvement of the ports by deepening the bars at the mouths of the rivers is effected. Whenever these conditions are fulfilled, giving access to the markets of the world for the products of their labor, immigrants will flow in as they have done in other parts of Central and South America.

Chapter II.

GEOLOGY, MINERALS, AND MINING.*

Geologically, Nicaragua may be divided into five zones, differing from each other in many characteristics.

The first or central division extends from southwest to northeast in direction. Its rocks are composed of granite, gneiss, sandstone, porphyry, slate, quartzite, limestone, and hornblende, and it contains large deposits of titanite iron ore and graphite. The Laurentian rocks occupy the center of the northern part of the division, while rocks of later age overlie them on the west and east. Devonian rocks rest unconformably upon the Silurian. They consist of marls, coarse and gritty shale, and red sandstone. These rocks resemble those of Scotland more closely than similar formations in the State of New York. In parts of this division are many fissures or lodes, frequently having walls of diabase or diorite, or one of these and slate, which have gold deposited in them, or they include veins of the ores of silver, tin, nickel, antimony, arsenic, etc. In a few places platinum, iridium, and osmium are found in creeks, mixed with the gangue of mineral veins, from which they have been removed by erosion and transported to the creeks by ancient glacial action or water. Many of these veins are very rich in the precious metals.

A few of the peaks on these mountain ranges are the highest in Nicaragua, from 6,500 to 6,700 feet above the ocean level. At several places in the mountains are areas of nearly flat table-lands called "mesas," from 9 to 20 square miles in superficial dimensions.

* For recent developments in mining in Nicaragua, see report of U. S. Consul Newell, Appendix E.

They are inclosed almost completely by peaks and ridges, which rise to a height of from 100 to 500 feet, and have nearly perpendicular external walls, intersected in places by cañons through which the rain waters find their way to the streams which flow into the Caribbean Sea. A few ancient extinct volcanic cones and fissures can be seen, and some mineral springs are found, having temperatures of from 131° to 215° F.

The second division is a narrow annex on the east of the division just described, and extends to within about 100 miles of the Caribbean coast. Its mountain system is monogenetic, forming isolated cones, short ridges, and long valleys, all from 1,000 to 2,800 feet above sea level. There are many dry beds of ancient rivers, traceable for many miles, along which are small hills. Those near the old river, north of the river Prinzapulca, consist of iron clay slates and partly stratified fragments of chlorite and talcose slates; quartz, pebbles, sands, and occasionally clays, interspersed with numerous small and a few large particles of gold. Fifteen miles north of the Indian village of Wylowas, on the Prinzapulca River, the old river channel and its valleys contain very rich gold placers. Another large placer, very rich in gold, is found in the bed of a pre-glacial river, on the southeast side of and near the river Eas, a confluent of the river Tooma. Among the rocks of this division are Lower Carboniferous limestones, Permian magnesian limestones, red sandstones, and variegated shales. In the Laramie, brown coal or lignite is found, and in the Cretaceous formations, volitic rocks and clays, gypsum, salt, and slightly metamorphosed sandstones. At several places mountain limestone of the Lower Carboniferous forms the outcropping eastern margin of the rocks. At some localities there are long groups of hills and ridges which are evidently terminal moraines referable to a glacial epoch in Nicaragua contemporaneous with a similar era in North America. Numerous mineral springs have been discovered in this uninhabited part of Nicaragua. The waters are cool, except in one case, where the water has a temperature of 120° F.

The delta-shaped area of all the east-flowing rivers forms the third division. It comprises about 15,000 square miles, or 75 miles from east to west and about 200 miles from north to south on the seacoast. This part of the coast has subsided until within the past few years, and the ancient coast line was formerly far to the eastward of its present position. Recently, its elevation appears to have recommenced. Formerly, corals grew nearly into the mouths of the rivers Matagalpa, Escondido, and others. Now, the tops of their branches are dead, and the muddy river waters that killed them are distinguishable several miles seaward.

The fourth division lies on the western side of the first. It has for its western limit the foot of the mountain ridges which extend to near the margin of lakes Nicaragua and Managua, and extends from the lakes northwestward to about latitude $13^{\circ} 15'$ north. Formations of the following ages occur in this as well as in the second division:

Recent.—Submerged forests, clay, peat, marl, volcanic tufas, stratified sand and ashes, and uncompacted volcanic ashes.

Pleistocene.—Terrace beaches and deposits, metamorphosed rock-walled gulches, erratic boulders, striated rocks, moraines, volcanic tufas and agglomerates, and alluvial conglomerates.

Pliocene.—Lignites, loams, and flinty shingle.

Miocene.—Greenish marly limestones, clay, fresh-water marly limestone, and sandstones.

Eocene.—Limestones, clay, fresh-water marly limestones, and sandstones.

Mesozoic.—Oölitic flinty limestones, conglomerates and slates, bluish marly clays, greenish sandstones, pebbly sandstones, gypsum, salt beds, bituminous earths, and marls.

Permian.—Magnesian limestones, variegated shales, red sandstones, and lignite.

Carboniferous.—Coal, mostly anthracite in character, sandstone, and limestone.

There are ancient volcanic fissures in this division, but the rocks filling them are rapidly disintegrating. They are not distinctly outlined in many places, but are partly covered by eruptions from

more recent volcanoes. Several large springs, having a temperature of 158° to 212° F., flow from the foot of the mountains in the northwestern part of this division. They usually contain large percentages of alkalis. This division is very interesting, and wonderfully varied in its stratification, lithology, mineralogy, and mineral springs.

The fifth division embraces the northwestern and southwestern parts of Nicaragua, including lakes Nicaragua and Managua, which were once part of the Cenozoic ocean; also several small lakes in the craters of extinct volcanoes. Some of these contain pure or slightly alkaline water, as Masaya, Apoyo, Tiscapa, etc. Others contain large amounts of sulphur and alkalis, as Nejapa (which gives iodine reactions and possesses in a remarkable degree the property of preserving and strengthening animal membrane, tissues, etc.), Asososca, and others. The northwestern part of this division extends to near the Gulf of Fonseca. Its rocks are paleozoic. It is intersected by many lodes, generally running from northeast to southwest, which contain gold as the principal metal, but those passing into granite rocks, or between granite and gneiss and shales, have as their principal metal silver, tin, or manganese. The gangue of all these veins is quartz and magnesian slates, and their walls are granite or gneiss, or one of these on one side and shales on the other, excepting a few of the gold-bearing veins, which have walls of diabase or diorite. Some of the most valuable mineral veins in the southern part of this division have been largely faulted and disturbed.

The western and southwestern parts of this division, with the exception of a few low hills, are composed to great depths of matter ejected from the line of volcanic fissures and cones which pass through or appear above it. On this erupted mass, are situated all the large towns and cities in Nicaragua excepting Matagalpa and Jinotega; and more than seven-tenths of the population of the country reside in the towns, fertile valleys, and mountain slopes of

this vicinity. In several places, the darker and more easily melted minerals, basalt, dolorite, andesite, and black scoriæ have been transported by water to greater distances from the volcanoes than the lighter-colored and more acidic minerals, pumice, obsidian, trachyte, light-colored scoriæ, and rhyolite.

MINES AND MINING LAWS.

The northern part of this division, in the department of Segovia, contains many mines, and some that were once famous; and there is no doubt that, under conditions of peace and good government, the influx of capital and labor will, before long, make this one of the richest mining regions in Central America. Chontales is a very rich mining district, where mines are now in active operation which have contributed in no small degree to augment the wealth of the Republic. Matagalpa is also very rich in minerals, requiring only capital and improved means of transportation to develop a great mining interest.

The code of mining laws of Nicaragua is a very voluminous document, forming a book of 112 pages, published in the year 1877. It is based upon the old Spanish mining laws, but is very liberal in its provisions.

The most important part of this Code (*Código de minería*) was published in English in the chapter "Nicaragua," of Bulletin No. 40, of the Bureau of the American Republics, "Mines and Mining Laws of Latin America". This chapter is reprinted in full, at the end of this Hand Book, as Appendix D.

Mining machinery is admitted free of duty, and there are no taxes, either government or municipal, levied on mines. There is no distinction between foreigners and natives in the right to acquire and hold mining property.

Señor Don José D. Gamez, in his "Noticias Geográficas de la República de Nicaragua," which the Nicaraguan Government sent to the Bureau of the American Republics to aid in the prepara-

tion of this Hand Book, refers to the mines of Nicaragua in the following terms:

In the whole of Central America the only country which goes ahead of Nicaragua, as far as mineral wealth is concerned, is the Republic of Honduras.

The vast mountain system which extends to the Atlantic coast, although almost unexplored in this respect, is the great mining region of the country; but independently of it there are the districts of Nueva Segovia and Chontales, which have become celebrated for the gold they yield in abundant quantities.

The mines thus far discovered are very valuable; but the mining industry has not developed in proportion, because of the lack of capital, skilled labor, and convenient means of transportation. This is the reason why few mines have been worked up to this date; but those which have been worked, most of which belong to foreigners, are yielding large profits.

At present only gold mines are worked in Nicaragua. The famous silver mines, which gave such fabulous yieldings in the Sixteenth and the Seventeenth centuries, are no longer in operation. They require larger expenses and a greater knowledge of the subject.

The gold mines of Chontales yield from one-fourth to 2 ounces of gold, from 14 to 20 carats, per ton of 2,000 English pounds of ore. Those of Nuevo Segovia yield from one-half to 3 ounces of gold per ton.

The bad roads of the department of Nueva Segovia render the introduction of mining machinery very difficult, and for this reason no mine which yields less than 1 ounce of gold per ton of ore is worked with profit. Every town, every hill, every mountain, and almost every river in this department, contains gold, or gold and silver, or copper, tin, zinc, antimony, or other metals. Samples of these metals and ores commanded the attention of the world at the Paris Exhibition of 1889. * * *

The total production of gold in Nicaragua can be estimated at 22,754 ounces per year.

Chapter III.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS.

It is a common error among persons unacquainted with the country to suppose that Nicaragua, being, geographically, a tropical country, must suffer from excessive heat, and consequently, is unhealthy for people of northern origin. The truth is that, while on the low lands of the coast and forests of the plains the climate is tropical, in the higher regions it is varied and temperate.

Situated between two great oceans, the country enjoys an insular regularity of temperature, while the absence of mountains toward the Atlantic coast and the broad expanse of its lakes permit the trade winds to sweep across the country and ventilate it so thoroughly as to produce a climate agreeable to the senses and favorable to health.

There are in Nicaragua only two seasons—the wet, called by the natives winter, and the dry, called summer—but on the Atlantic side these seasons are not so well defined. The time of commencement and ending of these varies according to locality. On the eastern coast, the rainy season is from June to December, inclusive; on the Pacific slope the rains commence about the 15th of May and continue until the 15th of November. The climate of the Caribbean coast is much more humid than that of the Pacific side of the mountains. The amount of precipitation at San Juan del Norte during the past year was 29.7 inches. This heavy rainfall and humidity of the atmosphere are largely attributable to the dense forests. As the country is cleared and brought

under cultivation this will doubtless meet with a proportionate diminution, as has been the case in other tropical countries.

Even on the hottest part of this coast, the heat is never oppressive while the trade wind is blowing, but during calms it is very sultry. The climate, however, is anything but unhealthful. The prevailing type of disease appears to be a low form of intermittent fever, mild in its character, and yielding readily to simple remedies. In the majority of cases, where foreigners suffer from it, the cause may be traced to their own imprudence and careless habits of life. With ordinary attention to hygienic laws, and temperance in eating and drinking, there is no reason why any person of good constitution should not enjoy as good health in Nicaragua as in any other part of the world.

A naval officer, who has written on the subject, states that he once commanded a ship of war, with a large crew, that was stationed on the coast for five months, during which time he never had more than four men on the sick list, and not a single death occurred.

The following notes, taken during a more extended residence on this coast, by the same officer, will afford a good idea of the climate and its variations:

January.—Strong breezes from northeast; dry weather; occasional showers, principally during the night.

February.—Squally weather, wind changing from north to east in sudden gusts. This month is sometimes showery, but wind never shifts beyond north or east.

March.—Strong breezes from eastnortheast. Generally, about the 20th, an equinoctial gale may be expected, which generally lasts about three days, with heavy rain, and violent winds from north to northwest. Otherwise, March is a dry month.

April.—Light southeast and south winds, with calms. No rain. Rivers low and lagoons shallow.

May.—Calms; dry weather; winds very light and variable.

June.—Heavy rains, with much thunder and lightning; generally calm, but subject to squalls and sudden gusts of wind.

July.—The same as June, but varied by strong steady breezes from east-northeast to northeast.

August.—The same as the two preceding months, with the addition of heavy squalls of short duration.

September.—Calms and light variable winds, thunder and lightning, with occasional rains.

October.—Northerly winds commence in this month; generally, about the 15th, heavy northerly gales may be expected, with rain and squalls. These may be looked for occasionally between October and January. During a wet norther the weather is chilly and unpleasant, but should it be dry, it is both healthy and invigorating.

November.—Similar weather; plenty of rain. Sometimes the trade wind blows uninterruptedly, and the entire month passes without a norther.

December.—Passing showers, the trade wind blowing strongly, occasionally interrupted by northers.

January, February, March, and April are considered the most healthful months of the year. March and April are the hottest. The thermometer seldom rises above 85° or falls below 70° .

A report published by the Nicaragua Canal Company gives some interesting details as to the healthfulness of the country. It says: "No better proof of the healthfulness of the country can be asked than the practical experience of the men who have been employed in surveys of the route and on actual work of construction thus far accomplished. The surveys were made through dense forests and jungle, where every foot of advance was gained by the use of the ax or machete, and through swamps and streams where the men were often compelled to do their work up to their waists in water. In December, 1887, the engineering expedition under the charge of Mr. Peary, consisting of some forty-five surveyors, including their assistants, and accompanied by about one hundred negroes from Jamaica, landed at Greytown and commenced work. Peary says that, excepting the negroes only five members of the expedition had ever been in tropical climates before, and the rodmen and chainmen of the party were young men just out of college, who had never done a day's work nor slept on the ground a

night in their lives. The rainy season prevailed more than a month beyond the usual period, during which time and for months afterward all the members of the party, engineers and laborers alike, were equally exposed in their tents and in the forests, working sometimes on land, sometimes in the streams and swamps, to all the vicissitudes of the climate. Yet, notwithstanding all this exposure, not only were there no deaths on the expedition, but there was not a single case of serious illness; and those who, at the expiration of their contract, returned to the United States came back in better health and weight than when they went away. Of course, the men were well fed and sanitary rules were strictly enforced, but the results proved the natural salubrity of the climate."

The annual report, for the year 1890, of Dr. J. E. Stubbert, surgeon in chief to the Nicaragua Canal Company, shows the same remarkable immunity from disease and sickness among the employés. The following is the meteorological report of observations taken at the company's headquarters at San Juan del Sur for the year ending December 31, 1890:

Month.	Total rain- fall.	Daily aver- age.	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature.	Average temperature.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>			
January	26.80	.86	81	70	75
February	6.36	.227	80	72	76
March	5.93	.191	81	73	77
April	18.11	.60	78	72	75
May	4.93	.164	80	72	76
June	46.84	1.55	84	74	79
July	52.55	1.69	81	75	78
August	35.72	1.15	81.5	75	78
September	8.14	.27	89.5	75	83
October	24.36	.78	80.5	74	77
November	25.55	.85	82	71	76.5
December	41.65	1.34	81	72	76.5

	<i>Inches.</i>
Average monthly rainfall for the year	24.75
Average daily rainfall for the year	.819
Total rainfall for the year	296.94

In the more elevated regions and on the Pacific slope, the temperature is also very equable, differing a little according to locality,

but preserving a nearly uniform range, during the wet season, of from 75° to 88° F., occasionally sinking to 70° during the night and rising to 90° in the afternoon. During the dry season, the average temperature is less, for although it ranges from 80° to 90° during the day, it falls frequently to 65° or 68° during the night. The sky is cloudless, the fields become parched and dry, and the effect of this season is practically that of a northern winter, checking and destroying ephemeral vegetation, thereby purifying the atmosphere and rendering it the healthiest part of the year. In all the elevated regions of Nicaragua, no sense of oppression or exhaustion is felt, even on the hottest day. The air is so pure and fresh and the radiation of heat so rapid that, even when the direct rays of the sun may be felt to be intolerable, the temperature is pleasant and refreshing in the shade, forming a great contrast in this respect to northern cities, where, at times, it is impossible to escape from the exhausting heat, either in the house or even during the night.

Observations taken during one year at the town of Rivas gave the following results: Mean highest temperature 86° F., mean lowest 71° ; mean average for the year 77° , mean range 15° . The amount of rain which fell from May to November, inclusive, was 90.3 inches; from December to April, inclusive, 7.41 inches; total for the year, 97.44 inches. Hail is almost unknown in Nicaragua, as are also frost and snow, and none of the mountains or volcanic peaks are high enough to be liable to a perpetual or even an occasional covering of snow. Cyclones, hurricanes, and destructive storms, which at certain seasons are so devastating in other countries, never reach this favored land. It is a remarkable fact that in Nicaragua, although the barometer varies in one place or the other according to the altitude, as is natural, in any fixed spot the variation throughout the year is almost inappreciable, so much so as to render it almost useless as an indicator of atmospheric disturbance or changes of weather. This proves that the atmosphere



IN THE SUBURBS OF RIVAS.

has a uniformity of pressure that is very remarkable, a condition very favorable to the maintenance of good health, and particularly beneficial to the respiratory organs. Earthquakes, to which all volcanic countries are more or less subject have at times been felt on the Pacific slope, but they have never been so violent or destructive as in other countries. The volcanic energy which, in remote ages, has had such a marked influence on the topography of the whole Pacific coast of America, is gradually dying out, and seismic disturbances subside in the same ratio.

Chapter IV.

FORESTS AND FIBROUS PLANTS.

In the luxuriant forests that cover so many square miles of territory, Nicaragua possesses an element of incalculable wealth, which, from its accessibility to the great markets of the world, will, in the very near future, become the foundation of a great industry. Some beginning in this direction has been made in the neighborhood of Bluefields, but with the improvement of the bars at the river mouths and the opening of routes of transportation, this will expand in all directions and contribute in no small degree to the national prosperity.

The mahogany (*caoba*) is the monarch tree of Central American forests and is abundant in Nicaragua, growing to an enormous size, frequently measuring from 40 to 50 feet in height below the first branches and from 9 to 12 feet in diameter at the base. At a short distance the tree is a magnificent object, its giant arms stretching outward over a wide space and surmounted by a great dome of verdure, which at certain seasons of the year is colored with hues like the autumnal foliage of our northern trees. This change of color is the guide of the mahogany hunter, whose business it is to find the trees in the dense forest and point them out to the choppers. He climbs the highest tree he can find, detects the spot where they are growing, cuts a way to them through the undergrowth and carves on the trunk his employer's mark. This magnificent wood has long been appreciated for its beauty by cabinet-makers and for decorative work, but its value for ship-

building and other similar purposes has never been estimated as highly as it deserves. It is in all respects better than oak. It shrinks less, warps and twists less, is more buoyant, holds glue better, and weighs less. (The average weight of mahogany is 44 pounds per cubic foot, while oak weighs 55.) Mahogany is slow to take fire, is free from dry rot and the effects of acids, and does not suffer from any change of temperature. The non-corrosion of metals is a very valuable property in this wood. A decoction of it gives hardly any chemical reaction, and has no effect on iron or copper. The tree can be cut at anytime during the year, but it is generally felled in the dry season, between October and May. When the tree is down, the branches are lopped off and the logs squared. They are then drawn by oxen to the nearest water course, where they are rafted and allowed to remain until the high water of June or July, when they are floated to the port of shipment. When railroads penetrate the forest districts, vast quantities of this timber that are now remote from the streams will become available.

The tree second only to mahogany in beauty and value is the cedar (*cedro*), so well known from its extensive use for pencils and cigar boxes. In Nicaragua, it is abundant, grows to an immense size, and produces wood of the finest quality. It can be worked as easily as pine, and when polished is as beautiful as mahogany, while its aromatic odor preserves it from the attack of insects. It also, like the common red cedar of the North, is very durable, and is not liable to rot when exposed to damp.

The wild cotton tree (*ceiba*) is one of the grandest forest trees. It grows rapidly and to great size; trunks of 70 feet in length and 14 in diameter near the root are not uncommon. The wood is very useful for building purposes; it is lighter than pine but perhaps not quite so durable, and can be worked very easily. It is largely used by natives to make canoes, or bongos, many of them of large size, which are hollowed out from a single log; also for

making barrels. It produces large pods, filled with a downy substance like floss silk; the shortness of the fiber renders it unavailable for textile purposes, but it is frequently used for stuffing cushions, pillows, etc., and is doubtless available for other economic uses.

The *guanacaste* is a noble tree, notable for the immense size it attains and the enormous spread of its branches. It produces fine, durable lumber, and large quantities of gum exude from it, which might be made available as an article of commerce.

The *jenísero*, a tree of the acacia family, also reaches great proportions and produces an excellent wood, which is unknown to commerce, but occupying a middle place between mahogany and cedar, with somewhat of the good qualities of both.

The *guayacan* (*lignum-vitæ*). The wood of this tree is too well known to need description; there are two varieties, black and green, both abundant in the forests of Nicaragua.

The *granadillo*, *rourón*, and *ñámbaro* (rosewood) are all beautiful and valuable cabinet woods, which grow abundantly. The *níspero*, which produces one of the best tropical fruits, also furnishes a most valuable wood which, for cabinet uses, rivals mahogany in beauty. It is hard and heavy; under water it becomes as hard as iron, and will last almost indefinitely. The *madroño* produces a very fine grained wood, suitable for turning, and would be very useful as a substitute for boxwood, for wood engraving and other purposes.

The tree called *madre de cacao* (mother of cacao), which is used extensively to shade the cacao plants, does not grow to a large size, but produces a wood called by the natives *madera negra* (black wood), which is useful for foundations, posts, etc., as it is almost indestructible when under ground.

The *guapinol* produces a fruit from which an edible substance is made and a gum equal in every respect to copal. Its wood is also very beautiful and useful either for construction or cabinet purposes.

The *cortés* is a large tree which produces a beautiful fine grained wood of a pale yellow color. It is very hard, and could, without doubt, be made available for many purposes of manufacture.

The *zapotillo* produces wood which is the only kind known that will resist the attacks of the teredo or boring sea worm, so destructive in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea.

There are also a number of trees such as the *guachipilín*, the *guiligüiste*, the *palo de carbón*, the *coyote*, and the *chiquirín*, which produce woods excellent for underground use and especially valuable for railway ties or sleepers.

Oaks of several varieties, and particularly the live oak, which grows to an enormous size, and the long-leaved pine, called by the natives *jocote*, grow abundantly in the more elevated regions. The latter are particularly rich in resinous juices and would produce abundant harvests of turpentine and tar.

Dyewoods also abound in the dense tropical forests. One of the most valuable of these is that called *morán*.

Brazil wood, a variety of which is called in the country "Nicaraguan wood" (*madera de Nicaragua*), is abundant, also sandal wood, *nance*, *elequeme*, and many others that produce valuable tinctures and dyes well known to the natives, but which have no commercial nomenclature and are unknown in the markets of the world, although they can be found everywhere in Nicaragua.

The several varieties of palms are very beautiful and striking features of Nicaraguan forests. They are often so numerous as to form groves extending for miles. The best known are the *corozo* or *cohune* palm and the *coyol*, both of which produce great crops of oleaginous nuts. The vegetable oils that can be produced in these forests present an admirable field for commercial enterprise. The trees and plants producing them exist in great variety and abundance, such as the *jolio*, the *marango*, the *cacaguate*, and the castor-oil plant.

Medicinal plants of all kinds abound in countless numbers and

infinite variety, a few of them known in the pharmacopœia of the United States, but these latter are insignificant in number when compared with the vast resources of medical botany in tropical America. Among those known to commerce, Nicaragua produces sarsaparilla, ipecacuana, jalap, croton, hellebore, cundurango, belladonna, quassia, ginger, copaiva, aloes, vanilla, and great numbers of others, the virtues of which are well known to the natives, although even their names are unknown outside the country.

This slight sketch of the products of the Central American forests is merely an indication of their vast resources; anything like a full list or description would occupy a volume of no inconsiderable dimensions. It may serve to direct attention to the subject, and invite enterprise to their utilization.

FIBROUS PLANTS.

Besides cotton, which will be mentioned more fully in another chapter of this Hand-Book, Nicaragua has many other textile plants that are valuable to commerce.

The *pita* (*Bromelia pita*) produces a fiber the roughest of which is superior to manila hemp for length, strength, and suppleness, but when bleached and carefully prepared for mixing with silk, it can not be distinguished from it except by aid of the microscope. Its length, from 5 to 9 feet, makes it available for twines of single thread and its lightness and durability render it valuable for cordage. Monsieur Chevrement, a Belgian engineer, who has closely studied the question, says: "Ropes made from *pita* possess a greater average strength by four times than those made from hemp of similar dimensions."

Squier also states that this fiber is probably more valuable in every sense than that of any other tropical plant.

There are three varieties of *yuca*, bearing leaves from 18 to 36 inches in length, which produce valuable fibers.

The *Agave sisalana* that produces the *henequen* or sisal hemp

of commerce, which forms such an extensive article of export from Yucatan that a capital of \$6,000,000 is invested there in its production, is not confined to that country alone, but grows even more luxuriantly in Central America. It is found as a wild plant throughout Nicaragua, as are also other members of the agave family well known as fiber-producing plants.

Ramie and jute could also be grown in perfection in Nicaragua and would prove valuable additions to her export commodities.

The consumption of fibers in the United States is very large and constantly increasing. During the year 1891, there were imported 733,296 bales of jute from the East Indies and an immense quantity of other fibers. With such a market in close proximity and with vast facilities for production, this industry must become an important interest in Nicaragua and Central America generally. There is so little realization of the hidden wealth in this direction that nobody moves or takes the opportunities now open. The plants abound; all that is wanting is energy and far-seeing capitalists.

Chapter V.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Peter Heylyn, in his *Cosmography*, published in London in 1652, says, in reference to Nicaragua: "It is stored with plenty of cotton wool and abundance of sugar canes, and is so pleasing to the eye that the Spaniards call it by the name of Mahomet's Paradise." Its productions, however, far from being limited to the staples mentioned by the old geographer, are of the most varied character, but its resources have been very imperfectly developed. The facilities for transportation have been so poor that little more has been raised than is sufficient for the wants of its population, and the portion of land brought under cultivation has been relatively small. With the development that is now in progress, and the opening up and improvement of roads and other means of transport, the condition of affairs is gradually changing, and the boundless wealth of its resources is beginning to be recognized.

COFFEE.

The principal agricultural wealth of Nicaragua lies in its coffee plantations. Although this industry is still in its infancy, every year witnesses its augmentation, and the time is near at hand when the coffee of Nicaragua will take the prominent position to which it is certainly entitled. There are millions of acres of land in the Republic that are especially adapted to the cultivation of coffee.

Señor Don José D. Gamez in his *Noticias Geográficas de la República de Nicaragua*, already cited, says:

Coffee grows well almost everywhere in Nicaragua, but preferably in the mountainous districts. The production at a height of from 200 to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea is generally at the rate of one-half pound, and in some cases 1 pound per tree. At an elevation of 2,000 or 3,000 feet, the production

tion fluctuates between 1, 2, 3, 4, and even 5 pounds per tree, according to the quality of the ground. At a higher altitude the production diminishes gradually until it ceases entirely on account of the cold temperature. There are in Nicaragua certain coffee regions offering the best possible advantages for the cultivation of this plant. They are to be found in the departments of Managua, Carazo, Matagalpa, Chontales, Jinotega, and in the skirts of the hills and volcanoes of the other departments.

The Government charges \$1.50 for each manzana of public land. (A manzana is equivalent to $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres.)

The number of coffee trees which have been planted in Nicaragua up to the month of August, 1892, is as follows:

	Trees.
On the mountains of Managua.....	15,000,000
On the Mombacho volcano (Granada).....	1,000,000
In the Department of—	
Carazo	5,000,000
Jinotega	1,844,000
Matagalpa	1,294,600
Masaya.....	1,000,000
Ribas.....	50,000
Chinandega.....	30,000
Chontales.....	30,000
Total	25,748,600

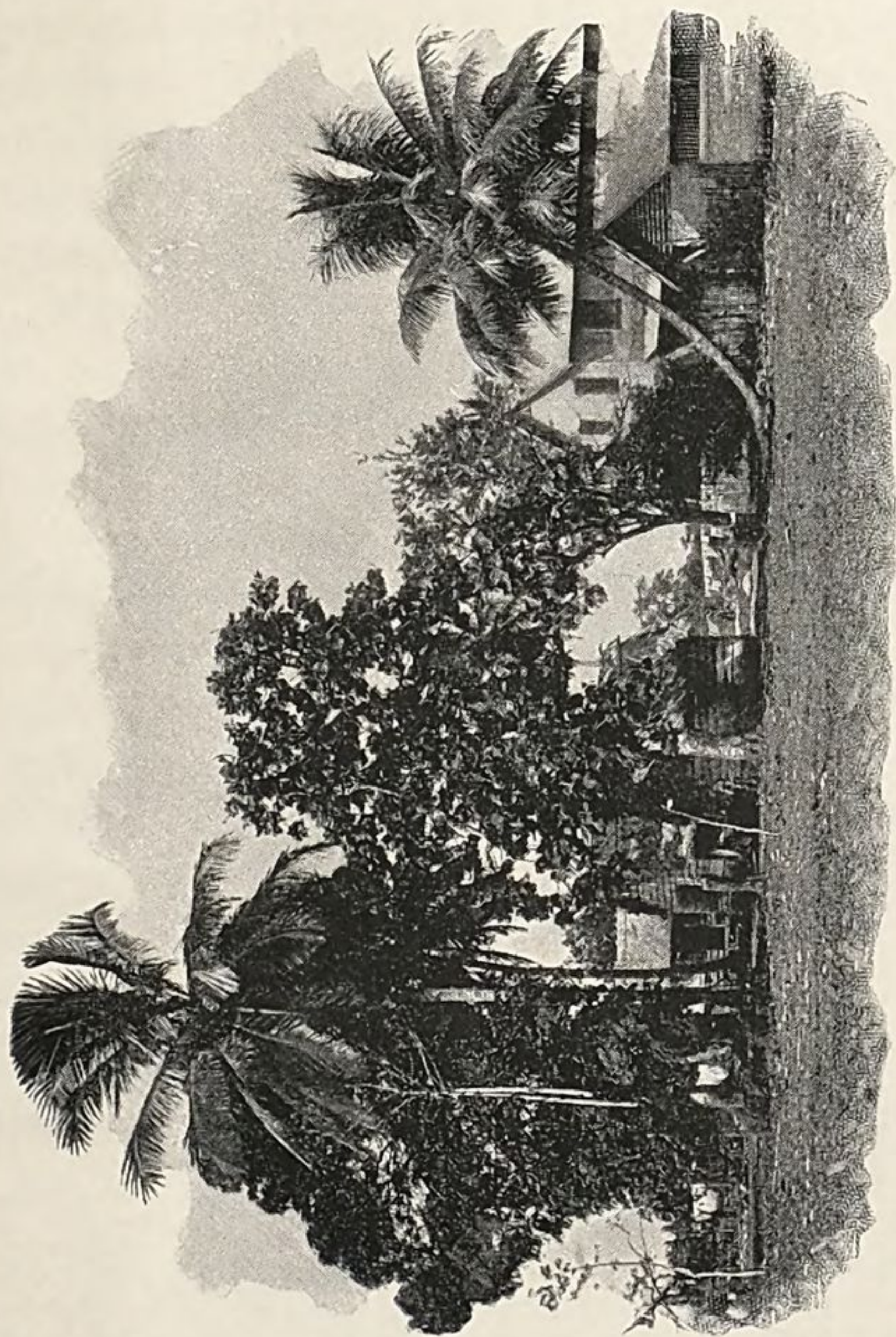
The number of trees planted in the present year (1892) will raise the above total to 27,000,000.

The expenses vary in proportion to the quality of the ground, the height at which it is situated, the distance from the coast, and the facilities of transportation. The results thus far obtained allow the following statement to be made with certainty:

Year.	Total production in quintals.	Average price per quintal.	Total value of the production.	Cost per quintal.	Net profit per quintal.	Net profit in the production of the year.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1879.....	35,293	8.00	282,344.00	5.50	2.50	88,232.50
1880.....	45,283	8.50	384,905.50	.....	3.00	135,849.00
1881.....	46,982	9.00	422,838.00	.....	3.50	164,437.00
1882.....	73,283	9.00	657,547.00	.....	3.50	256,495.50
1883.....	54,581	9.50	518,519.50	.....	4.00	218,324.00
1884.....	72,384	9.50	687,648.00	.....	4.00	289,536.00
1885.....	70,525	10.00	701,210.00	6.00	4.00	280,484.00
1886.....	72,531	10.00	723,510.00	.....	4.00	289,404.00
1887.....	68,470	20.00	1,369,400.00	.....	14.00	958,580.00
1888.....	88,166	18.00	1,586,988.00	.....	12.00	1,057,992.00
1889.....	84,145	20.00	1,682,900.00	.....	14.00	1,178,030.00
1890.....	113,820	24.00	2,731,680.00	.....	18.00	2,048,760.00
1891.....	91,540	22.00	2,013,880.00	.....	16.00	1,464,640.00

In starting a coffee plantation, it is usual to form a nursery, where the seeds are planted at the beginning of the rainy season—say April or May. Thus the young plants are growing while the land is being cleared. The following year, about the same time, the plants will be ready to set out, which is usually done when they have attained a height of 18 to 20 inches. The plants require plenty of air, light, and water, but should be sheltered from the full glare of the sun. The best time for watering is in the evening. Nursery beds should always be in operation, either for extending the plantation or replacing defective or worn-out trees. In transplanting, the new ground should be carefully prepared, and holes dug to receive the plants from 10 to 15 feet apart.

The coffee tree is essentially a tender shrub, and needs protection from the sun from the time of planting and even for years after it has begun to bear. For this purpose, bananas, plantains, or quick-growing, wide-branching trees are planted between the rows. At no time, from its first sprouting until its death from old age, should a single weed be permitted to remain in the vicinity of a coffee plant. Even after the tree has reached maturity and is in full bearing the plantation must be thoroughly weeded five or six times in the course of the year. This work must be carefully done by hand. As the tree grows, it is improved in health and condition by pruning, but this must be judiciously done and at a time when it is not bearing. In two years, the trees will begin to bear a small number of berries, and at the end of three years, a fair crop will be produced, which will continue to increase until the plantation is seven years old, by which time it will have reached its maximum. For persons who have the necessary capital to start and cultivate a plantation and wait until its maturity for returns, there is no more profitable industry in existence at the present day. The fruit should never be picked until fully ripe, as any admixture of green berries has a detrimental effect on the remainder. After the berries have been picked, the preparation



BREADFRUIT TREE AND PEON'S CABIN.

coffee for the market must be carefully conducted, as on this depends in great measure the value of the crop. The berries are first lightly ground and washed in running water and allowed to ferment. In some cases the grinding is omitted, but the fermentation is essential. The berries are thus freed from the outer skin and pulp which surrounds them. They are then spread out in the open air in patios or yards, where the drying is effected by the heat of the sun. After they are thoroughly dried, they are passed through a mill to remove the fine skin which covers each grain. The coffee thus prepared is then sorted, the grains being separated according to size and quality, and all broken and damaged ones removed. This work is usually performed by women and children.

For some years past, in consequence of the high price of coffee, a great impulse has been given to its production. According to the public records, between December 1, 1889, and December 1, 1890, 24,598 manzanas of public land were taken up, of which 16,740 manzanas, it is estimated, were fit and intended for the cultivation of coffee. Of these, 8,491 manzanas are in the department of Matagalpa, and 4,101 in that of Managua. In the department of Matagalpa alone, there are now about 2,000,000 of young trees under cultivation, which will begin to yield in about a year.

The amount of coffee exported from Nicaragua during the ten years, 1881-1890, is as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
1881-'82.....	12, 026, 200	1886-'88.....	12, 424, 300
1882-'84.....	12, 696, 400	1888-'90.....	19, 786, 400
1884-'86.....	14, 247, 200		

The main obstacle in the past to the progress of this most important industry has been the lack of facilities for transportation. But few of the roads are practicable for wagons or carts, necessitating the moving of freight on the backs of mules. The Gov-

ernment is doing all in its power to remove this obstacle by making new wagon roads, and the opening of the railroad to the Pacific coast and the increase of steam navigation on the lakes have been of the greatest assistance. The freight on coffee by rail and steamer is as follows:

From Granada to the port of Corinto, per 100 pounds, 65 cents. From Masaya to the port of Corinto, per 100 pounds, 62 cents. From Managua to the port of Corinto, per 100 pounds, 55 cents.

Coffee can be shipped also by steamer on the lake from Granada to San Jorge, thence by wagons or carts to the port of San Juan del Sur on the Pacific; or it can be sent by way of the lake and the San Juan River to San Juan del Norte (Greytown) on the Caribbean coast, but in the dry season, this route is inconvenient on account of the scarcity of water and obstructions in the river at certain localities. The construction of the Nicaragua Canal and of railroads that are projected to the Atlantic coast will give an immense impetus to coffee growing, as they will quicken and cheapen access to the markets of the United States and Europe.

INDIA RUBBER.

The production of India rubber is an important industry in Nicaragua, but it is yearly decreasing from the reckless slaughter of the trees. Even with the most careful treatment, they will stand but a few years of tapping, and as they have not been cultivated to any extent, the export of India rubber will dwindle into insignificance at no distant period, unless there is a change in this respect.

India rubber, called in South America *caucho*, and in Central America *hule*, is obtained in Nicaragua from the *siphonia elastica*, a tree growing to 50 or 60 feet in height. The collectors of rubber, called *huleros*, employ several methods to obtain it. The following are the three most generally used.

1. The trees are felled and V-shaped channels about 2 inches

deep and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the top and cut around the trunk 1 foot apart, from which the sap or milk flows through funnels formed of leaves into calabashes or holes made in the ground and lined with leaves.

2. The tree is left standing and two or three vertical channels, according to the size of the tree, are cut through the bark from top to base; then numerous oblique channels are cut connecting with the vertical ones. To do this work, the huleros improvise ladders from the vines and creepers which everywhere abound in the tropical forests. The milk from these channels is collected in the same manner as in the first process.

3. The huleros scrape off the outer bark of the tree with a "machete," commencing 8 or 10 feet above and extending down to within 1 or 2 feet of the ground. A ridge of clay, or a vine and clay, is so placed around the tree as to direct the flow of the milk into the receivers at the foot. This process is somewhat similar to that used in the turpentine orchards of North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi. The milk having been collected, coagulation is hastened by adding to it a decoction made from the vines of the liana or vines of the convolvulus or morning glory tribe, which abound in the forests, in the proportion of 1 pint of the decoction to a gallon of the milk. The rubber is then kneaded into round cakes. Sometimes, after the coagulating decoction is added to the milk, it is heated in the calabashes to 160° or 175° F., which produces a more elastic and less sticky rubber than is obtained by other processes.

The huleros make waterproof blankets and bags, which they prefer to any imported articles, as they do not become so heated when exposed to the sun and are less liable to crack or scale off. Their process is to spread the cloth on the ground, pour the milk over it, and distribute it evenly by paddles or cocoanut husks. A short exposure serves to dry the milk, and the goods are then ready for service.

Although the Government of Nicaragua has exercised no supervision of the forests and has taken no steps to prevent the ruthless destruction of the rubber trees, it has endeavored to stimulate their cultivation by issuing a decree giving a premium of 10 cents for every tree planted where the number does not go below 250 planted by one person. The decree also provides that the trees must be planted in squares of not less than 6 varas for each plant, equal to about 16 feet.

In all the lower regions of Nicaragua, particularly in those extending toward the Caribbean coast, there are large tracts of land suitable for growing rubber trees, and there is no doubt that their cultivation would prove very profitable to anyone who could afford to wait for a return from the capital invested until the trees reach maturity, which is from seven to ten years, or they could be planted as an investment where the planter is deriving an income from the other crops.

The value of the India rubber exported from Nicaragua, according to the latest report, which covered the period from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1890, was \$519,447.85.

BANANAS.

The cultivation of bananas for export has hitherto been largely confined to the Caribbean coast, finding the principal outlet at Bluefields, in the Mosquito reservation; but whenever the bars at the mouths of the rivers are improved so as to freely admit ocean steamers, and the interoceanic canal and railroads afford means of transportation, this fruit will become a still more prominent feature in the exports from Nicaragua, and the large profits yielded to the producers will stimulate agricultural operations on thousands of acres of fertile but now unoccupied lands.

The lands that have been generally used for the culture of bananas are the rich alluvial deposits of the valleys and river bottoms, but there are many upland regions where rain is abundant

or water is plentifully supplied by other means, which will produce abundant crops; and it is well known that bananas grown on high ground are finer fruit, being harder and less liable to damage from a sea voyage, and reach their destination in better condition. There is perhaps no industry in Central America that is more attractive to men of small capital than banana-growing, from the fact that the clearing of the land is effected cheaply and from the small cost of after cultivation which is limited only to such clearance of weeds and undergrowth as may be sufficient to allow access to the trees, and the short time necessary to produce a paying crop. When the trees and brush that have been cut in clearing the land become sufficiently dry, they are burned, and the banana suckers are then planted among the charred remains and ashes without any further preparation of the soil. The best results are obtained by giving the trees plenty of space, say from 15 to 18 feet apart. In about ten months, the first fruit can be gathered; but in the second year, the trees reach maturity, and by a proper management of the fruit stalks in a fair-sized plantation, a constant succession in the crop may be secured and fruit gathered every week throughout the year. The only careful work necessary on a banana plantation is in handling the heavy bunches so as to avoid bruising them, as any such injury causes a black spot to appear, beneath which decay rapidly commences as the fruit ripens. The natives have learned by experience, when they cut into the fruit stalk, so to gauge the strength of the blow as to cut just deep enough to cause the stalk to bend slowly over until the end of the bunch reaches the ground when another slash with the machete severs it, and it is loaded carefully into the cart. A plantation of 40 manzanas (about 69 acres) will, during and after the second year, produce about 54,000 bunches. The lowest price paid for bananas, for some years past, is 37½ cents per bunch, which would give an annual value for the crop of \$20,250, or more than double the expenditure for purchase of land, clearing, cultivating, gathering the crop, and all expenses to the end of the second year.

There is another variety of the banana family, the plantain, with which the people of North America are only slowly becoming acquainted, but which deserves to be better known. Its production in Nicaragua need only be limited by the demand for it, which must become immense when its merits are appreciated. There, it is boiled, stewed, baked, roasted in the ashes, fried, dried and ground into flour, cooked in the skin or out of it, green or ripe, and produces vastly more nutriment per acre than is yielded by wheat, corn, or potatoes. When the cooks of the northern countries learn its use, it will become as valuable an article of food as the potato, and its cultivation in Nicaragua will become a large business.

CACAO.

Cacao (*Theobroma cacao*) is too well known to need any expression of opinion as to its value. That grown in Nicaragua is sold with advantage in the markets of the world.

The tree which produces it seldom exceeds 20 feet in height. The leaves are large, oblong, and pointed. The nuts are contained in long oval-pointed pods. It produces two crops a year. The trees are planted about 15 feet apart. When young, the plants are delicate, requiring to be sheltered from the sun in the same manner as is practiced in coffee plantations. At first, plantains or bananas are used for that purpose, but other quick-growing trees, such as that called by the natives *madre de cacao* (mother of cacao), are planted with them; and as these reach sufficient size, the plantains are cut down, leaving the trees as a permanent shade. The cacao begins to bear in about seven years, and continues to produce for from thirty to fifty years. Capital is therefore necessary to start a plantation, but when once well established and in full bearing, very little outlay is necessary, and the revenue is large, sure, and steady. It may be well to notice here the confusion that exists in the United States in respect to the

words cocoa, cacao, and coca. Although very similar in sound, they represent widely different articles.

Cocoa is the name of the species of palm that produces the cocoanut, a fruit too well known to need description; also, the fiber so largely used for making matting, mats, brushes, etc.

Cacao is the fruit of the cacao tree (*Theobroma cacao*) from which we obtain chocolate, and what is universally misnamed by the manufacturers as cocoa.

Coca is the name given to the South American shrub (*Erythroxylon coca*) which is used by the natives of Peru, Chili, and Bolivia, as the betel nut is in Asia, to allay hunger and thirst and supply a stimulant which gives energy to endure extraordinary exertion, and from which the well-known drug cocaine is prepared.

SUGAR.

Sugar cane grows in Nicaragua with extraordinary luxuriance. The canes are soft and contain no more woody substance or less saccharine matter than those produced in the East or West Indies, while their duration is wonderful. A crop can be secured within twelve months after planting, and thenceforward two, and in some localities, three crops a year can be cut for an indefinite number of years. It is not uncommon in traveling through the country to find fields of sugar cane in full production of which no one in the neighborhood can remember the date of planting. A great deal of the sugar manufactured in Nicaragua is of a coarse, brown quality, the juice being merely boiled until it crystallizes, without being cleared of the molasses. In this crude state, it is poured into molds forming small cakes, which are sold to the poorer classes.

A very large quantity of the sugar cane is used in the manufacture of a species of rum called *aguardiente*. The sale of spirits being a Government monopoly, the distillation can only be carried

on by license, and is principally confined to the larger producers. The bulk of the sugar produced in the Republic is manufactured in the district of Jinotepe, in the Department of Granada, where, although very primitive and imperfect methods are employed, it is stated that in the year 1890 the production amounted to about 2,500,000 pounds. The soil is admirably adapted for producing the cane, and a superior quality of sugar is made, but scarcity of water is a great drawback, and for this reason, unless artificial means of overcoming the difficulty can be devised, it will be impossible to carry on large plantations in the district. In the neighborhoods of Granada, San Rafael, and Pital, in the same department, there are also a number of plantations; those at Granada producing from 300,000 to 400,000 pounds of good vacuum-pan sugar, while those near San Rafael and Pital yield annually about 150,000 pounds of muscovado sugar. These plantations are under English management.

A company with a capital of \$300,000 has lately been started for the working of a large plantation in Chinandega, at a place known as San Antonio. It is intended to use a first-class plant, with all modern improvements as regards machinery and cultivation, and to produce at least 300 tons of sugar yearly. Another company has taken in charge the Polvon plantation in the same department, and has imported new machinery capable of producing 500 tons of sugar annually. In the department of Leon, there are two plantations, the Polvoncito and San Pedro, producing together about 600,000 pounds of excellent vacuum-pan sugar.

The total production for the year 1890 amounted to about 3,500,000 pounds, in addition to which Nicaragua yearly imports from her neighbor Salvador nearly half that quantity.

COTTON.

Cotton is indigenous in Nicaragua, and the finest quality can be produced in vast quantities. Columbus, when he discovered the

country, found the natives dressed in garments of cotton cloth, and the Indians of the present day manufacture from it hammocks, sail cloth, and coarse cloth for clothing. The quantity raised is considerable, but entirely for home consumption, as, in spite of all natural advantages, Nicaragua can not compete, in raising cotton for export, with the capital, abundant labor, improved machinery, and ample facilities for transportation possessed by the United States; but if the time should arrive when Nicaraguan cotton will be required, either to supply manufactories at home, or in response to some demand from abroad, it can be produced in unlimited quantities and of quality equal to the best. Instead of being an annual plant as in the United States, it is here perennial, and, growing much larger, yields double the quantity that it does in the most favored locality in the Northern Republic.

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Corn (maize) flourishes luxuriantly and forms, both for man and beast, literally the staff of life. Three crops can be raised from the same ground annually.

Tobacco.—All the tobacco used in Nicaragua, which is considerable in quantity, as every one smokes, is raised in the country. It is of good quality and can be cultivated to any desired extent, as there are large tracts of land well adapted to its use.

Rice is abundant and is extensively used. The climate and soil are suited to it, and it can be raised to supply all demands for it.

Indigo and cochineal were formerly produced in large quantities, but as they have been superseded by the introduction of mineral dyes, the cultivation of these articles has almost entirely ceased, particularly of the latter.

The *yuca*, the yam (*ñame*), and the sweet potato are the principal farinaceous roots that are extensively cultivated. The potato also thrives well and produces large crops in the more elevated regions.

The yuca is not only useful for food, but valuable from an industrial point of view, as the starch it yields could readily be made an extensive article of commerce.

The bread fruit grows to perfection in Nicaragua, although few of the natives seem to appreciate its full value. It can be easily raised from a slip and forms a tree with massive trunk and large dark green leaves, as handsome as it is useful. It begins to bear about three years after planting. It yields two crops in the year, one lasting through March and April and the other from August to October, although if a variety of trees were planted judiciously the fruit could be obtained every month in the year. Each fruit will weigh from six to ten pounds, and it is delicious either fried or boiled.

The cocoanut tree, which in the tropics is one of the most useful productions of nature, is abundant. It commences bearing at from five to seven years old and continues to yield for many years. On the Caribbean coast, it is an important article of commerce, although no efforts have been made to utilize the fiber of the husk, which in the East Indies has added so largely to the profits derived from cocoanut groves.

Frijoles, the brown beans that form such a prominent article of diet throughout Spanish America, are produced abundantly in all parts of the Republic, while all other edibles and fruits of the tropics yield ample crops, such as oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, shaddocks, pine apples, *mameys*, *chirimoyas*, *guavas*, *mangoes*, and *aguacates* (alligator pears). The vegetables of the temperate zone grow luxuriantly in the more elevated districts, where cabbages, turnips, radishes, lettuce, egg plants, and tomatoes can be obtained with a minimum of labor and care.

CATTLE-RAISING INDUSTRY.

Cattle-raising is one of the greatest sources of the public wealth of Nicaragua. Its production is large enough to supply with

abundance all the necessities of home consumption, and to allow a very profitable commerce in the exportation of cattle.

Large *haciendas*, owned by the richest and most influential people of the country, are entirely devoted to this industry.

According to Señor Gamez, dairy farms in considerable numbers have been established in the neighborhood of the principal cities and towns of the Republic, and are doing well.

Chapter VI.

THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

While the question of interoceanic communication across the American Isthmus has been continually presented to the attention of the civilized world, with more or less persistency, since the days of Columbus, and while the route by way of the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua has always been among those which offered the strongest claims for consideration, yet the special prominence of that route as a means to the end proposed may be said to date from the beginning of this century only, when that eminent explorer and scientist, the Baron Alexander Von Humboldt, published the account of observations made by him during a period of ten years spent in explorations and scientific research in the Spanish-American States of South and Central America. In his "Personal Narrative of Travels," Volume VI, he remarks:

The five points that present the practicability of a communication from sea to sea are situated between the fifth and eighteenth degrees of north latitude.

They all consequently belong to the States washed by the Atlantic—to the territory of the Mexican and Colombian Confederacies, or, to use the ancient geographical denominations, to the intendencies of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz and the provinces of Nicaragua, Panama, and Choco.

They are the Isthmus of Tehauntepec (latitude 16° – 18°), between the sources of the Rio Chimalapa and the Rio del Passo, which empties itself into the Rio Huascualco or Goazcoalcos.

The Isthmus of Nicaragua (latitude 10° – 12°), between the port of San Juan de Nicaragua and the coast of the Gulf of Papajuyo, near the volcanoes of Granada and Mombacho.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL



Pacific Ocean

BRITO

TOLA BASIN LAJAS
WESTERN
DIVIDE

Inactive Volcanoes
OMETEPE and MADERA

Lake Nicaragua

SOLENTINAME IS.

FORT SAN CARLOS

RIO FRIO

RIO SAN JUAN

FORT CASTILLO

RIO SAN CARLOS

OCHOA DAM

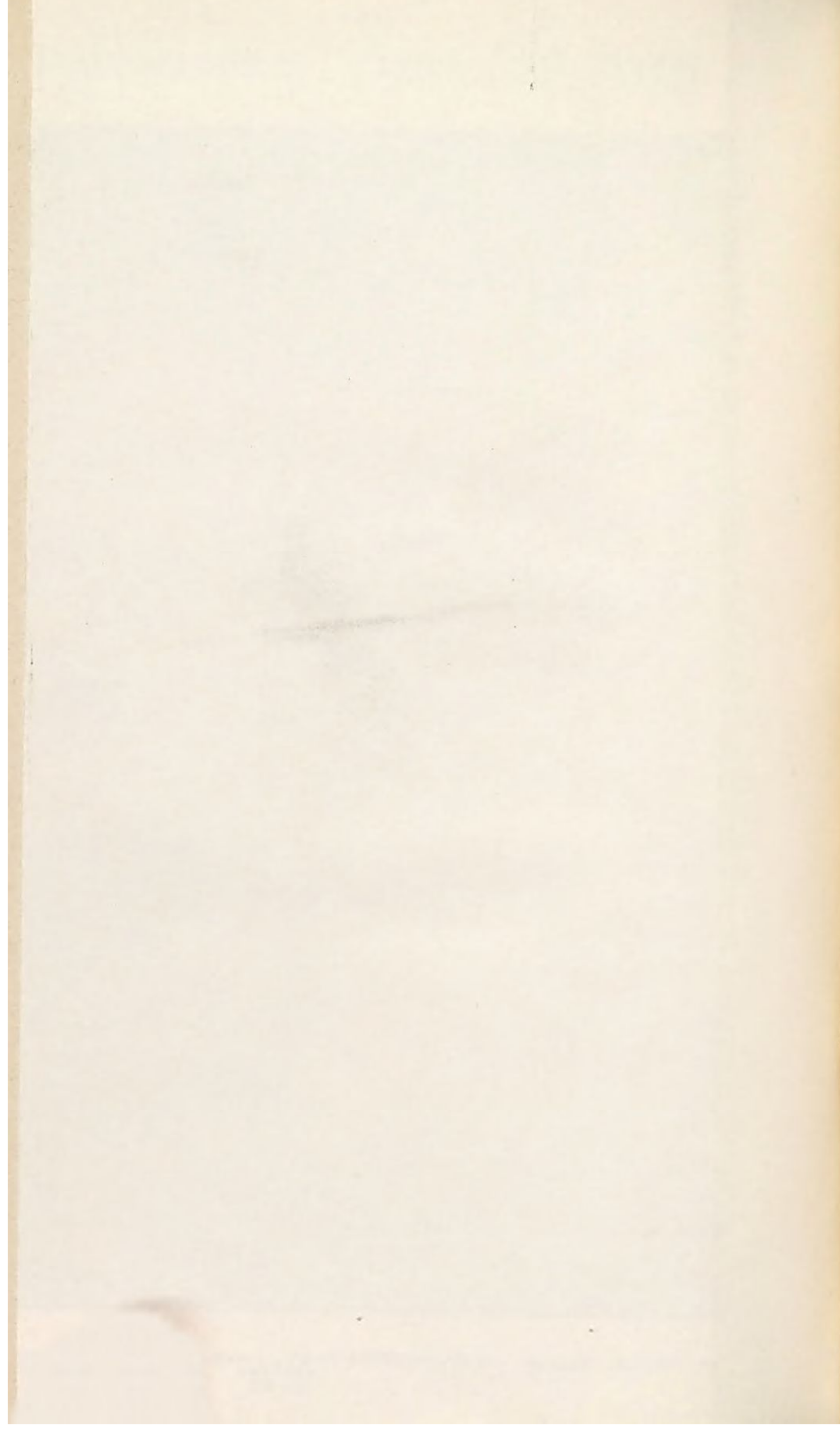
SAN FRANCISCO BASIN

EASTERN
DIVIDE

LOCKES
DESEADO BASINS.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE
OR GREYTOWN

Atlantic Ocean



The Isthmus of Panama (latitude $8^{\circ} 15' - 9^{\circ} 36'$).

The Isthmus of Darien or Cupica (latitude $6^{\circ} 40' - 7^{\circ} 12'$).

The canal of Raspadura, between the Rio Atrato and the Rio San Juan de Choco (latitude $4^{\circ} 48' - 5^{\circ} 20'$).

After some general remarks concerning features of the different routes, Von Humboldt continues: "The Isthmus of Nicaragua and that of Cupica have always appeared to me the most favorable for the formation of canals of large dimensions;" and what is very significant of his opinion as to the comparative advantages of these two routes is that, in his illustration of the advantages to commerce of a trans-isthmian canal, he uses the Nicaraguan route as the standard of his comparisons and the premise of his arguments. Though more recent and more exact information has not fully corroborated all of his opinions, it has fully confirmed all that he said or implied concerning the Nicaraguan route. A few years after the completion of his explorations, the Central American provinces threw off the yoke of Spain and became independent states confederated as the Republic of the Centre. One of the earliest acts of the Government of the new Republic was to empower and instruct Señor Don Antonio José Cañaz, envoy extraordinary to the United States, to call the attention of the United States Government to the project of opening a canal for communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in the province of Nicaragua. Señor Cañaz accordingly, on the 8th of February, 1825, addressed a communication to the Department of State, at Washington, upon the subject. The Secretary of State, in his reply, gave Señor Cañaz assurance of the deep interest felt by the United States Government in the undertaking, and promised an official investigation of the facilities offered for its accomplishment by the Nicaraguan route.

In pursuance of the assurance thus given, the United States chargé d'affaires in Central America was instructed to make the investigation promised and to report thereon. From that time onward, the United States have given more or less attention to the

investigation of the question of isthmian transit, at times by individual or associated enterprise of private citizens, but more frequently under the direct control and direction and at the expense of the Government.

In 1826, a survey and estimate of cost—very inadequate, however—were made under the auspices of De Witt Clinton, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Monroe Robinson, of New York, Edward Forsyth, of Louisiana, and C. J. Catlett, of the District of Columbia, and others.

In 1831, the Secretary of State instructed the United States chargé d'affaires in Central America to protect the interests of citizens of his country in certain negotiations concerning a canal then pending with the King of the Netherlands.

In 1835, Congress ordered an inspection of the different routes, and an agent was appointed, who, however, failed to comply with his instructions.

In 1837-'38, a survey of the route was made for the Government of Nicaragua by Lieut. John Bailey.

In 1838, Messrs. Aaron Clark, Herman LeRoy, William Radcliffe, of New York, Matthew Cary, of Philadelphia, and others memorialized Congress concerning the subject, in consequence of which a committee was appointed and a report made, and, in 1839, Mr. John L. Stephens was sent on a special and confidential mission to Central America, during which mission he made an investigation of the canal route and subsequently submitted a report upon it.

In 1844, the Nicaraguan Government solicited the aid of the French Government in prosecution of the undertaking, but failed to obtain any valuable coöperation.

In 1847, Nicaragua solicited the intervention of the United States against the attempts of Great Britain to secure control of the interoceanic canal route. This resulted in the negotiation of the Hise-Selva treaty, which, though never ratified, appears to

have been an important factor in the negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in 1849, under which treaty, the United States understood that Great Britain relinquished the attempt so obnoxious to Nicaragua.

In 1849, at the same time with the ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, a concession was granted by Nicaragua to Cornelius Vanderbilt and his associates for an interoceanic canal. Under its provisions, a survey of the route was made, in 1850-'51, by Col. O. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, who is entitled to the credit of discovering and pointing out the lowest depression in the Cordillera between the Arctic Ocean and Cape Horn. His was the first thorough instrumental examination of the whole route, of which a record has been preserved, that responds fully to the demands of engineering science, and its general accuracy has been fully confirmed by all subsequent explorations.

The canal proposed by Mr. Vanderbilt was not built, and after several modifications of the contract, made at the request of the grantees, the concession finally lapsed and was declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan Government.

In 1858, a concession was granted to Felix Belly, of Paris, and associates, for construction of a canal by the route proposed by Col. Childs.

Mr. Belly had devoted many years of his life to explorations and to the solution of the Isthmian transit problem. He was an enthusiast concerning the advantages of the Nicaraguan line, but neither his knowledge nor his zeal won success. For several years, Central American affairs were in a very disturbed condition, and later on, the civil war in the United States had a discouraging effect upon the successful inauguration of large enterprises on this continent. Before Mr. Belly succeeded in obtaining the necessary funds, notwithstanding the favorable disposition of the Nicaraguan Government, his concession lapsed.

In 1852, there was commenced a series of explorations covering the whole of the American Isthmus. Some were undertaken

by individual enterprise directed to particular routes, but the more important were under the control and direction of the United States Government, the object being to secure a systematic examination of any and all the routes which presented any possibilities of a practicable solution of the problem. These explorations were carried on with more or less continuity until 1880; every locality possessing any claims for consideration was carefully examined, and data were accumulated for a competent and impartial comparison. The route through Nicaragua was explored in 1872-'73 and made the subject of a thorough report by Commander E. P. Lull, aided by Mr. A. G. Menocal as chief engineer.

In 1872, President Grant appointed a commission, consisting of Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army; Capt. C. C. Patterson, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; and Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, "to examine into, make suggestions, and report upon the subject of interoceanic ship canal communication."

In 1876, the Commission reported as follows:

To the President of the United States:

The Commission appointed by you to consider the subject of communication by canal between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans across, over, or near the isthmus connecting North and South America, have the honor, after a long, careful, and minute study of the several surveys of the various routes across the continent, unanimously to report:

That the route known as the "Nicaragua route," beginning on the Atlantic side at or near Greytown, running by canal to the San Juan River, thence following its left bank to the mouth of the San Carlos River, at which point navigation of the San Juan River begins and by the aid of three short canals of the aggregate length of 3.5 miles reaches Lake Nicaragua, from thence across the lake and through the valleys of the Rio del Medio and the Rio Grande to what is known as the port of Brito, on the Pacific coast, possesses, both for the construction and maintenance of a canal, greater advantages and offers fewer difficulties from engineering, commercial, and economic points of view than any of the other routes shown to be practicable by surveys sufficiently in detail to enable a judgment to be formed of their relative merits, as will be briefly presented in the appended memorandum,

In 1879, the report was printed by order of Congress and the subject occupied the attention of one House or the other in the sessions of 1879, 1880, and 1881.

In 1880, a concession for a canal was again obtained from Nicaragua, this time by Capt. S. L. Phelps and his associates; but the failure of the bankers, with whom negotiations for capital were under consideration, prevented the achievement of the project.

The United States Government, at this point, became alive to the importance of facilitating the work as a national enterprise. In December, 1884, there was submitted to Congress a treaty which had been negotiated with Nicaragua for the construction of the canal by the United States and its joint ownership by the two Governments. At the same time, Mr. A. G. Menocal, civil engineer United States Navy, was ordered to Nicaragua to make final surveys for the Government. The treaty, however, failed of ratification by the Senate, and, the administration having changed, it was withdrawn for further consideration and was not again presented.

In 1887, the concession now held by the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua was granted to the Nicaragua Canal Association and the work of final survey and location was commenced thereunder by the association without delay. Early in 1888, a movement was made to secure a charter from the United States Government for the incorporation of the concessionary company. Bills were introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives for the purpose. That before the Senate passed without delay and, being identical in form, was permitted to take the place of the House bill. It finally passed the House, February 7, 1889, and was approved by the President and became a law February 20, 1889. On May 4, the Maritime Canal Company, thus incorporated, was formally organized. In the meantime, the association had also caused to be incorporated, as a necessary adjunct, a construction company, under whose direction the surveys and the work which had been commenced were carried on.

Since that time, the work of construction has progressed slowly, but steadily, until its recent suspension for lack of funds, demonstrating, step by step, the correctness of the theories and plans of the projectors of the enterprise.

The following is a concise description of the work proposed:

San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, on the Atlantic, and Brito, on the Pacific, are the termini of the canal. Its length from port to port is $169\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of which $26\frac{3}{4}$ will be excavated channel and $142\frac{2}{3}$ miles is lakes, rivers, and basins. The summit level is necessarily that of Lake Nicaragua, 110 feet above the sea. There will be three locks near either end. The summit level commences $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the Atlantic and extends to within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Pacific. The summit reach will, therefore, be $153\frac{1}{4}$ miles long.

For $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the inner harbor at San Juan del Norte, the canal extends southwesterly across the lowlands of the coast to the foothills of the Cordillera, known as the Eastern Divide, where is located the first of the three eastern locks. Up to this point, the formation through which the canal is to be cut is entirely alluvial and will be excavated by machinery. The locks follow in close succession: No. 1 at $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles, as above stated, with a lift of 31 feet; No. 2, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles further on, with a lift of 30 feet, and No. 3 about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles farther on, with a lift of 45 feet. Here commences the summit level of the canal, at an elevation of 106 feet above the sea, which allows 4 feet of fall from the lake for flowage. Beyond the locks, a cutting is to be made through the eastern divide to the river San Juan, at a place called Ochoa, near to its junction with the San Carlos, where a large dam of the same elevation as lock No. 3 will be built, which, with such other embankments as are ascertained to be requisite, will impound the waters of the river and of small tributary streams in their valleys, forming a series of large basins at the elevation determined by Ochoa dam and by the locks.

The material to be moved in the excavation through the divide is principally solid, homogeneous rock and will all be needed and used in building dams, embankments, breakwaters, and other structures, for which it will also furnish a sufficient supply. The cutting through the divide will be about 3 miles long, with an average depth of 141 feet.

The dam at Ochoa is to hold the waters of the river permanently at the height of 106 feet above the sea. The lake level will be 110 feet. The difference, three-quarters of an inch per mile in the 64 miles of river, is taken as the slope necessary to enable a free discharge of the lake and river waters. By this dam, slack-water navigation all the way to the lake will be secured, and, with the exception of 28 miles above Toro Rapids, the navigation channel will be 1,000 feet wide and from 28 to 130 feet deep. Rock blasting and dredging above Toro

to the lake will be required to an average depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in several localities; in all, for 24 miles. When the river channel is deepened it will have a bottom width of 125 feet and a top width from 500 to 1,500 feet. At two or three points the river bends will be improved by removal of projecting promontories, so as to decrease abruptness of the curves. The San Carlos debouches into the Rio San Juan a few miles above Ochoa. The hills bounding its valley on the east are not continuous at the proposed water level, and several embankments of inconsiderable height will be required to retain the waters backed up in the San Juan.

Dredging in Lake Nicaragua to an average depth of 10 feet in soft mud bottom, width 150 feet, for 14 miles from the shore, will secure a navigable channel of 30 feet to deep water.

From this point, the course of the canal is across the lake to the mouth of the Rio Lajas, where the western division of the canal commences. From the mouth of the Rio Lajas across the Western Divide, which is 43 feet above the canal level, to the valley of the Rio Grande and the Tola Basin, for 9 miles from the lake, there will be required considerable earth and rock excavation. About $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther on, near La Flor, are located locks Nos. 4 and 5 and a large dam which impounds the waters of the Tola Basin. These locks terminate the summit level of the canal. They are close together, and will have a lift of $42\frac{1}{2}$ feet each. Lock No. 6, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond, is the last of the western series, and will lower the canal to the level of the Pacific, with a lift of 21 to 29 feet, varying according to tidal conditions. From lock No. 6 to Brito, the western terminus, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of alluvial excavation.

The terminal harbors of the canal will, in the case of San Juan del Norte, require restoration, and in the case of Brito, construction.

The plans for the restoration of the port of San Juan del Norte, which, until 1860, was easily accessible for vessels of 20 feet draft, but since then has been closed by drifting sands, are based on long-continued observation and investigation, and particularly take cognizance of the fact that the northwesterly movement of the ocean sands (brought to the coast from the mountains by the lower San Juan and its tributaries), under the influence of the prevailing winds, have extended the sand pits entirely across the entrance and sealed the port.

It is intended to oppose to the further movements of the sand drift a solid jetty or breakwater, about 3,000 feet long, projecting seawards at right angles to the shore line, to the 6-fathom curve, then to dredge under the lee of this jetty a new entrance. The shifting sands, arrested by this structure, will accumulate in the angle formed by it and the coast. As the triangular space becomes filled, the water may shoal towards the sea end of the jetty, and this will necessitate its extension until the new shore line is at right angles to the prevailing

wind, which, it will be remembered, is the northeast "trades." Eighteen hundred feet of the jetty, constituting its shore end, is to be built of creosoted timber, filled in with rock or concrete and fascines, the stone to be brought from the divide cut and laid or deposited at random.

The entrance channel is to be 30 feet deep and 500 feet wide at that depth. The inner basin or harbor proper, the depth of which is to be increased to 30 feet, is to have an area of upwards of 200 acres, which, with the enlarged section of the port reach of canal, gives a total harbor area of about 350 acres, exclusive of the remainder of the inner bay, where, throughout a considerable area, there is now a depth of from 10 to 20 feet.

Brito, the western terminus, is not now a harbor in any proper sense of the word, or even a roadstead, yet the practicability of constructing a harbor at this point has never been questioned, the only difference of opinion being as to details.

The Rio Grande discharges here; its lower course for 6,000 feet back from the beach is through a low valley, which, it is believed, once formed a large bay. A high, rocky promontory, connecting with the interior ridge, juts out into the ocean just north of the river mouth. It is proposed to build from this rocky point a breakwater 900 feet long, its extremity to be in 7 fathoms of water; also to build another jetty, normal to the beach, 830 feet long, the extremity of the latter to be nearly opposite and some 800 feet distant from the sea end of the former. A considerable area of deep water will be thus inclosed; but the principal portion of the harbor will be formed by excavation in alluvium, thus securing a deep, broad basin, penetrating 3,000 feet from the present shore line and 3,900 feet from the entrance.

The work of canal construction on the plan thus outlined went forward systematically until the summer of 1893. What has been accomplished, briefly stated, is as follows:

As soon as the first corps of engineers was landed, the surveying parties were organized and at once pushed out. Traversing the lowlands for a few miles back of San Juan del Norte were some sluggish streams, whose courses favored the idea of utilization for water-borne carriage of supplies. A steam snag boat was immediately set at work removing the obstructions, and barriers too heavy and massive for displacement otherwise were broken up with dynamite. The San Juanillo and Deseado were thus cleared and utilized for a distance of upwards of 30 miles of their course, but the streams were so crooked that the actual land mileage accomplished was only about one-third the distance by water. Then trails for the packers were cut out and footbridges built across impeding

streams and ravines, so that supplies could be transported with certainty, though slowly, to and beyond the eastern divide.

The San Juan River has long been used by a steamboat transportation company, and a large part of the produce of Nicaragua has, for forty years, been moved from the interior by this route. Steam transport, via the river, was, of course, availed of by the engineers when it served their needs, but much of the surveying work was remote from the river, and hence its unavailability, except in the region beyond "the divide" towards Ochoa, where the canal and river were in closer proximity. The canal line, beyond the dividing ridge, intersected the valleys of the San Francisco, Chanchos, and Danta. The channels of these streams were also cleared and made available for canoe traffic from the San Juan River.

Numerous camps and depots of supplies were constructed and stocked wherever necessary, and fleets of light steel canoes were employed as means of communication and supply.

At the site of all important works, such as dams, embankments, and locks, as well as at the points where heavy cuttings will be required, subterranean examinations have been made in great numbers. Earth augers were used where there was no rock, and when this was encountered, the annular diamond drill was used and cores of the rock itself brought up and preserved for future reference and examination by engineers and contractors proposing to submit tenders for work. Owing to the transportation difficulties, steam drills were impracticable and the work was accomplished with hand power.

The necessity of securing at once a safe entrance to the old harbor was realized as indispensable to economical and rapid progress, and the first work of actual construction begun was in execution of the engineers' plans for restoring the harbor. One of the means to this end was the erection of a breakwater for protection of the entrance.

As the pier advanced, it afforded a partial shelter to the beach to leeward, and also served as a barrier to the moving beach sand, which, impelled by the waves and prevailing winds, had formerly been driven constantly to the westward, and so built up and maintained the sand spit that thirty years ago closed the old port San Juan.

This artificial interruption to the operation of the winds and current, which were always active in bringing sand to build and renew the beach, permitted countervailing forces of nature to come into play, and the result was that, by the time the pier had been pushed out 600 feet, the sand beach under its lee was swept away and an open channel formed, communicating from the open ocean to the old harbor, now restored to the extent of permitting the entrance of light-draft seagoing vessels, and this at a point where, six months before, was

a sand bank 3 or 4 feet above the sea level. The outer end of the pier is in 20 feet of water, and a force is constantly engaged in filling in the spaces between the piles with mattresses, rock, and concrete. The depth of the channel under its lee reached 10 feet when the structure had been extended to 800 feet. In the winter of 1890-'91, a dredge increased this depth to about 15 feet, and this has been maintained since, except in very restricted areas, which are easily deepened by the dredging machines, if necessary.

During the summer of 1889, permanent buildings were begun, and building constructions have been in progress ever since. The structures are all of wood (pine from the United States) and roofed with corrugated galvanized iron. The offices, quarters, and hospitals are all ceiled and painted inside, have wide verandas outside, and are neat and comfortable. All the permanent buildings so far erected are in the immediate vicinity of San Juan, for at this point, is located the general headquarters, and here have been concentrated the most important operations.

The buildings now occupied consist of five groups, as follows: Headquarters, 8 buildings; hospital, 10 buildings; La Fé depot, 8 buildings; railroad headquarters, 9 buildings; Camp Cheney, 4 buildings; in all, 39 buildings.

Besides the above, there have been constructed numerous and extensive wharves equipped for unloading freight, sheds, small outhouses, water tanks, etc. The machine and smiths' shops are equipped with a varied and extensive assortment of modern machine tools, and a tramway connects the more important of these establishments.

Work in clearing the canal line of forest growth was begun in January, 1890, and for a distance of about 10 miles back from the coast, the clearing has the full width of 486 feet. The same work was commenced on the west side of Lake Nicaragua in the month of November, 1890, and for a distance of 9 miles, this ground is made ready for the active construction work.

The necessity for a telegraph line reaching to the interior, connecting with the telegraph system of the country and the ocean cables, very soon became apparent. The construction of a line was commenced and soon pushed through to Castillo, with its loops amounting to 60 miles.

As the heaviest body of work to be accomplished on the whole line is concentrated within a distance of 3 miles, at what has been designated as the "Eastern Divide," and as the time that will be required to complete the canal is measured by the time spent in the opening of this deep cut, it was felt to be important to install a plant for heavy rock-cutting at the earliest date possible. But so great were the difficulties of transporting heavy machinery, etc., from the harbor to the site that it was at once apparent there was no alternative to be considered but the immediate construction of a railroad. The road was begun



DREDGES, NICARAGUA CANAL.

in the summer of 1890. It extends across what had always been considered an impassable swamp. For the first 10 miles, there are but about 4 miles of naturally hard ground.

There are several places along the line where streams and other water courses are crossed. These are spanned by pile bridges, and a powerful steam pile-driver has been used in their construction. The length of road already built is 11 miles—the most difficult of the whole line—and 7 miles remain to be completed in order to reach the “divide.” There are several miles of side track, switches, etc., already put down.

The road is equipped for construction work, and supplied with four locomotives, fifty cars, steam shovel, ballast unloader, jacks, and other requisite appliances. All the cross-ties and bridge timbers are of Northern pine and charged with 16 pounds creosote oil to the cubic foot. At the railroad terminus in the harbor is a fine wharf 264 feet long, built in the best manner of creosoted timber and equipped with modern steam conveniences for handling freight rapidly.

The survey for the remainder of the line, extending to the San Juan River at Ochoa, has been completed; in fact, there have been two lines surveyed and profiles prepared in sufficient detail to enable a close estimation of cost.

In the summer of 1890, there was purchased from the American Contracting and Dredging Company the very extensive and valuable plant used so successfully on the eastern end of the Panama Canal from the year 1881 to the collapse of that enterprise in 1888. It consisted of seven dredges, the most powerful ever built; two fine tugboats, twenty lighters, several launches, and a vast quantity of tools, spare parts, materials for repair and renewals, an entire machine shop, stationary engines, pumps, etc. Many of the articles are in abundance sufficient for completion of the canal. During the autumn of 1890, this property was transferred to San Juan del Norte. Upon its arrival, portions of it were immediately equipped for work, and three of the dredges have since been in use for various periods—two upon the line of the canal proper and a third in increasing the depth of the water at various points in the harbor and upon the bar. The canal line, to the width of 280 feet and depth of 17 feet, has been opened for 3,000 feet inland from the harbor, the material excavated being sand almost wholly. No buried wood or other obstructions to free dredging has been found.

Under a provision of the concession, the Canal Company has the right to expropriate private lands found requisite for its uses. It also possessed similar rights as against a company which held the exclusive privilege of navigating the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua with steam vessels. In 1889, the Construction Company became the purchaser of the rights and property of the steamboat company, and since the purchase has opened the line in the interest

of the canal. The franchise is valuable independently, but in connection with construction its ownership became necessary to the company. Considerable acquisitions of private lands between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific have been made under the expropriation provisions mentioned.

The country through which the course of the canal is laid for the first 10 miles from the coast is a flat, alluvial formation, the accumulation of centuries, with occasional lagoons and swamps covered with zacate and silico palms or the primeval forests and a dense, tangled, almost impenetrable, mass of underbrush and vines. From thence its course is through wooded and fertile valleys between low hills to the divide cut, and thence to a connection at Ochoa with the San Juan; above Ochoa, it receives the waters of the San Carlos. From the mouth of the San Carlos, the course of the San Juan—then and thereafter the route of the canal—is through what may be termed the highlands of the river, the abutting flanks of the Cordillera. Sixteen miles above the San Carlos occur the Machuca Rapids; 5 and 6 miles farther on, Balas; 6 miles beyond are Castillo Rapids, the most important of all; and 9 miles farther the Toro Rapids, beyond which, to the lake, the course of the river is through a broad valley of lowlands, bounded by remote hills. Above the San Carlos and at Machuca, the forests which clothe the banks of the river are tropical in luxuriance. The lofty trees are draped with vines which creep and twine among their branches and droop to the water's edge in massive walls of verdure.

Above Machuca there are occasional clearings—where the lands are cultivated or grazed—through which the distant hills appear. At other places the hills themselves rise with steep and almost precipitous slopes directly from the river. Squier likens this part of the river to the highlands of the Hudson. At Castillo is an old Spanish fort, garrisoned by the Nicaraguan Government. It was considered impregnable by its builders, but was captured by a British force in 1780. Post Captain (afterwards Admiral) Nelson was in command of the naval corps of the expedition.

The erection of a dam at Ochoa and the execution of other works of canalization will, of course, change many of the present aspects of the river, deepening its waters over the rapids, and in numerous places expanding them into broad and lake-like surfaces, adding to its advantages for navigation and to its beauties as part of an already delightful landscape. One important peculiarity of the San Juan, already adverted to, should be particularly noted. It is exempt from the floods common to other tropical streams. This is owing to the fact that the great lakes serve as receiving reservoirs, on the broad expanses of which the rainfall is stored and from which it is delivered slowly instead of being concentrated from the adjacent hillsides into narrow valleys, and thus massed into rushing torrential floods.

The commercial problem which the opening of a canal across Nicaragua would solve is the same to-day as that which stimulated Columbus and his contemporaries and successors to their arduous efforts. The only difference is in the increased magnitude of its advantages.

It is still the discovery of a direct east and west route for the commerce of the world. Four centuries ago, that commerce consisted of the interchange of commodities between Europe and Asia. Since that time, there has been added to the nations then existing and to their growth in population, production, and consumption, a new continent, peopled now by 100,000,000 inhabitants, to whom the advantages of such a route for extension of their commerce is proportionately greater in a degree almost beyond computation than it was believed in the fifteenth century that it would be, if discovered, to the Spain, or France, or England, of those days, or than it can be to them to-day when completed.

Chapter VII.

RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.

The existing railroad system of Nicaragua consists of two separate divisions. The first commences at the port of Corinto, on the Pacific, and terminates at Momotombo, on the northwestern shore of Lake Managua, where it connects with the line of steamers plying on the lake.

The stations and distances are:

From Corinto to—	Miles.
Chinandega.....	13
Chichigalpa.....	21
Posoltega.....	25
Quezalguaque.....	29
León.....	35
La Paz.....	50
Momotombo.....	58

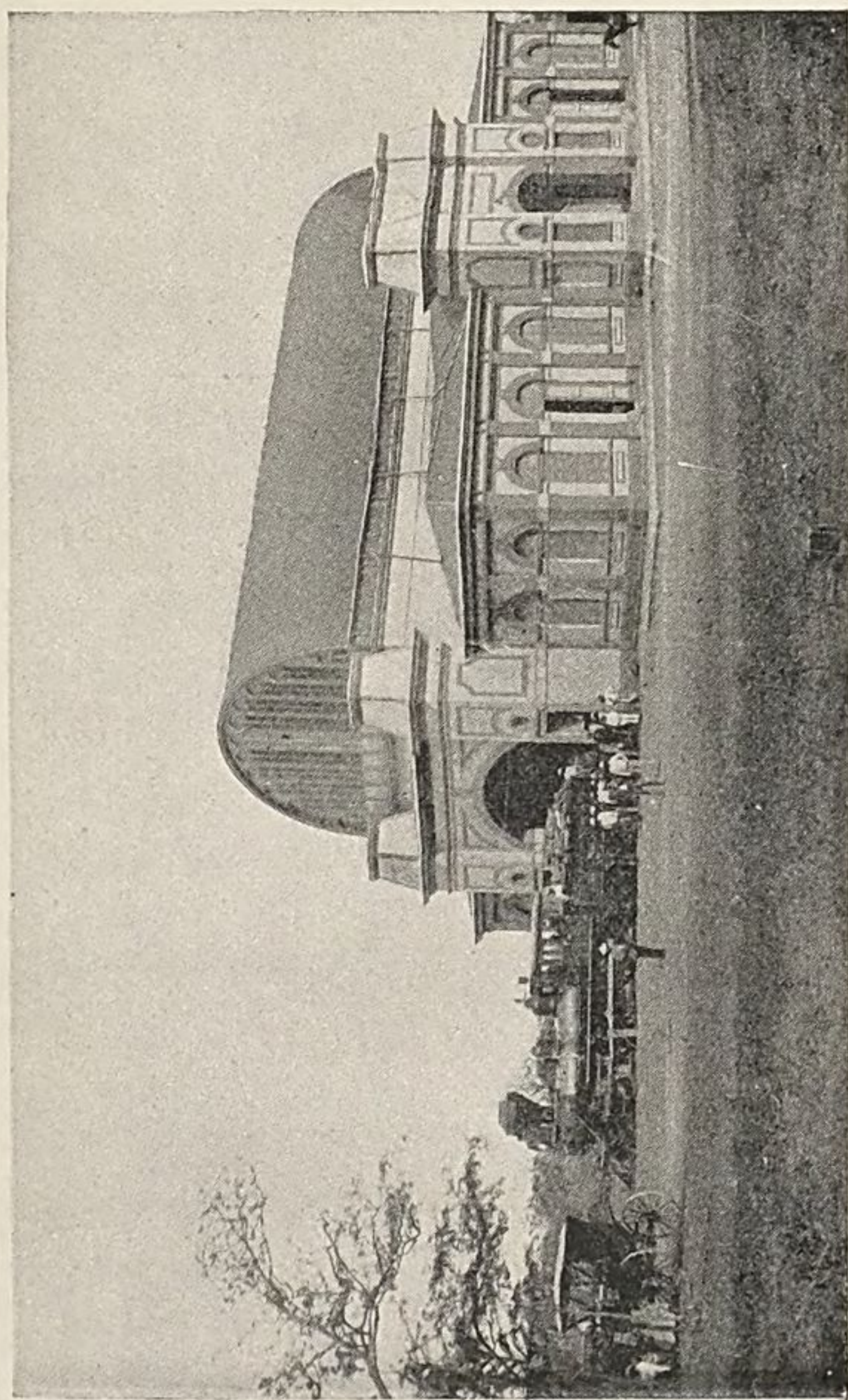
The second division commences at the capital, Managua, on the southern shore of the lake of that name, and terminates at Granada, on the northwestern shore of Lake Nicaragua.

From Managua to—	Miles.
Sabana Grande.....	8
Portillo.....	11
Campuzano.....	14
Nindirí.....	17
Masaya.....	19
San Blas.....	21
Granada.....	32

The distance from the port of Corinto is therefore:

	Miles.
Corinto to Momotombo, by railroad.....	58
Momotombo to Managua, by lake steamboat.....	32
Managua to Granada, by railroad.....	32

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RAILROAD STATION AT GRANADA.

At Granada, connection is made with the steamboat service on the lake and San Juan River, running to San Juan del Norte (Greytown), on the Caribbean coast, thus forming an interoceanic trunk line of communication through the country.

The above-named railroads and steamboat line on Lake Managua are owned and operated by the Government. The railroads were only completed throughout in 1886, but they had an immediate and most gratifying effect on the commerce and progress of the country. The total cost for the Government amounted to \$2,005,583.90, most of which was paid out of economies made in several branches of the public service. The first division of the railroad was opened to the public on February 27, 1884, the second on May 1, 1886.

There are three classes of passenger coaches in use on these roads, first, second, and third class. The charge for first-class passengers is a little over 5 cents per mile, but in the third-class, the fare is somewhat less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile. First-class passengers are allowed 40 pounds of baggage free; third-class passengers, 25 pounds. All above this quantity is charged as first-class freight.

The rolling stock is all of American manufacture; the locomotives use wood as fuel. The first-class cars have a smoking compartment at one end, but in other respects are like the first-class cars used in the United States. The third-class cars are similar to the ordinary smoking cars run on the railroads in the United States, and they are used in the same way, as the women of the laboring classes smoke as much as the men. The cars are clean and comfortable, and the roads are well managed. Freight is divided into six classes, and is carried at rates varying from about 25 cents per ton per mile for first class to about 6 cents per ton for that of the fifth class. The sixth class is for dyewoods, which are charged at about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ton per mile.

According to Señor Gamez, this railroad yields annually to the Government a net profit of about \$100,000.

The account for 1890 was:

Gross receipts	\$295, 860. 20
Expenses.....	187, 851. 23
Net profit.....	108, 009. 06

representing an interest of a little over $6\frac{1}{3}$ per cent per annum.

The movement of passengers in 1890 was as follows:

First-class passengers	41, 910
Second-class.....	41, 014
Third-class	292, 937
Total.....	375, 861

WAGON OR COMMON ROADS.

The topography of Nicaragua, especially all along the Pacific coast, is very favorable for the construction and preservation of wagon roads. Nature itself aids the Government in keeping them in good condition.

The carreta, drawn by oxen, is the principal means of transportation used on these roads.

There are two lines of stages between Granada and Rivas (51 miles), and between Masaya and Jinotepe (18 miles), subsidized by the Government, the former with \$150 per month, and the latter with \$50 also per month. They make daily trips during the dry season.

TRAFFIC ON LAKE MANAGUA.

The steamers plying on the lake belonged originally to a private company liberally subsidized by the Government. The charges which they made were so onerous that it became necessary for the commercial interests either to establish a new line, which would make competition with the old one in existence, or to induce the Government to buy the whole concern and organize the service upon a satisfactory basis. In pursuance of this plan a second company was organized, but when it was about to receive a steamer

which had been built in England by its order, the Government saw the necessity of making this service national and of freeing it from all contingencies. Contracts were then entered into with the two companies, and their vessels, as well as the whole property which belonged to them, became the property of the Government.

The first advantage which was derived from this transaction, besides a considerable reduction in the rates of freight, was the establishment of regular connections with the railroad trains, so as to cause the whole trip from Corinto to Granada, or *vice versa*, to be made in one day.

The movement during the first six months of the new arrangement was as follows:

Gross proceeds.....	\$33,231.09
Expenses.....	13,241.04
Net profit	19,990.05

which is equivalent to an average monthly profit of \$3,331.67.

The Government paid for the steamers \$278,229.83.

The steamers now engaged in this service are: The *Managua*, 120 tons; the *Angela*, 120 tons; the *Progreso*, 100 tons; the *Isabel*, 20 tons, and the *Amelia*, 50 tons.

The three first named are spacious and have good accommodations for passengers.

In addition to the "national line," there is now another line of steamers, belonging to a foreign company, a large portion of whose stock belongs to the InterOceanic Canal Constructing Company. This company is called "Great Lake Steamers Company" (*Compañía de vapores del Gran Lago*), but it has only one steamer, called the *Victoria*, of 180 tons, which goes around the lake, touching at all its ports, eight times a month.

The table following gives the amount of cargo transported by the Lake Managua steamers during the space of six months, from January 1 to June 30, 1891:

Table showing the amount of cargo transported by the national steamers from January 1 to June 30, 1891.

Months.	Cargo.	Months.	Cargo.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
January.....	2, 140, 519	May.....	6, 080, 906
February.....	3, 306, 632	June.....	6, 413, 803
March.....	4, 248, 972		
April.....	5, 851, 507	Total.....	28, 042, 339

The following statement shows the cargoes transported for the first six months of 1890 and 1891:

	<i>Tons.</i>
1890.....	6, 970 $\frac{1}{3}$
1891.....	14, 021
Difference in favor of 1891.....	7, 050 $\frac{2}{3}$

THE SAN JUAN RIVER ROUTE.

The steamboat line via Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River is the natural route for the commerce of the Republic, but complaints are loud and constant of the long delays that occur in transit. The fact is that competition is much keener in business than it was a few years ago; consequently, merchants can not afford the uncertainty and delay which attend the river service. The result is that since the construction of the railroad to Corinto, on the Pacific, the river transit company has been gradually losing its hold, and the bulk of the trade to and from the interior is finding its way via Corinto. This is certainly unfortunate, as the rates are necessarily high via the Pacific, and the route is much longer either to the United States or Europe; but the service is regular and frequent, and therefore obtains the preference.

The difficulty with the river route is the impossibility of maintaining a good service whenever the rains are insufficient to keep the lake at a high level. The rapids and shallows on the river are numerous and the cargo has to be carried over them in lighters when the river is low, causing delay and risk of damage to the

goods, necessitating also high freight rates, though they are less than the rates via the Pacific. The river steamers, three or four in number, are flat-bottomed, and make the trip twice a month.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

To facilitate foreign commerce the Government of Nicaragua has entered into contracts with several steamship companies, to which it pays liberal subsidies to perform the service in the following way:

On the Pacific side.—The steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from San Francisco to Panama regularly touch at San Juan del Sur and Corinto. When going north they touch at San Juan del Sur on the 5th, the 14th, and the 24th of each month, and Corinto on the 12th, the 15th, and the 25th. When going south they touch at the same ports, respectively, on the 7th, the 14th, and the 27th, and the 6th, the 13th, and 26th.

Passengers and merchandise carried by these steamers can reach the Atlantic when landed at San Francisco by means of the Pacific Transcontinental Railroad, and when landed at Panama by the Panama Railroad.

On the Atlantic side.—The steamers of the British Royal Mail from Southampton and the West Indies, which leave Aspinwall every two weeks.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, whose steamers leave Marseilles on the 9th, Bordeaux on the 19th, and Saint Nazaire on the 29th.

The Hamburg-American Company, whose steamers leave, Hamburg on the 4th, the 12th, and the 23d of each month.

The Compañía Transatlántica de Barcelona, whose steamers leave Santander on the 6th and 19th of each month.

The West Indies and Pacific Company and the Harrison line some of whose steamers leave Liverpool every Thursday, while some others leave every two weeks.

Steamers of the lines just named leave Colon or Aspinwall in the following way:

(1) For Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton, via West Indies, every two weeks.

(2) For St. Nazaire on the 3d of each month; for Marseilles on the 12th, and for Havre and Bordeaux on the 22d.

(3) For Hamburg, Havre, and other ports on the 7th, the 15th, and the 26th of each month.

(4) For Santander and other ports on the 7th, the 15th, and the 26th.

(5) For Liverpool, via New Orleans, every Saturday; and for Liverpool, via Vera Cruz and New Orleans, every two weeks.

The steamers of the Pacific Mail make connection also at Panama with those of the South American Pacific Steamship Navigation Company, which touch at Guayaquil, Callao, Valparaiso, and other intermediate points.

The Pacific Mail is subsidized by the Government of Nicaragua with \$8,000 per year, and is bound to carry the mails.

The steamers of the Cosmos German Line touch irregularly at Nicaragua. According to the arrangement made, the company is bound to send to Nicaragua at least five steamers during the year, some of which must touch at Corinto and some others at San Juan del Sur. They bring directly from Europe, or carry there from Nicaragua, cargoes of merchandise with the reduction of 10 per cent in the freight, such as is charged by the steamers of the Pacific Mail. The Government subsidizes the Cosmos Line with \$300 for each round trip.

The steamers of the British Royal Mail touch at the port of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, twice a month. An independent steamer of 250 tons burden does the service between San Juan del Norte, Bluefields, Boca del Rama, Rio Grande, Wuonanta and Principulca, Cabo de Gracias á Dios, Corn Island, and Puerto Limon, making four round trips every month. This steamer re-

ceives a subsidy of \$24,000 per year and carries the mails. It charges \$10 per each ton of cargo, except when taken to Corn Island, in which case the freight is \$15. The fare for passengers varies from \$8 in first class and \$5 in second class to \$20 and \$10, respectively, according to the distances.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATLANTIC SLOPE.

Nicaragua presents the remarkable feature of a country having its best lands and navigable rivers on the Atlantic slope, overlooking that ocean which is the highway to all the great markets of the world, but having all its great towns, its cultivated soil and its commerce on the Pacific side, where it is practically debarred from all the advantages offered by its opposite coast. This is also the condition of the other Central American republics, and it has long been their hope and effort to change this anomalous state of things. The Government of Nicaragua is fully alive to the importance of utilizing the magnificent resources of its eastern slope. It has done all in its power to encourage immigration, but it has become convinced that immigration on any useful scale is impossible without improved means of communication, and is, therefore, wisely bending all its energies in that direction, and evincing the most praiseworthy spirit of liberality in dealing with all plans that promise to aid in solving this all important problem. The progress of events and the attention that is now being attracted towards Nicaragua are steadily tending toward a removal of the difficulties that have hitherto stood in the way, the chief of which has been the lack of capital to effect the necessary improvements, to build the railroads and open the ports and rivers that will give access to the inestimable wealth of forest, field, and mine that lie awaiting the awakening hand of labor. When once these improvements are effected, there will be no need of laws to encourage immigration; thousands of the surplus population of Europe will readily find their way to Nicaragua.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL AND INTERCONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

In addition to the plans of internal improvement, indicated there are two great enterprises now before the world which promise inestimable advantages to the Republic—the Nicaragua Interoceanic Canal, a work of such importance that a chapter in this work has been especially devoted to it, and the Intercontinental Railroad from North to South, connecting the three great divisions of America. The railroad has not yet taken shape, but surveying parties have located pathways for the locomotive.

Chapter VIII.

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS; FINANCE AND TAXATION; PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Nicaragua is a Republic, sovereign, free, and independent. The form of government is popular and representative, and its powers are defined by a written constitution, which was adopted in 1858, and was based upon that originally formed in 1838 when the Central American federation was dissolved.

The Government is divided into three branches—legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress, consisting of two bodies, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each department, who are elected for a term of six years, but one-third of their number is renewed by election every two years. No person can be elected to the Senate who is less than 30 years of age, or a minister of the church; he must be the father of a family, and the owner of property not less than \$2,000 in value. The members of the lower House are called Deputies and are elected for four years, but one-half are renewed by election every two years. By virtue of the Constitution, there is one Deputy for every 20,000 inhabitants in each district; but if the population of the district shows an excess of 10,000 or more over and above that number, then one more Deputy may be elected. The necessary qualifications for a Deputy are that he must be not less than 25 years of age, and not a member of the priesthood. Congress meets on the 1st of January every second year. The session lasts for ninety days, but may be prorogued after thirty days. Neither

chamber can adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other.

The executive power is vested in a President, whose term of office is four years and who can not be reëlected for the term immediately following; he must be a native and resident of the Republic, not less than 30 years of age, not a member of the priesthood, must be the father of a family, and the owner of property worth not less than \$4,000. But a native of any of the other Central American Republics may be chosen, provided that he is a naturalized citizen and has resided in the Republic of Nicaragua not less than fifteen years. He is inaugurated and enters upon his administration on the 1st of March.

The President is assisted by a Cabinet, which on November 30, 1892, consisted of four Secretaries or Ministers (Ministros). One of these secretaries was the head of the Department of Foreign Relations and Fomento or Promotion of Public Welfare. Another presided over the Department of War, the Navy and Public Instruction. The third Secretary was the head of a Department of the Interior, Police and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and the fourth was the head of the Department of the Treasury and Public Credit. The Ministers may take part in the deliberations of Congress, but without the power of voting.

The judicial power is exercised by a Supreme Court, divided into two sections, one of which is located in Leon and the other in Granada. Each section is composed of at least four judges and two alternates. There is also a well-organized system of subordinate courts and tribunals throughout the country, and justice is well administered.

The Constitution is wisely framed and liberal in its provisions, and the laws are as just and well adapted for the needs of a civilized community as can be found in any nation of the world.

By virtue of the Constitution, all persons born on the soil are free, and slavery and traffic in slaves is prohibited. No person

can be deprived of life, property, honor, or liberty except by due process of law.

The death penalty is inflicted only for murder, assault in a town if followed by death, or in the country if accompanied by wounds and robbery, and for arson under aggravated circumstances. The rights of petition and lawful assembly are recognized. The right to carry arms for lawful self-protection and defense, and to enter, reside in, travel over and leave the Republic without molestation, is guaranteed. Titles of nobility, hereditary honors, privileged classes, and prerogatives are not recognized. The inviolability of private correspondence, and of the house or domicile, as well as the right of private property, is recognized. Every citizen of Nicaragua has a right to vote at all elections if he is 21 years of age or more, or he will be enfranchised at 18 years of age if he holds a scientific degree or is the father of a family, holding property of not less than \$100 in value, or has some trade or profession that produces that amount annually.

NATURALIZATION LAW.

Citizenship may be acquired by foreigners in the following manner :

1. If the applicant is a Central American, upon proof of his residence for one year within the Republic.
2. If the applicant comes from any other Spanish-American Republic, the residence must be for two years. If he comes from any other country, four years' residence is required.

It will be sufficient for Central Americans, after one year of residence has been completed, to state their desire to become naturalized in the Republic, but all other Spanish-Americans are obliged to give notice of their intention one year before their application for citizenship, and all other foreigners are required to give notice of their intention two years before their application.

All foreigners, however, have the power, without forfeiting

thereby their own nationality, to acquire public unoccupied lands on the same terms and conditions as the citizens of Nicaragua.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

Taxation in Nicaragua is indirect, the revenue being derived from import duties, stamps, the Government monopolies of tobacco, liquors, and gunpowder, the tax on cattle exported, and the sale of unoccupied lands. The Government owns the railroad and the steamers on Lake Managua, which together have yielded, at date of last report, about 6 per cent on the cost. There are no taxes levied on real estate. Municipal taxation is moderate, and in the towns, consists principally of taxes for street lighting, police, water supply, etc.

The revenue of Nicaragua is steadily increasing. This improvement is indisputable evidence of the growing wealth and prosperity of the country.

The revenue from all sources was—

In the year 1851	\$122, 686. 00
In the year 1870.....	737, 284. 00
In the year 1889	2, 036, 137. 43
In the year 1890.....	2, 370, 183. 49
In the year 1891	2, 847, 729. 08

This improvement is demonstrated equally in every source from which the public income is derived.

Thus, in the year ending June 30—

1890, telegraph yielded	\$34, 152. 92
1889, telegraph yielded	30, 793. 67
Increase	3, 359. 25
1890, post-office.....	35, 774. 73
1889, post-office	24, 275. 74
Increase	11, 498. 99
1890, railways.....	280, 819. 16
1889, railways.....	236, 853. 92
Increase	43, 965. 24
1890, public lands	15, 770. 56
1889, public lands.....	2, 129. 66
Increase	13, 640. 90

The expenses of the Government in 1891 were \$2,968,961.14 which is slightly in excess of the income, which is accounted for by considerable sums having been spent in improvement of track, buildings, and rolling stock of railways, piers on the lakes, and public roads.

The sources of revenue of the Government of Nicaragua yielded in 1891, according to official statement, the following result:

Customs	\$1,058,913.53	Tobacco.....	270,857.23
Customs House confiscations	835.02	Brandy.....	733,454.85
Fines	23,676.74	Stamped paper.....	27,772.48
Tax on cattle	111,134.20	Gun powder	18,404.50
Public lands.....	28,517.26	Sale of official publications.	130.85
National railroad.	365,070.83	Miscellaneous revenue ...	52,714.33
National steamers.....	89,754.09	Unforeseen income.....	2,776.78
Telegraphs	35,510.95		
Post-offices	28,195.44	Total.....	\$2,847,729.08

The expenses in 1891 were as follows:

Executive department.....	\$675,719.50	Public works	497,039.33
Justice	71,186.54	Foreign relations.....	46,184.69
Public worship and charities	25,728.00	Public instruction.....	215,309.78
War.....	465,077.56	Extraordinary expenses ..	360,645.93
Collection of revenue.....	612,069.81	Total.....	\$2,968,961.14

The national debt of Nicaragua, according to the official statement contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1891, was as follows:

Interior debt.....	\$932,309.20
Foreign debt.....	2,105,227.07
Total	\$3,037,536.27

The largest portion of the foreign debt is represented by bonds payable in London in July, 1919, with interest at 6 per cent per annum. This interest is regularly paid.

There are two incorporated banks in the Republic, through which most of the commercial business of exchange, discounts,

etc., is done, but many private capitalists and merchants carry on a banking business and make loans on mortgages.

The banks above referred to are the Bank of Nicaragua at Managua and the Agricultural and Mercantile Bank (*Banco Agrícola Mercantil*) at Leon. Both of them have branches in all the important cities of the Republic.

The unit of monetary value is the *peso fuerte*, or dollar; but foreign coins are allowed to circulate for their value in *pesos fuertes*. The Peruvian *sol*, the United States silver dollar, and all other Spanish American coins, are found in circulation, and received without difficulty. The subsidiary small coins are 5, 10, and 25 cents, and many of the old Spanish reals of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents are in circulation.

The standard of measurement is the vara, which is equal to 2.75 English feet. The manzana contains 10,000 square varas, equal to about $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The caballeria contains 64 manzanas.

RECENT PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

[Report in 1893 by U. S. Consul Newell, of Managua, on public improvements. Reports from the consuls of the United States, No. 150, March, 1893, p. 369.]

During the past year and a half there have been a number of improvements made throughout the Republic of Nicaragua, the more important ones being the erection of markets, construction of street railways, and organization of water companies. Upon these I have the honor to report the following:

GRANADA MARKET.

For a number of years Granada was illy supplied with market facilities; in fact, I might say that she had none at all. The venders of merchandise, vegetables, fruits, salt, and sugar occupied stands in the wide corridors of the buildings that stand to the south and west sides of the plaza. Though the men and women standing and sitting in the corridors with their stock in trade presented a unique picture for the eye of the tourist, it was far from businesslike and the resort was an eyesore to the city. Around the plaza, the streets were always dirty, as the market women and men were constantly throwing into them the

goods that had proven unsalable. This condition of affairs at last aroused the attention of the more public-spirited men of the city, and the consequence is that Granada can now point with pride to a fine edifice.

This building is constructed in the usual form—that of a hollow square—the main portion of which is one story high, with a slightly pitched roof. Running from the main entrance through the entire building, is an arched corridor, the roof of which is of corrugated iron; this arch is supported by many iron columns, with fancy corrugated-iron capitals. At the four corners of the structure, stand towers which extend one story above the main building. These towers are ornamented with pilasters, crowned with cornice and pediment. On either side of the main entrance rise towers that project a story and a half beyond the roof of the main edifice. There is a stone pavement on the north and west sides of the market, the portion now completed, and cemented floors within the stores and other portions of the structure.

The construction of the market was begun May 20, 1891. It will occupy, when completed, a space of a little over 2 acres. The style of architecture is Renaissance. Stone and brick, with hydraulic mortar, are the materials of which the building is composed. The roof is constructed of iron and wood, covered with plastic slate from the United States. At this time only one-half of the structure is finished, while in the other half there is a provisional open market place.

The estimated cost of the edifice, when completed according to the plans, is \$206,000 (soles). Already, there has been expended the sum of \$70,000. The stone, brick, and mortar entering into the composition of the building are all native products; the ironwork is from England and the United States.

In the part now finished there are twenty-two rooms for stores, but the building, when fully completed, will contain forty-four such rooms. Besides these rooms there are one hundred and fifty stands for selling small articles, and fifteen special meat stalls. There are also a large number of pavement or curbstone spaces for the Indians, who come daily to sell small quantities of fruit, vegetables, and native wares.

From 250 to 300 persons are daily in attendance at the market, engaged in vending some commodity. The average daily revenue is \$50; the expenses amount to \$300 per month.

Granada's market was erected by the city council from money raised by a loan, which was floated at 80 cents on the dollar. The management of the enterprise was given into the hands of the capitalists subscribing the funds, and the structure was also mortgaged to them, along with the ground, until the nominal capital is repaid with interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month. The edifice is open every day in the week, Sundays and holidays not excepted.

MASAYA MARKET.

For many years anterior to the date of this report, Masaya possessed worse market facilities than Granada. It did not have even the corridors of buildings, like its sister city, for the congregation of its market people. They usually congregated in the plaza, under the shadow of the principal church, and there, in the wind and rain, sitting or standing upon the bare ground, awaited their patrons.

The matter of a market was considered by the Nicaragua Company (limited), an organization of English capitalists who have varied interests in this Republic, with headquarters in London, and to it is due the edifice that now adorns the city of Masaya.

This structure is very similar in design to that of Granada, and covers the same extent of surface—2 acres. It is entirely completed, and has sixty-four rooms that can be used as stores. There is a large covered way through the center of the building, which is in part for the accommodation of butchers and for the sellers of fruit, salt, and vegetables. The courts of the markets are surrounded with corridors, giving plenty of space for stalls. In the courtyards, are spaces allotted for carts. As in Nicaragua, many vendors come to market with sugar, salt, and plantains and sell direct from their carts, instead of selling from stalls. In connection with the market is a large public kitchen, where the market restaurateurs can prepare and cook food.

It is the intention of the management to soon introduce water into the building and add public baths.

The edifice was constructed at a cost of \$106,000 in gold. It is built of volcanic stone taken from a quarry not far from the site of the market. As this stone is very black, the structure presents an appearance of great antiquity, and if it possessed an altitude greater than one story, would resemble more a castle than a market. The roof is surmounted with a parapet that extends around the entire building. At the main entrance, are two large, iron open-work gates painted dark blue and lined with gold. The market has four entrances, and on each side, there are handsome iron bracket lamps. Throughout the entire structure, in the stores and in the corridors, the floors are laid in Portland cement.

The monthly income is \$1,150, and the expenses \$300.

GRANADA TRAMWAY.

The street railway of Granada was projected about one year ago, and cars were run over the line for the first time in September last. The persons composing the company are citizens of Nicaragua, and, I believe, all residents of Granada. Originally, the idea of a tramway in the city was that of a foreigner, the same gentleman who conceived and carried into effect the Rivas street-car

line. After the company was organized, this foreigner disposed of his interest to the syndicate that now owns the line.

The length of the route is 1 mile 300 yards, extending from the railroad station to the market. The rails and the cars are of American manufacture, the first costing \$5,000 and the latter \$3,000 in gold. For laying the track, the sum of \$3,000 was expended. It cost to bring the cars and rails to the city of Granada from New York, via San Juan del Norte, the sum of \$2,000. An expenditure of \$2,000 has been made for the purchase of land for the erection of a car shed and necessary offices, which will be erected at a cost of \$1,000. Twenty-four mules now comprise the number of animals in service; these animals were bought for \$60 per head.

Besides the sums mentioned, the company has expended the sum of \$1,000 for incidentals and \$1,500 for the rights held by the organizer of the enterprise. The total amount expended in organizing the company and constructing the line, to date, has been \$24,740 (soles).

Originally the company was organized on a basis of thirty-five shares, valued at \$500 per share. Since beginning and completing the line the company has been compelled to issue five more shares at the former valuation, so that there are now forty shares, representing a capital of \$20,000 (soles).

The daily income averages from \$13 to \$15. On holidays, the earnings reach the sum of \$50. The employés number seven, and the daily expenses are about \$10.

The cars are the usual pattern denominated in the United States "bobtailed," though here they use two animals and employ both conductor and driver. According to the opinion of many, the company made a mistake in not having selected open or summer cars, which would be preferable in this tropical clime. At the present time, all the cars run one way, that is, the three cars leave the railroad station at about the same moment and change at the market. This necessitates delay, and in consequence the line is not as popular as it might be. The fare is 5 cents. This innovation has compelled the hack-owners to reduce their fares from 20 cents from the station to any part of the city to 10 cents, and from 30 cents from any part of the city to the station to 15 cents.

MASAYA WATERWORKS.

These works have been in operation since September 1, and were commenced about two years ago. The originators of this enterprise are foreigners, though a large portion of the stock is owned by Nicaraguans. The estimated cost of the plant is \$130,000.

The point from which the water is derived is known as Tincuatepe, distant from Masaya 16 miles, and elevated above the city 800 feet. Around the fall of Tincuatepe, the scenery is very picturesque. The water is pure, wholesome, and clear as crystal. At Nindiri, a small Indian village, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Masaya, the company has built an immense reservoir, with an elevation of 140 feet, capable of holding 600,000 gallons. From Nindiri to Masaya, there is a pressure equal to 500 pounds to the square inch.

The mains are of 3 and 4 inch iron pipe. The principal main is laid on Monibo street. Few mains as yet have been laid on the side streets. This company was organized with a capital stock of \$126,000; that is, thirty shares, at \$4,200 per share. The piping was purchased in the United States. There is every indication to believe that the enterprise will prove a paying one. Masaya has a population estimated at 16,000, and is on the line of the national railroad running from Managua to Granada.

MASATEPE WATERWORKS.

Masatepe is a small village, about one hour and a half's ride from Masaya, and has within and around its confines a population of 10,000. The source of the water supply is Lake Masaya. This lake lies 300 feet below the town of the same name, surrounded, excepting on the western side, by precipitous cliffs, down which three or four rocky paths have been cut. In order to reach a proper level, the water is pumped from the lake to a height of 1,020 feet. The length of the main, that is, from the lake to Masatepe, is 3 miles.

A company was organized to construct these works on a basis of one thousand shares at \$25 per share, and it is estimated that the plant cost \$25,000.

LEON WATERWORKS.

On the 7th of July last, a concession was granted by the city of Leon to a company for the introduction of water and the erection of the necessary works. A company has been organized, with a capital stock amounting to \$107,500, divided into two hundred and fifteen shares, at \$500 per share. The municipality of Leon has subscribed for six shares. It is believed that the works will not cost less than \$120,000.

The water is to be taken from the Rio Chiquita, distant about half a mile from the city. It is understood that the company will lay about 13 miles of piping between now and the early part of next year.

The enterprise should be successful, as it has a greater population to draw from than any other portion of Nicaragua. The inhabitants of Leon are supposed to number 40,000.

SAN ANTONIO SUGAR REFINERY.

Upon this enterprise I have already reported, but as the management has made some improvements since that report, it is proper to revert to it again.

The company has just lately purchased a mile of portable railway, costing \$5,000 in gold. This machinery was bought in the United States, because it comes free into this country under the reciprocity treaty and because it is superior to all others. The company has also added electrical machinery to its already perfect sugar-refining plant. Electric lights will be placed in the main building and in the houses set apart for the officers and employés.

The San Antonio Sugar Company is the most important undertaking in Nicaragua, and, I believe, in the whole of Central America. Their object is to revolutionize the sugar industry of these countries, which their capital and extensive plant will well enable them to do.

The gentleman who has charge of the purchasing department of this concern assures me that American pumps and boilers take the lead of all others.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

The business men of Granada are now considering the advisability of improving their water system. At this time the supply is very limited and inadequate to the needs of the city. This system will be improved if the gentlemen who have the new venture in hand can induce the old company to dispose of its interests. It is believed that the old company will sell. As soon as the transfer is consummated, the new company will proceed to expend \$60,000 in improving the water system and \$40,000 for electrical machinery. I am assured that the city of Granada will be lighted by electricity not later than the middle of the year 1893.

Besides the tramway that runs from the station to the market in Granada, it is proposed to construct another from the cemetery to Lake Nicaragua. Those interested in the project have estimated the cost to construct the line at \$50,000 (soles).

The young men of Granada are considering the proposition of erecting a hippodrome, where there can be racing and a place for athletic games of all kinds.

It is proposed to construct public baths on the shores of Lake Nicaragua, in Granada.

Capitalists of Leon are considering the suggestion to build a tramway through the principal street and to the railroad station.

WILLIAM NEWELL,
Consul.

Chapter IX.

RELIGION AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Nicaragua is a Catholic country, and the constitution recognizes this fact by declaring:

ARTICLE 6. The religion of the Republic is the Roman Catholic Apostolic. The Government protects its practice.

No person is molested, however, on account of religious ideas.

Public instruction has been under the immediate and direct control of the Government ever since 1877, and that it is fully alive to the importance of the work is proved by the fact that it expends upon it 8 per cent of its income. Señor Gamez, in his *Noticias geográficas*, etc., says that the Nicaraguan Government expends for this purpose no less than \$18,883.28¹/₆ per month, or \$226,599.38 per year.

Besides the schools supported by the Government, there are others supported by the respective municipalities, and others exclusively private, or established and conducted by private enterprise.

When Señor Gamez wrote (1892), there were 263 Government schools, with 303 teachers, and an attendance of 16,554 pupils; 10 municipal schools, with 15 teachers and 871 pupils; and 37 private schools with 95 teachers and 1,895 pupils; total, 310 schools, 413 teachers, and an attendance of 19,320 pupils.

In addition to the primary schools, there are two "intermediate," or rather high, schools for boys, and one of the same character for girls, having together 51 teachers (42 for boys, 9 for girls), and an attendance of 1,441 pupils (724 boys, 717 girls).

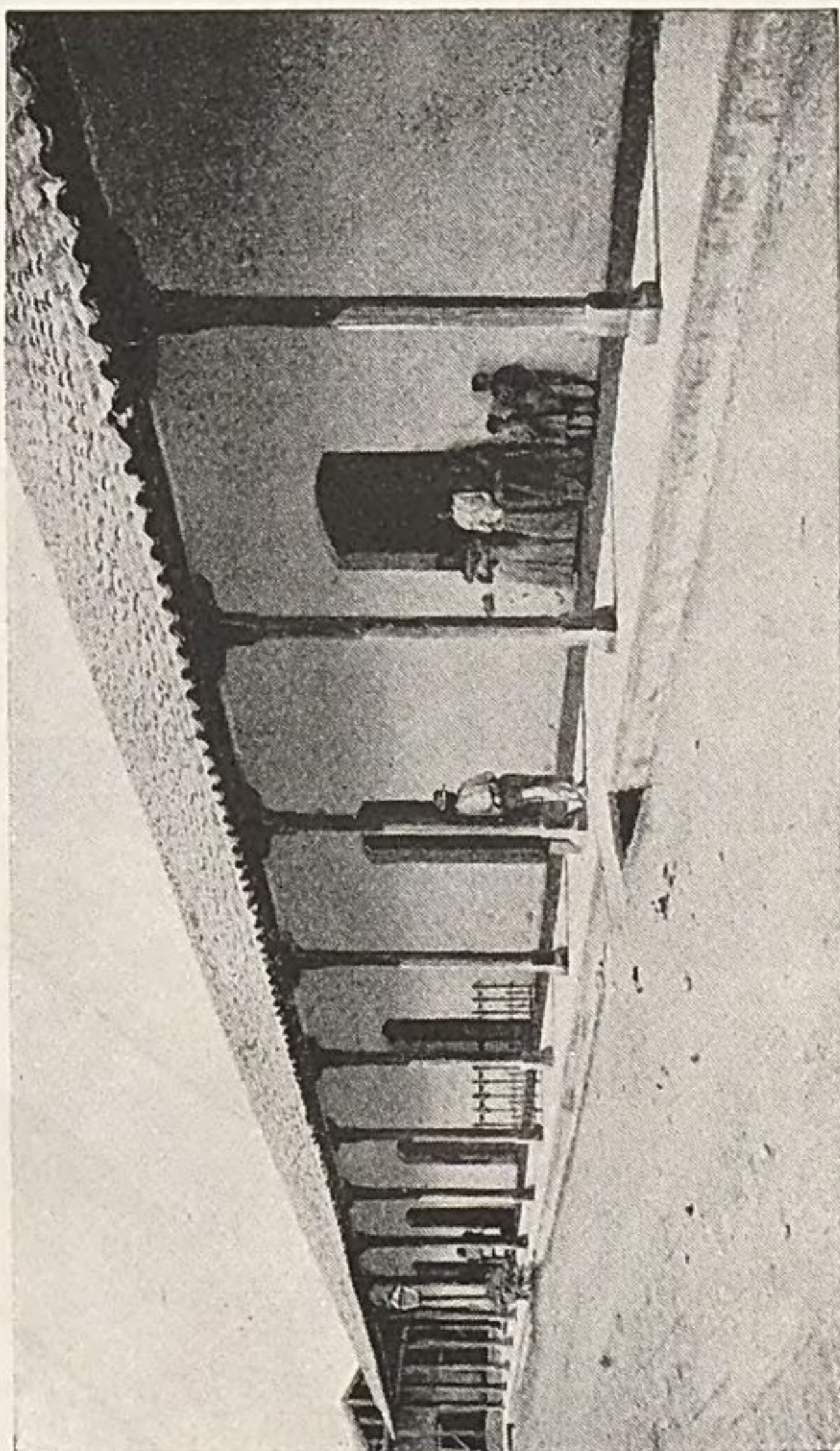
Until very recently, there have been two universities in Nicaragua, one in León, and another in Granada, fully equipped for the teaching of jurisprudence and medicine, with powers to confer academical degrees. Under a decree promulgated by President Sacasa, the two universities have been consolidated into one.

There is but one public library in Nicaragua, which is located at Managua. It contains a very choice collection of the works of foreign and American authors, numbering 6,310 volumes and 600 pamphlets. This library is supported by the national Government, and derives no revenue save from that source, as it is free to the public.

Chapter X.

COST OF LIVING, WAGES, ETC.

The style of domestic architecture in Nicaragua is the same that prevails throughout the whole of Spanish America. The houses of the laboring classes vary in solidity according to the variations of climate; being, in the hot lands, near the coast, merely light structures of wood or cane and thatched with palm leaves. In the colder regions, they are built of adobe, or sun-dried brick, and roofed with tiles. The better class of houses are built in the old Spanish style which was introduced into Spain by the Moors, sometimes of two stories, but more frequently of one only, built around a courtyard or patio. In a warm climate, no pleasanter residence can be imagined than these houses. The thick walls are built of adobe, cemented and whitewashed, or of stone. These and the heavy-tiled roofs exclude the heat. The rooms are spacious and very lofty, with great doors, and windows without glass sashes, but closed by heavy wooden shutters and protected on the outside by a grating of iron bars. All the doors of the rooms open upon a veranda surrounding the patio, which is filled with shrubbery and flowers. Here, easy chairs and hammocks afford inviting resting places. In the towns, however delightful these houses may be as places of residence, the fact that the verandas and other embellishments are on the interior gives the street a gloomy appearance. The majority of city residences are also connected with stores. As a rule, few merchants or traders reside away from their places of business. Rents are high and have greatly increased of late



A NICARAGUAN HOUSE.

years. The better class of houses rent at from \$40 to \$100 per month. In the larger cities, many of the houses are built of stone, which is abundant and easily procured. The quality generally used is soft when first quarried and can be worked very easily, but hardens with age and exposure. With abundant material and cheap labor, there is no reason why such high rents should be maintained. In Managua, the capital, where the population is rapidly increasing, and in several other cities, the erection of houses for rent would be a lucrative investment, particularly as there are no taxes levied on real estate.

The markets are well supplied, but usually do not present any great variety of vegetables. In Managua, the market building covers an entire square. It was built by English capital under a Government concession granting a monopoly for twenty-five years. The selling is done principally by women. The following is a list of retail prices prevailing there at date of latest advices:

Coffee	per pound..	\$0. 30
Coffee, black	do....	. 20
Rice	do....	. 10
Cacao.....	do....	. 80
Sugar, second class	do....	. 10
Sugar, first class	do....	. 20
Milk cheese, or queso de leache.....	do....	. 30
Butter cheese, or queso de mantequilla	do....	. 45
Frijoles	do....	. 07
Corn.....	per medio, 12 pounds..	. 30
Starch	per pound..	. 20
Lard.....	per quart bottle..	. 50
Butter:		
Native	per pound..	. 60
Foreign	do....	1. 00
Lemons	per dozen..	. 12
Potatoes	per pound..	. 07½
Flour	do....	. 10
Plantains	three..	. 05
Kerosene:		
Astral.....	box of 5 gallons..	8. 00
Radiant	do....	6. 00
Soap	per bar of 30 ounces..	. 20
Beef, the best	per pound..	. 15

Pork.....	per pound..	.10
Pepper, sold only unground.....	do....	.30
Salt.....	do....	.02½
Ham.....	do....	.38

These prices, as well as all others quoted, are in Nicaraguan currency, which averages from 30 to 35 per cent less in value than the United States gold dollar, consequently reducing prices in a corresponding ratio as compared with United States currency.

In journeying through the country, the traveler has to depend on such fare as he may be able to obtain at native houses and such stores as he may carry with him, but in the principal towns and cities there are hotels where fair accommodations and good rations are the rule. Hotel charges throughout the Republic are from \$1 to \$2.50 per day, the latter rate only at those of the higher class and in the principal cities. There are places where board can be obtained for less, but they are frequented by the lower class of natives only and would not be very attractive, especially to foreigners. The rates usually charged by the meal at the best hotels are: Early coffee, 25 cents; breakfast, 75 cents; dinner, 80 cents to \$1. Board by the month is from \$25 to \$30, without room. An extra charge of \$5 per month is usually made when meals are sent to the house of the boarder. Tea is rarely used and is only prepared at special request. Coffee and chocolate are the usual beverages, and both are invariably excellent. Beer, both European and American, can be obtained, but costs from 30 to 50 cents per pint bottle. California wines, 80 cents per pint bottle. Butter is rarely seen on hotel tables, and is not usually palatable when obtained. Meat is generally good. Chickens, turkey, and venison are usually served at dinner, and in the lake cities especially, fish is abundant and good. Eggs, cooked in omelets and in every other way, are staple articles of food. *Frijoles* (beans) and rice are the usual vegetables, occasionally varied by potatoes, cabbage, squash, and pease, but as a rule, vegetables are not served in great variety.

Clothing is reasonable in price. The customer usually provides his own cloth, which costs from \$3 to \$5.50 per yard, and the tailor charges from \$10 to \$16 for making a suit, according to the style and trimmings required. Ready-made clothing can be obtained at from \$9 per suit upwards.

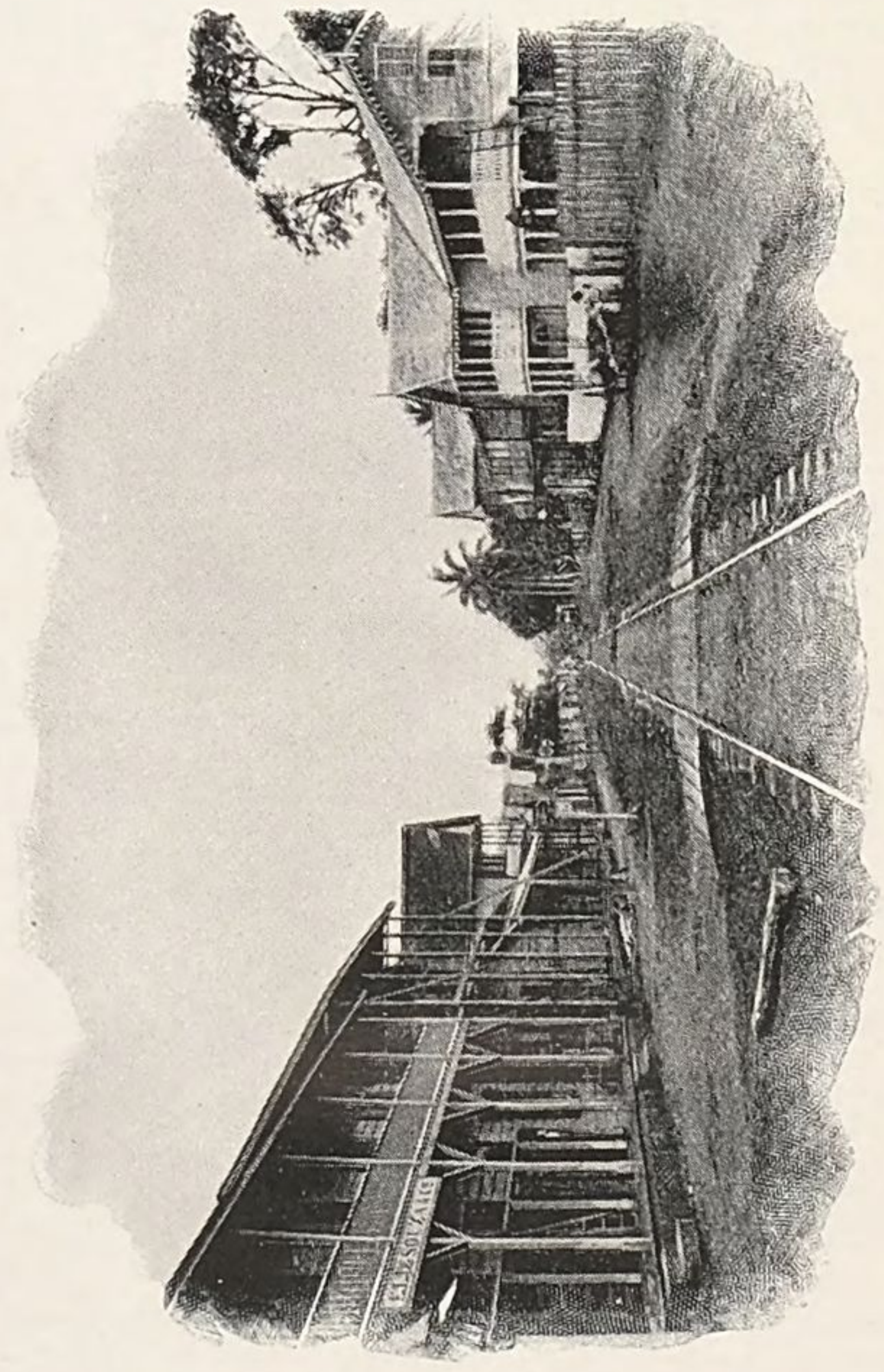
Shoemakers charge from \$5 to \$6 per pair for gaiter shoes and for low-quarter shoes \$4 to \$5.50. Ready-made shoes are sold at \$4 for low quarters and \$7.50 for gaiters. Russet shoes sell for \$4. Ladies' shoes, from \$3 up per pair. The shoes found in the stores are invariably of American manufacture and come largely from Boston. It is very rarely that shoes of European make can be found in the stores of Nicaragua. Dressmakers charge for making dresses as follows: Ordinary calico house dress, \$2; street costume, \$5 to \$7; ball dress, \$10 to \$15. Ladies' hats, trimmed, sell from \$4 to \$20, but there is little demand for millinery, as the pañolón and reboso are used in preference to the hat or bonnet.

Labor is plentiful in Nicaragua, at least so far as present needs are concerned. But to carry out any great public work or to develop the immense resources of the country on the scale that will be required whenever the facilities for transportation are improved, it will be necessary to import laborers and encourage immigration.

The following is a statement of the wages received by the different classes of labor. It also shows the salaries paid by the Government to those employed in the railroad, steamboat, and telegraphic service. The amounts are stated in Nicaraguan currency:

Description.	Wages.
Clerks, mercantile:	<i>Dollars.</i>
Natives .....per month..	20.00 to 40.00
Foreigners .....do....	50.00 to 150.00
Stone masons.....per day..	1.50 to 2.00
Carpenters.....do....	1.00 to 2.00
Furniture-makers.....do....	1.50 to 2.00
Journeyman tailors .....do....	.80 to 2.00

Description.	Wages.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Machinists per day..	3.00 to 5.00
Cooks per month..	6.00 to 14.00
Blacksmiths per day..	1.00 to 3.00
Shoemakers do....	1.00 to 2.00
Tile roofers do....	1.50 to 2.00
Wagon-makers do....	1.00 to 2.00
Railway service:	
Auditor per month..	80.00
General superintendent do....	200.00
Private secretary do....	100.00
Traffic manager—	
Eastern section do....	130.00
Western section do....	150.00
Secretary do....	45.00
Assistant auditor do....	60.00
Telegraph operator, superintendent's office do....	25.00
Storekeeper do....	35.00
Road master do....	125.00
Bridge inspector do....	60.00
Conductor do....	60.00
Machinists do....	110.00
Collector and paymaster do....	60.00
Inspector of cars do....	55.00
Ticket agent do....	30.00
Station master—	
Granada do....	55.00
Central station do....	50.00
Sabana Grande do....	40.00
Campuzano do....	40.00
Nindiri do....	30.00
Masaya do....	70.00
San Blas do....	30.00
Master mechanic do....	200.00
Foreman, machine shop do....	150.00
Founder do....	115.00
Timekeeper do....	50.00
Telegraph service:	
Operators do....	60.00 to 125.00
Linemen do....	18.00 to 19.00
Steamer service:	
Captain—	
Steamers Managua and Angela do....	100.00
Steamer Progreso do....	80.00
Steamer Amelia do....	60.00
Steamer Isabel do....	60.00
Superintendent of steamers do....	100.00
Master mechanic of steamers do....	300.00
Wharf master—	
At Managua do....	60.00
At Grenada do....	50.00
Engineers, railways and steamers do....	110.00
Firemen per day..	1.40
Brakemen do....	.80



PRINCIPAL STREET, GREYTOWN.

The coffee-pickers are paid by the task, about 40 pounds of green berries for 10 cents.

Ordinary laborers, cartmen, and farm laborers receive from 40 to 80 cents per day.

Notwithstanding these low wages, food and clothing are so easily obtained, the climate is so genial, and nature has been so bountiful that the people all look contented and well fed. Old people and children appear to be well cared for, few beggars are seen in the streets, and nowhere are such appearances of poverty and squalor as may be seen in the large cities of the United States and Europe.

Chapter XI.

COMMERCE.

Notwithstanding the natural difficulties of insufficient means of transportation, the commerce of Nicaragua is steadily increasing. This is due in part to the extension of its fruit trade, which is principally transacted on the Caribbean coast, and in part to the growth of the coffee shipments, made chiefly from Pacific ports. The following table shows approximately the increase of the trade between Nicaragua and the United States. Such statistics are to be considered with a knowledge of the fact that the imports are stated in Nicaraguan currency, while the exports are calculated in that of the United States. Notice must also be taken of the further fact of possible undervaluations on goods upon which import duties are collected.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Imports into United States from Nicaragua...	\$1, 496, 171	\$1, 747, 246	\$1, 655, 690
Exports to Nicaragua from United States	927, 022	1, 009, 687	1, 373, 019
Balance against United States.....	569, 149	737, 559	282, 671

In so far as these figures show a steady increase in the trade between the two countries, they will be accepted as gratifying evidence of progress in that direction. Those, however, who see in them an advantage to the United States because of a diminution of the "balance of trade" against this country will be forced

to explain in what manner Nicaragua is benefited under their hypothesis.

The shipments of coffee from Nicaragua were:

For the two years ending—

	Pounds.
June 30, 1884	12, 696, 400
June 30, 1886	14, 247, 200
June 30, 1888	12, 424, 300
June 30, 1890	19, 786, 400

Many new coffee plantations have been started within the past few years and it is believed that exportations of this product must continue to increase.

The following table shows the amount of coffee exported from Nicaragua to the United States within the past ten years:

Year.	Pounds.	Year.	Pounds.
1881.....	959, 200	1886.....	2, 331, 400
1882.....	2, 168, 500	1887.....	2, 700, 000
1883.....	1, 356, 400	1888.....	3, 426, 100
1884.....	2, 382, 000	1889.....	3, 743, 372
1885.....	2, 033, 600	1890.....	3, 735, 196

Inasmuch as the price of coffee has increased, it will be understood that this industry is an important factor in the prosperity and wealth of the country.

The following table shows the total foreign commerce of Nicaragua, including exports and imports, for the periods stated:

For the two years ending—

June 30, 1884.....	\$8, 699, 629. 59
June 30, 1886.....	8, 410, 188. 26
June 30, 1888.....	9, 252, 948. 83
June 30, 1890.....	14, 563, 113. 51

Of this last amount—

The imports were.....	7, 566, 293. 02
The exports were.....	6, 996, 820. 49

Showing an apparent excess of imports of 569, 472. 53

Here, again, it must be noted that the imports are stated in Nica-

raguan currency, while the exports are calculated on the gold basis of Europe and the United States.

The largest importers of Nicaragua's products are the United States, Germany, France, and England, in the order named, but the purchases of Nicaragua from foreign countries change this order. England stands first, followed by the United States, France, and Germany. The imports from the United States, however, are increasing so rapidly that England may not long continue to head the list.

The exports of Nicaragua for the two years ending June 30, 1890, comprise the following articles:

Coffee.....	\$4, 216, 834. 31	Gold bullion.....	\$299, 023. 50
India rubber.....	519, 447. 85	Silver coin.....	606, 008, 07
Dyewoods.....	299, 984. 00	Sundries.....	705, 077. 07
Extracts of dyewoods	153, 259. 20		
Hides.....	197, 186. 49	Total.....	6, 996, 820. 59

Señor Gamez, in his *Noticias*, approved by the Government, and therefore of an official character, says:

In 1858, when the social and political reorganization of the country was accomplished, the total imports into Nicaragua amounted to \$362,306. Subsequent to that date a steady increase, each year larger, has taken place. In 1890 (the last year upon which the writer had official information) the total imports into Nicaragua represented the sum of \$4,268,405.27.

The exports in the same year were \$3,833,614.28.

The imports into Nicaragua in 1890, classified by countries, were:

From England.....	\$1, 324, 526. 89	From Central America ...	\$74, 269. 09
From British Guiana.....	946. 88	From other countries,	
From France.....	690, 659. 77	through San Juan del	
From Germany.....	643, 783. 71	Norte.....	38, 813. 85
From Italy.....	3, 224. 05	From Spain.....	14, 964. 11
From the United States...	811, 978. 41	Importation made by the	
From Jamaica.....	8, 194. 17	Government.....	312, 222, 89
From Colombia.....	18, 415. 27	Importation of coin.....	317, 966. 95
From Ecuador.....	4, 904. 19		
From Trinidad.....	1, 251. 35	Total.....	4, 268, 405. 27
From the Argentine Re-			
public.....	2, 283. 69		

The exports were as follows:

To England	\$461, 110. 62	To Spain	\$11, 112. 80
To France.....	793, 249. 50	To Chile	4, 476. 75
To Germany.....	863, 431. 89	To Peru.....	1, 519. 10
To Italy	34, 413. 30		
To the United States	1, 169, 050. 64	Total.....	3, 501, 030. 98
To Colombia.....	5, 109, 60	Exportation of coin.....	332, 583. 30
To Belgium.....	4, 057. 60		
To Cuba.....	734. 40	Grand total	3, 833, 614. 28
To Central America	152, 764. 78		

It appears from the above that the nation which imported Nicaraguan merchandise in larger quantity than all others was the United States. Then came Germany, France, and England. England, however, sent more goods to Nicaragua than the United States, and the United States more than France, and France more than Germany.

The principal products capable of being exported from Nicaragua have been up to this date coffee, India rubber, dyewoods, hides, and gold in bullion.

The principal articles of importation into Nicaragua are:

Oils, vegetable, animal, and mineral; spirits; cotton, raw and manufactured; firearms; boots and shoes; carriages; waterproof cloaks; white beeswax; canned eatables of all kinds; glassware; drugs and medicines; mirrors and all kinds of parlor ornaments; stearic candles; matches; flour; iron, in bars and plates; machetes, clubs, hoes, and all kinds of agricultural implements; household articles; soap; wool, raw and manufactured; silk, raw and manufactured; linen, raw and manufactured; machinery; engines and materials for railroads, steamboats, and mining and agricultural enterprises; pipes; haberdashery; toys; silver coins; wooden house furniture; school furniture; all kinds of paper; perfumery; pianos and musical instruments; tanned skins; paints and varnishes; watches, clocks, and jewelry; small metal ware; empty bags; all kinds of hats; all kinds of wines; books; lamps; fancy articles.

No consular certification of invoices is required by Nicaragua. Invoices must be made out in triplicate, and valuation and customs duties are adjusted in the custom-house of the port of debarkation. Duties are levied on all goods according to weight.

The commercial interests of Nicaragua are so closely identified with the question of transportation that it is impossible to touch on one subject without some reference to the other. The few years that

have elapsed since Lakes Nicaragua and Managua were connected by railroad and steamboat lines with the port of Corinto on the Pacific coast have been sufficient to demonstrate the immediate and gratifying effect that this improvement has had on the commerce and progress of the country, but the great necessity remains for rapid and cheap communication with the Atlantic coast. When goods reach the Pacific, they have to bear the expense of transportation over a circuitous route by way of Panama and the high freight charged by the Panama Railroad Company in order to reach either the United States or Europe.

By this route and by railroad and steamboat to Corinto, the rate of freight on coffee to New York, in Nicaraguan currency, is:

From Granada.....	per ton..	\$40. 40
From Masaya.....	do....	39. 20
From Managua.....	do....	36. 80

The rates by steamers on the River San Juan to the Caribbean coast are high, although considerably less than the cost of transportation via the Pacific, but this is more than counterbalanced by the uncertainty and delay caused by the rapids and shallows which attend the river service. The rates of freight are low between the United States or Europe and the Atlantic ports of Central America; consequently, whenever the projected railroad in that direction from Lake Nicaragua is completed, a great reduction will be made from the rates now paid by way of the Pacific ports as above quoted. But the hopes of Nicaragua are centered on the Interoceanic Canal. When that great work shall have been completed, Granada will be virtually a seaport, and Atlantic liners will be able to load and discharge their cargoes at her wharves; in fact, Lake Nicaragua will become a vast dock, where, by means of railroads, the commerce of Central America will find its center and point of distribution.

A complete list of freight rates between New York and the

Pacific ports, and from Corinto to interior points by railroad and steamboat, is given hereafter. The passenger rates* are:

To Bluefields from New Orleans:

Cabin.....	\$40
Deck.....	20
To Grey Town from New York direct (cabin)	100
To Grey Town from New York, via Colon.....	145
To Corinto from New York, via Colon.....	140
To Corinto from San Francisco.....	105
To San Juan del Sur from San Francisco	105
To San Juan del Sur from New York, via Colon.....	130

*Rates of freight from Nicaraguan ports to New York by Pacific Mail Company's steamers.**

[United States gold currency.]

Articles.	From San Juan del Sur or Corinto.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bark.....pound..	.024
Balsam.....do...	.026
Cochineal.....do...	.02
Coffee.....do...	.01
Coffee in shell.....do...	.01
Cacao.....do...	.013
Cotton.....cubic foot..	.50
Cigars.....do...	1.15
Cedar logs not exceeding 2,000 pounds each.....1,000 feet..	30.00
Deer and goat skins.....pound..	.02
Dyewoods.....do...	.0075
Ginger.....do...	.01
Hides (dry):	
Folded.....each..	.40
Loose.....do...	.50
In square bales, compact and well tied.....pound..	.018
India rubber.....do...	.015
Indigo.....do...	.02
Orchilla.....do...	.025
Ore (silver, copper, or tin):	
Value not exceeding \$500 per ton.....do...	.0075
Value over \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000 per ton.....do...	.01
Value over \$1,000, ½ per cent additional.....do...	.0075
Pearl shells.....do...	.013
Plants.....cubic foot..	.75
Ramie and other plant fibers.....do...	.40
Sugar.....pound..	.01
Sarsaparilla.....do...	.025
Tobacco.....do...	.02
Wood, mahogany, rose, and other hard woods, shipped from June to January, inclusive.....pound..	.008
General merchandise, not elsewhere enumerated.....do...	.01½
Do.....cubic foot..	.75
Gold, silver, and valuables (on value), 1½ per cent.	

* It should be noted that the rates for passengers and freight are subject to changes from time to time.

Rates of freight from New York to Nicaraguan ports by Pacific Mail Company's steamers.

[United States gold currency.]

Articles.	From San Juan del Sur or Corinto.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
General merchandise, not elsewhere enumerated .....cubic foot..	0. 65
Do.....pound..	. 012
Opium.....do....	1. 50
Ivory goods, laces, ribbons, plate glass (released), silks, velvets..cubic foot..	. 90
Billiard tables, cutlery, cigars, firearms, type, tea, wire cloth.....do....	. 75
Do.....pound..	. 015
Blacking, bacon, candles, common clocks, cotton seed, dried fruits, drugs, hams, hose, hops, liquors (barrels and boxes), medicines, paints, platform scales, pickles, raisins, solder, spices in double bags, turpentine, tin, varnish, vinegar, wines (boxes and barrels), yellow metal, sulphur, wax.....cubic foot..	. 65
Do.....pound..	. 013
Cotton goods, canned goods, cotton duck, domestics, linen goods, sewing machines, woolen goods, yarns .....cubic foot..	. 65
Do....pound..	. 012
Agricultural implements, bags and bagging, brooms, boilers (iron) with furnaces, carriages, cars, car wheels on axles, doors, earthenware, felting, furniture, glue, glass (window), hardware, insulators, kettles (iron and copper), glassware, copper, edge tools, lamps (common), machinery, oakum, oil (in cans), pumps, rope, railings (iron), safes (iron), stoves and fixtures, sugar pans, soap, starch, shooks, shovels, sashes, shot, sugar mills, tinware, trunks (empty, nested), wire (brass and copper), wooden ware, printing papers, straw wrapping paper, .....cubic foot..	. 55
Do.....pound..	. 011
Butter, beef, cheese, lard, pork, rice, salt fish, tallow .....do....	. 012
Axles, car wheels, caustic soda, cement, clay, fire brick, iron wire, lead, pitch, resin, roofing slate, stove castings, tar, tiles, zinc, blue vitriol, .....pound..	. 01
Iron (band, bar, hoop, sheet, corrugated), iron pipe and tubes (small), nails.....pound..	. 01
Iron-fence wire (barbed).....do....	. 011
Lumber—	
White and yellow pine.....1,000 feet..	36. 00
Oak, cedar, mahogany, etc .....do....	43. 00
Crackers, flour, maizena, meal, shipbread, sugar, vegetables (boxes and barrels), dried fish, lager beer (bottled in boxes or barrels).cubic foot..	. 50
Matches in tin-lined cases.....do....	1. 00
Acids and gunpowder.....pound..	. 10
Cartridges (metallic) .....do....	. 02
Manufactured tobacco.....cubic foot..	. 75
Do.....pound..	. 015
Unmanufactured tobacco.....cubic foot..	. 70
Do.....pound..	. 014
Plated ware, silver ware, jewelry, watches, pistols, etc. (1 per cent on value in addition) .....cubic foot..	. 60
Gold and silver coin, precious stones, etc., on value, 1½ per cent.	
Parcels not exceeding 2 cubic feet .....each..	2. 50

Goods taken by weight or measurement at carrier's option.

FREIGHT ON NICARAGUA RAILROAD.

Freight is divided into six classes, and the charges are according to the following tariffs:

First class.—Baggage:

[Per 100 pounds, Nicaragua currency.]

	Cents.		Cents.
Corinto.....	0	Managua	90
Chinandega.....	20	Sabana Grande.....	100
Chichigalpa.....	30	Portillo.....	105
Posoltega.....	35	Campuzano.....	107
Quezalguaque	40	Nindirí.....	110
León.....	45	Masaya.....	115
La Paz.....	65	San Blas	120
Momotombo.....	75	Granada.....	125

There is an extra charge of 25 per cent on all baggage received at station too late to be manifested.

Second class.—General merchandise and any other article not specified in other classes:

	Cents.		Cents.
Corinto	0	Managua.....	67
Chinandega	13	Sabana Grande	74
Chichigalpa	20	Portillo	77
Posoltega..	23	Campuzano	80
Quezalguaque	26	Nindirí.....	82
León.....	30	Masaya	84
La Paz	45	San Blas	90
Momotombo.....	52	Granada....	94

Third class.—Empty sacks, cables, steel and iron in bars or plates unmanufactured, wire for fencing, galvanized iron buckets and pitchers, axletrees, springs, washers and nuts for carriages and carts, iron or copper boilers for manufacturing purposes, machetes, spades, hoes, pickaxes, wooden shovels and axes, sugar, coffee, flour, corn, beans, rice, wheat, barley, and other cereals, potatoes, onions, garlic, fresh fish, rosin, caustic soda and potassa, unpolished marble in parts or works of 100 pounds and upwards, starch, empty barrels or without hoops, carriages in parts or mounted, staves and shooks, plows, cultivators, asphalt, grain winnowers, quicksilver for mining, hydraulic pumps, iron or clay pipes, steel or iron basins, galvanized iron for roofing, ducts, and ridges, cheese, and hides of the country:

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Cents.		Cents.
Corinto	0	Managua.....	49
Chinandega	10	Sabana Grande	53
Chichigalpa	16	Portillo	55
Posoltega	17	Campuzano	57
Quezalguaque	18	Nindirí.....	59
León.....	22	Masaya	61
La Paz.....	30	San Blas	65
Momotombo.....	34	Granada.....	67

Fourth class.—Fruits of the country, cement, bricks, sawed timber, table salt, foreign; fertilizer, lime and cement; coal; iron or wooden buildings, complete; machinery, tiles, native soap, aniline extracts, charcoal, rice, and hay:

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Cents.		Cents.
Corinto	0	Managua.....	41
Chinandega	6	Sabana Grande	45
Chichigalpa	10	Portillo	46
Posoltega	11	Campuzano	48
Quezalguaque	13	Nindirí.....	49
León.....	15	Masaya	50
La Paz	22	San Blas	53
Momotombo.....	26	Granada.....	55

Fifth class.—Dyewoods and extracts, building stone, roofing cane, sugar cane, hen-quen and pita fibers, clay bricks, sand, earth, aluminum, fodder, native hay and salt, lumber, ashes, and textiles:

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Cents.		Cents.
Corinto	0	Managua.....	32
Chinandega	5	Sabana Grande	34
Chichigalpa	8	Portillo	35
Posoltega	8	Campuzano.....	36
Quezalguaque	9	Nindirí.....	37
León... ..	11	Masaya.....	38
La Paz	15	San Blas	40
Momotombo.....	17	Granada.....	41

Sixth class.—Dyewoods for exportation:

Western division:

	Dollars.
From Momotombo to Corinto	per ton.. 2. 10
From La Paz to Corinto.....	do.... 1. 95
From León to Corinto.....	do.... 1. 80
From Quezalguaque to Corinto	do.... 1. 75
From Posoltega to Corinto	do.... 1. 75
From Chichigalpa to Corinto	do.... 1. 70
From Chinandega to Corinto	do.... 1. 60

Eastern division:

From Granada to Managua	do.... 1. 50
From San Blas to Managua.....	do.... 1. 20
From Masaya to Managua	do.... 1. 00
From Nindirí to Managua	do.... . 90
From Campuzano to Managua	do.... . 80
From El Portillo to Managua	do.... . 70
From Sabana Grande to Managua	do.... . 60

REPORT BY CONSUL NEWELL, OF MANAGUA, ON COMMERCE.*

Through the courtesy of an official of Nicaragua, who was specially deputed to examine and report upon the trade condition of the country, the following information been obtained.

The report covers a period extending from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1892. It shows the ports via which goods were imported and exported.

IMPORTS.

Table showing the value of imports during 1890-'91 and 1891-'92.

Whence imported.	1890-'91.	1891-'92.
VIA SAN JUAN DEL SUR.		
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
United States	48,989.45	81,273.45
England	54,260.65	21,461.78
France	9,750.81	14,956.80
Germany	15,115.19	15,554.59
Italy	185.00	252.00
Ecuador	2,747.00	.....
Chile	45.00	.....
Mexico	110.00	.....
Colombia	3,868.00	352.60
Costa Rica	5,051.04	623.59
Guatemala	250.00	58.00
Salvador	9,277.00	3,700.29
Spain .....	.....	586.60
Total	149,649.14	138,820.00
VIA CABO GRACIAS Á DIOS.		
United States	76,069.40	.....
England	19,704.25	.....
Germany	597.76	.....
Austria	201.50	.....
British Honduras	2,164.07	.....
Total	98,736.98	113,796.93
VIA GREY TOWN.		
United States	240,385.93	.....
England	54,301.08	.....
France	19,268.64	.....
Germany	24,258.94	.....
Jamaica	11,011.36	.....
Colombia	6,684.21	.....
British Guiana	756.74	.....

* Reports from the consuls of the United States, No. 150, March, 1893, p. 476.

IMPORTS—continued.

Table showing the value of imports during 1890-'91 and 1891-'92—Continued.

Whence imported.	1890-'91.	1891-'92.
VIA GREY TOWN—continued.		
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Ecuador	2,023.60	.....
Italy	669.20	.....
Netherlands	2,312.94	.....
Other countries	30,439.01	.....
Total	392,111.65	373,703.94
VIA CORINTO.		
France	356,896.07	998,144.43
England	556,992.42	2,132,601.38
Germany	327,928.47	1,042,055.43
United States	655,636.56	1,497,650.95
Italy	2,751.38	12,245.74
Spain	1,235.25	31,465.06
Ecuador	1,960.02	30,819.28
Colombia	1,787.97	43,568.22
Salvador	8,043.68	150,314.77
Guatemala	739.00	23,709.73
Costa Rica	5,634.20	41,418.98
Cuba .....	.....	1,047.10
Mexico .....	.....	1,199.10
Honduras .....	.....	70.00
Argentine Republic .....	.....	495.36
Total	1,920,605.02	6,006,805.53

EXPORTS.

Table showing the quantity of exports during 1890-'91 and 1891-'92.

Articles, and whither exported.	1890-'91.	1891-'92.
FROM CORINTO.		
To the United States:	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Coffee pounds..	1,190,834	718,619
Mora do....	672,000	.....
Oxhides do....	153,458	159,010
Deerskins do....	65,131	143,353
Rubber do....	61,502	55,251
FROM SAN JUAN DEL SUR.		
To the United States:		
Coffee pounds..	40,151	.....
Rubber do....	6,069	169
Oxhides do....	9,511	1,943
Deerskins do....	6,501	7,363

EXPORTS—continued.

Table showing the quantity of exports during 1890-'91 and 1891-'92—Continued.

Articles, and whither exported.	1890-'91.	1891-'92.
FROM SAN JUAN DEL SUR—continued.		
To the United States—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Brazil wood quintals..	4, 378	.....
Cedar feet..	4, 060	.....
Rosewood quintals..	1, 195	.....
Cacao ... pounds..	90	169
Mahogany..... feet..	14, 543	9, 700
Do tons..	.....	22
To Germany:		
Coffee pounds..	100, 385	.....
Oxhides..... do....	777	.....
Deerskins do....	845	.....
Rubber..... do....	1, 350	.....
Anil do....	2, 531	2, 486
To England:		
Oxhides..... do....	747	.....
Deerskins do....	1, 200	.....
Rubber..... do....	456	780
Mora tons..	6	.....
Anil..... pounds..	3, 968	6, 061
Coffee..... do....	169, 795	23, 120
To France:		
Anil do....	732	5, 006
Deerskins do....	250	.....
Oxhides..... do....	1, 617	.....
Rubber..... do....	709	.....
Coffee..... do....	2, 032	.....
Rosewood..... quintals..	510	.....
To Salvador:		
Cheese pounds..	53, 607	70, 448
Queso mantequilla..... do....	.....	186
Butter..... do....	.....	890
To Guatemala:		
Cheese..... do....	3, 220	.....
Hilo morado do....	203	334
Zuelos do....	.....	56
To Costa Rica:		
Cheese do....	30, 399	.....
Starch..... do....	49, 141	.....
Butter..... do....	.....	220
Rice do....	.....	3, 800
Tobacco..... do....	.....	23, 480
Miscellaneous articles..... do....	49, 141	90
FROM CABO GRACIOS Á DIOS.		
To the United States:		
Rubber pounds..	148, 554	171, 155
To countries other than the United States:		
Oxhides do....	5, 619	13, 218
Deerskins do....	568	1, 313

EXPORTS—continued.

Table showing the quantity of exports during 1890-'91 and 1891-'92—Continued.

Articles, and whither exported.	1890-'91.	1891-'92.
FROM CABO GRACIOS Á DIOS—Continued.		
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
To countries other than the United States—Continued.		
Tuna..... pounds..	5,460	.....
Rubber..... do.....	.....	1,088
FROM GREY TOWN.		
To the United States:		
Coffee..... pounds..	1,775,319	1,547,569
Rubber..... do.....	292,965	300,520
Oxhides..... do.....	276,092	283,101
Deerskins..... do.....	82,059	101,084
Anil..... do.....	11,473	5,312
Cocoanuts..... number..	.....	48,624
Feathers..... pounds..	.....	4
Gold..... ounces..	8,832	7,260
Silver..... do.....	49	.....
To England:		
Coffee..... pounds..	161,078	214,419
Rubber..... do.....	10,504	5,515
Anil..... do.....	9,924	.....
Gold..... ounces..	4,348	5,071
To Germany:		
Coffee..... pounds..	165,934	155,157
Oxhides..... do.....	1,721	9,013
Gold..... ounces..	24	.....
Deerskins..... pounds..	.....	2,602
To France:		
Coffee..... do.....	102,941	17,060
Anil..... do.....	5,312	.....
Rubber..... do.....	460	2,760
Deerskins..... do.....	500	.....
Oxhides..... do.....	1,831	.....
Cocoanuts..... number..	9,024	.....
Gold..... ounces..	168	743
FROM BLUEFIELDS.*		
To the United States:		
Rubber..... pounds..	.....	184,335
Cocoanuts..... number..	.....	108,640
Bananas..... bunches..	.....	729,000
Oxhides..... pounds..	.....	97
Mahogany..... pieces..	.....	340
Gold..... value..	.....	32,273

* From April 1 to September 30, 1892.

EXPORTS—continued.

Table showing the value of exports during 1890-'91 and 1891-'92.

Whither exported.	1890-'91.	1891-'92.
To the United States :	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
From Corinto	182, 722	60, 051
From San Juan del Sur	13, 996	7, 476
From Cabo Gracias á Dios.....	74, 293	85, 768
From Grey Town.....	551, 345	593, 107
From Bluefields*.....		519, 234
To Germany :		
From San Juan del Sur	18, 633	2, 486
From Grey Town.....	25, 628	25, 106
To England :		
From San Juan del Sur	30, 215	19, 669
From Grey Town.....	126, 137	126, 293
To France :		
From San Juan del Sur	2, 086	5, 006
From Grey Town.....	26, 661	17, 309
To Spanish America, from San Juan del Sur.....	24, 521	22, 046
To countries other than the United States, from Cabo Gracias á Dios.	1, 832	2, 723

*From April 1 to September 30, 1892.

There were exported from Grey Town also to Italy and Colombia in 1892 goods to the value of \$2,336.

WILLIAM NEWELL.

Consul.

Chapter XII.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Nicaragua is a member of the Universal Postal Union. The mail service between the Republic and the United States is as follows:

TO SAN JUAN DEL SUR AND CORINTO.

From New York, by Pacific Mail steamers, via Colon, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month.

From San Francisco, by Pacific Mail steamers, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

TO SAN JUAN DEL NORTE (GREYTOWN).

From New York, by Pacific Mail steamers, via Colon, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month. Honduras and Central American line, twice a month

TO BLUEFIELDS.

From New Orleans, by Morgan line, every week; by Bluefields Banana Company's steamers, twice a month.

RATES OF POSTAGE TO AND FROM NICARAGUA.

Letters.—Five cents in United States and 10 centavos in Nicaragua for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Postal cards.—Two cents in United States and 3 centavos in Nicaragua, each.

Newspapers.—One cent in United States and 2 centavos in Nicaragua per 2 ounces.

Registration fee.—Ten cents in either country, but Nicaragua charges 5 cents for returned receipt.

Poste Restante letters.—The length of time for retaining in the offices of destination of unclaimed correspondence addressed “Poste restante” is six months in the office of destination and six months longer in the dead letter office of the central administration.

The postal service in Nicaragua is in excellent condition and the business transacted is rapidly increasing. A money-order system is in operation in all the principal towns of the Republic.

The postal receipts as stated in the latest official report, which is issued biennially, were:

For year ending—

June 30, 1889	\$24, 275. 74
June 30, 1890	35, 774. 73

During the two years included in the biennial report referred to, 2,237,859 pieces of mail matter were handled.

TELEGRAPH.

The total length of telegraph lines in Nicaragua at date of the latest report was 1,549 miles, and of telephone 61 miles, as follows:

	Miles.
National lines (73 offices).....	1, 454
Nicaragua Canal Company (7 offices).....	95
	1, 549
National telephone	10
Private telephone.....	51
	61

During the two years embraced in the latest official report, thirteen new offices were opened and 250 miles of new lines constructed. The business done in the two years was as follows:

	Value.
Private messages, 215,413.....	\$63, 773. 30
Official messages, 190,034.....	70, 074. 80

At San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific coast, connection is made with the submarine cable, by which dispatches can be sent from any port of Nicaragua to any telegraph office in the world. The rates charged for messages from New York via Galveston are:

To San Juan del Sur	per word..	\$0. 97
To all other offices in Nicaragua.....	do....	1. 02

Number of cable messages transmitted in the two years, 11,037.

Chapter XIII.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The laws of Nicaragua in regard to immigration and colonization are very liberal. Foreigners can acquire real estate and dispose of it as freely as the Nicaraguan citizens. The provisions of the naturalization laws are also simple and liberal. Immigration has not as yet been carried on to such an extent as the Government and the people of the Republic could wish; but no efforts are omitted to encourage it and push it rapidly to success. The Government encourages it by all possible means, and immigrants are sure to find in Nicaragua the most friendly welcome on the part of both the authorities and the people. At present there are no more than one thousand foreigners of different nationalities in the whole Nicaraguan territory. Out of this number five hundred have settled in the principal cities and are engaged in industrial and professional business. The balance are to be found on the eastern coast, where they, as a general rule, have become as attached to the country as if they were native Nicaraguans.

The following is the text of the principal laws of Nicaragua, having a bearing on the subject, with which the Bureau of American Republics has had any opportunity to become acquainted:

LAW ON THE ACQUISITION BY ALIENS OF REAL ESTATE IN THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

The President of the Republic to the inhabitants of the same:

Whereas, some difficulties may be encountered in the carrying into effect of the provisions of the decree of March 30, of the present year, concerning the acquisition of real estate by certain foreigners,

I do, therefore, decree:

ARTICLE 1. All foreigners shall have the power, without losing thereby their own nationality, to acquire public unoccupied lands on the same terms and conditions as required by law from the citizens of Nicaragua.

ART. 2. The decree of March 30, of the present year, and all other provisions heretofore enacted in regard to public unoccupied lands, which may in any way oppose the present decree, are hereby repealed.

P. JOAQUIN CHAMORRO.

MANAGUA, *May 8, 1875.*

LAND AND COLONIZATION LAW.

Decreed by the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives of the Republic of Nicaragua:

ARTICLE 1. The Executive shall have authority to give to each family of immigrants, coming from the United States, or of any other nationality whatsoever, with the purpose of settling in the Republic, and becoming naturalized, a tract of public unoccupied lands not exceeding 120 manzanas; the said tract to be more or less extensive, within said limits, according to the number of persons composing the family. Single persons shall be allowed not more than 60 manzanas each.

ART. 2. The immigrants herein referred to shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as native citizens in regard to commons and common lands. They shall be exempted, also, for the period of 10 years from municipal charges and from military service, unless such service is required for the preservation of the liberty and sovereignty of the Republic.

ART. 3. The lands which shall be granted under the present law shall not be allowed to be sold, unless at least one-half of the area thereof be already under cultivation, and the grantee has become naturalized in due form of law.

ART. 4. The Executive shall have also the power to grant similar concessions of lands to foreign immigrants, coming to Nicaragua, and who desire to preserve their respective citizenship; but these concessions shall not transfer to these immigrants the right of ownership of the land, but shall place them in the position of mere tenants or beneficiaries. The same shall be the case with those immigrants who come to the Republic with the purpose of becoming naturalized, but do not carry their intentions into effect within the period established by law. This right shall last for only 10 years, and shall not be transmissible to third parties, except by inheritance, unless at least half of the ground granted has been placed under cultivation. At the expiration of the 10 years the right shall cease, whether the land be in the possession of the immigrant him-

self or of a third person. The ten years shall be counted from the date in which the tract of land is delivered to the grantee.

ART. 5. No immigrant shall be entitled to the privileges of the present law who does not come provided with a passport issued in his favor by a Nicaragua Minister or Consul, residing in the country from which he comes, which passport shall be issued according to the instruction already given or hereafter to be given by the Government.

NATURALIZATION LAW.

The President of the Republic to the inhabitants of the same:

Know ye that the Congress has enacted the following:

Decreed by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Nicaragua:

ARTICLE 1. Nicaraguan citizenship may henceforth be acquired by foreigners, in addition to the regular method by which Congress is authorized to grant it under Section 9, of Article 41, of the Constitution, in the following ways:

(1) If the applicant is a Central American, upon proof of his residence for one year within the Republic.

(2) If the applicant proceeds from any other Spanish-American Republic, upon proof of the same residence for two years; and if he is a foreigner of any other kind, four years' residence shall be required.

ART. 2. It will be sufficient for the Central Americans, after their one year's residence has been completed, to state their desire to become naturalized in the Republic; but all other Spanish Americans shall be bound to make a declaration of their intention to become such citizens of Nicaragua. All other foreigners shall make this declaration one year before.

ART. 3. Such Central Americans, Spanish Americans, and all other foreigners who have resided in the Republic before the promulgation of the present law, the length of time required in the preceding article shall only be required to declare their intention to become naturalized before the authority designated in the next following article.

ART 4. The declaration of the purpose to settle in the Republic and become invested with all the rights of a citizen of Nicaragua shall be made to the city corporation, or to the local authority of the place in which the applicant wishes to be domiciled.

ART. 5. The city corporation, or local authority, as the case may be, shall enter the application on the journal or book in which its respective proceedings are recorded, whereupon a proper certificate thereof shall be furnished the applicant, and a notice in writing shall be also given to the prefect of the de-

partment. At the expiration of the time required, upon proper evidence of the fact of the residence, a certificate shall be issued in favor of the applicant, which shall be full evidence of his being a naturalized citizen of Nicaragua.

The naturalization by act of Congress to which article 1 of the naturalization law refers has been frequently bestowed. The Nicaraguan Congress has shown no lack of liberality in this respect.

Señor Gamez states, upon authority of law (law of March 10, 1865), that immigrants from the United States of America domiciled in Nicaragua, even if retaining their American citizenship, are entitled to concessions of land, not exceeding 60 acres per family, and that they can hold and cultivate said lands as if they were their property during the whole time of their residence in Nicaragua. But if they declare their intention to become naturalized, and in due time acquire the Nicaraguan citizenship, then the lands which had been granted to them under the above provision shall become theirs in fee simple.

Agriculturists of whatever nationality, who may be willing to undertake the cultivation of coffee, on a larger scale than 5,000 trees, in the departments of Nueva Segovia, Matagalpa, or Chontales, will receive from the Government a premium of 5 cents per tree. This privilege will cease in the year 1897. (Laws of March 14, 1879, and April 8, 1889.)

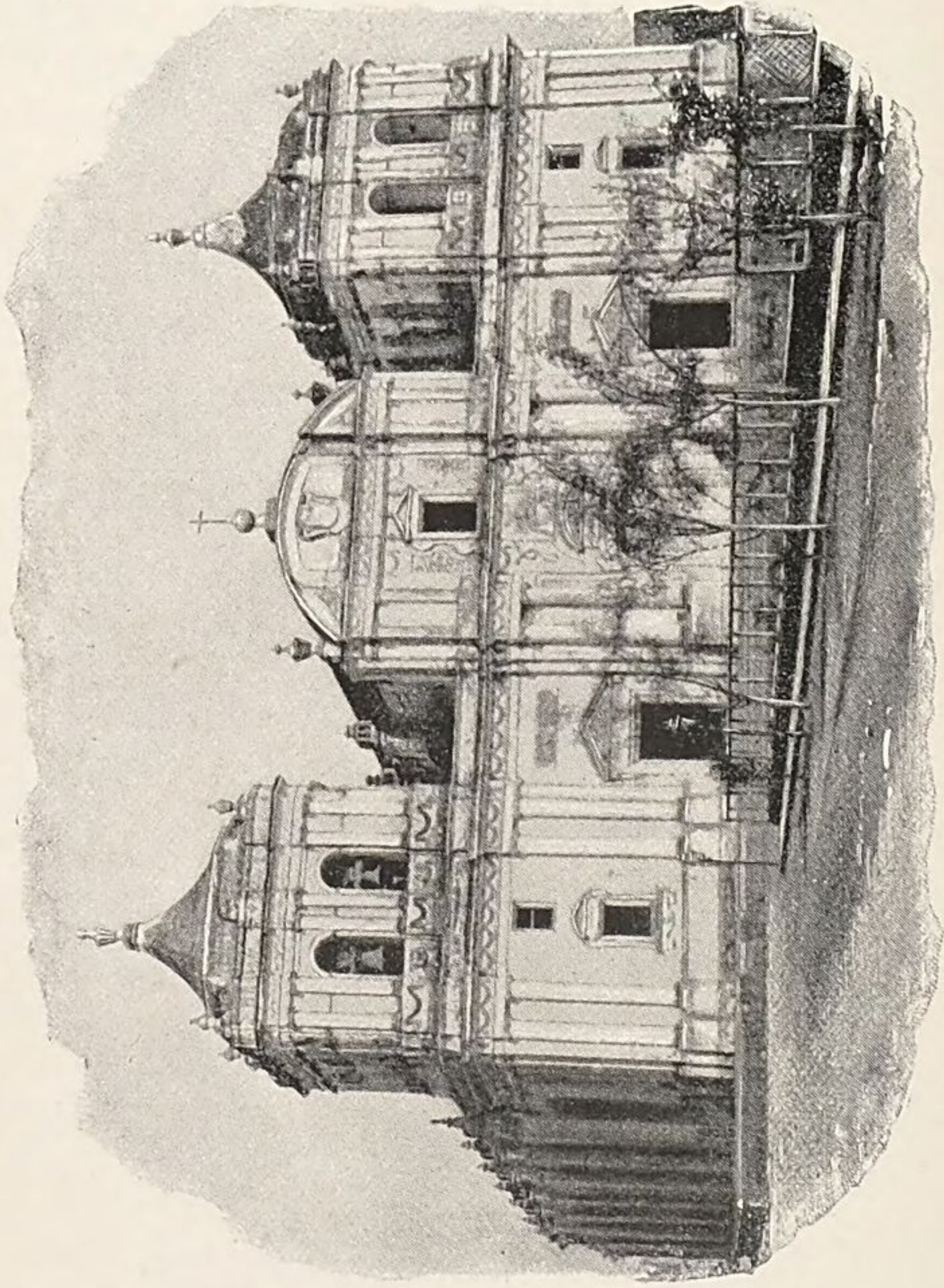
Those who may engage in the cultivation of cacao, in larger number than 3,000 trees, will receive from the Government a premium of 21 cents on each tree over four years old. This privilege will cease in 1901. (Law of December 15, 1871.)

Those who may engage in the cultivation of the India-rubber tree are granted a premium of 10 cents per tree. This privilege will cease in 1897.

Those who may engage in the cultivation of the *cabuya* (*Agave americana*) are granted a premium of one-half cent per plant. This privilege expires in 1894. (Law of March 16, 1889.)

The cultivators of *pita* (*Bromelia*) and of *cabuya* are granted

an additional premium of \$1 on each 100 pounds of fiber which they may obtain. They are also entitled to \$3 for each 100 pounds of fiber exported by them. Machinery and implements of all kinds to be used for the disintegration of these two plants and the proper preparation of the fiber thereof, are admitted free, and are exempted also from taxes and local charges. The expenses of transportation of said machinery and implements are paid by the Government. (Law of March 13, 1883.)



CATHEDRAL AT LEON.

Chapter XIV.

HISTORICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

The history of Nicaragua may be divided naturally into three different periods, namely:

1. The Colonial period, from the discovery (1502) to the proclamation of independence from Spain and the formation of the Central American Confederation (1821).

2. The Federal period, from 1821 to 1848, in which year the Central American Confederation ceased to exist.

3. The period of the Republic, from 1848 to the present time.

Colonial Period.—The most prominent figure in the subjugation of the territory called Nicaragua was Gil Gonzalez de Avila, who found the country under the rule of a cacique, named Nicarao. The latter's capital was situated on the shore of the great lake, then called Cocibolca, near the site of the present city of Rivas. The Spaniards named this lake Nicarao-agua, or water of Nicarao. The name Nicaragua was thus created, and it has since been bestowed on the whole Republic.

The history of the long Spanish rule in Nicaragua is more or less the same as in all the other countries in America which belonged to Spain, and need not be repeated here.

Federal Period.—On the 15th of September, 1821, Guatemala, to which Nicaragua had been attached as a province, proclaimed its independence from Spain. This movement was followed by Nicaragua and the other provinces, and the Central American Confederation was formed. But this federation did not live long.

Nicaragua and Honduras withdrew from the Union and proclaimed themselves "free and sovereign states," and when Gen. Morazon, the great advocate of the federation, died in 1840, the cause of the Union was lost. Though efforts have been made from time to time to reunite the Central American Republics, all have failed, and Nicaragua has continued to control its own government.

Period of the Republic.—This period witnessed the British invasion of 1847, the "filibustering" expedition of William Walker in 1855, the settlement of the question of limits with Costa Rica by the treaty of April 15, 1858, and the award of President Cleveland who declared it valid, and the initiation of the great work of the interoceanic canal.

In spite of occasional political troubles, the progress of Nicaragua has been uninterrupted and rapid. Public attention is absorbed by the important enterprise of the interoceanic canal. The entire civilized world has joined Nicaragua in her expectations in regard to this work, and it is hoped that, through it, she will attain an extraordinary position of prosperity and power, to which she was evidently predestined by nature, as a great highway of nations and a gateway of the world's commerce.

The following list of books on Nicaragua can be consulted with profit by those who may wish to be informed, from reliable sources, in regard to that country:

NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mensaje que S. E. el Señor General Presidente, Doctor Don Roberto Sacasa dirige al Congreso de la República, January 4, 1893.

Informe presentado al Honorable Señor Ministro de la Gobernación por el Director-General de Correos y Telégrafos. 1889-'90.

Informe de la Comisión Nicaragüense en la Exposición Histórica Americana de Madrid. 1893.

Memoria de Relaciones Exteriores. República de Nicaragua. 1889-'90.

Apéndice á la Memoria de Relaciones Exteriores é Instrucción Pública. República de Nicaragua. 1891.

Breves Noticias de la Republica de Nicaragua mandadas Publicar de Orden del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores. 1892.

UNITED STATES OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

1. Reports on the commerce and inventions of Nicaragua, and on the revenue of the same Republic. In Nos. 53, 54, and 64 of the "Reports of the Consuls of the United States."
2. Report on the trade of the district of Greytown in 1889-'90. In "Diplomatic and Consular Reports," 1891. No. 913.
3. Report of the United States Nicaraguan survey party, 1885, by Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, U. S. Navy.

BRITISH OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

1. Report by Mr. Edwin Corbett, British Chargé d'Affaires, May 29, 1869. In "Reports by Her Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation." No. iv. 1869. London, 1869.
2. Report by Consul Gollan on the commerce of Greytown and the construction of an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua. January, 1876. In "Reports of Her Majesty's Consuls." No. 8. 1876.
3. Report by Consul Gollan on the trade and commerce of Nicaragua. January, 1877. In "Reports of Her Majesty's Consuls." No. 8. 1887.
4. Reports by Consul Jessel on the commerce of Nicaragua, and by Consul Bingham on the commerce of Greytown. 1882.
5. Other reports of British Consuls in 1883, 1884, 1885.

UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Belly, N. Percement de l'isthme de Panama par le canal de Nicaragua. Paris, 1885.
- Belt, Thomas. The Naturalist in Nicaragua. London, 1873.
- Bülow, A. von. Der Freistaat Nicaragua in Mittelamerika. Berlin, 1849.
- Keller, J. Le canal de Nicaragua. Paris, 1859.
- Levy, P. Notas geográficas y económicas sobre la República de Nicaragua. Paris, 1873.
- Marr, Wilhelm. Reise nach Centralamerika. Hamburg, 1863.
- Scherjer, Karl Ritter von. Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten. Braunschweig, 1857.
- Squier, E. G. Sketches of travel in Nicaragua. New York, 1851.
- Squier, E. G. Nicaragua, its people, scenery, monuments, and the proposed interoceanic canal. London, 1852.

Whetham, J. W. Bodhain. Across Central America. London, 1877.

Plata ú Oro. Managua, 1892.

Algunas palabras sobre la cuestión monetaria. Managua, 1892.

Catecismo de historia patria de la República de Nicaragua, por José D. Gamez.
Managua, 1889.

Nicaragua Canal. Report on prospective tonnage of traffic by the Nicaragua
Canal Construction Company. New York, 1890.

Notes on the Nicaragua Ship Canal, by W. I. Chambers.

La Costa de Mosquitos; por J. B. Calvo. Guatemala, 1890.

Appendix A.

IMPORT DUTIES OF NICARAGUA.

DERECHOS DE IMPORTACION EN NICARAGUA.

In the preparation of these tables the official classification of the Nicaraguan tariff has been followed, which differs materially from that of the United States.

The valuations expressed in English are calculated on the basis of the official valuation of foreign coins issued by the Director of the Mint of the United States, July 1, 1891, in which the peso is valued 73.6 cents United States currency.

Duties are assessed on gross weight, no deduction being made for the package.

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Cotton and manufactures of cotton.		Algodones.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Trimmings for dresses	0. 368	Adornos para vestidos.....	0. 50
Damask, tablecloths, napkins, and any other damask textures.	. 110	Alemanisco, damasco, manteles, servilletas y cualquier otro tejido adamascado	. 15
Carpets and mats, of shag.....	. 147	Alfombras afelpadas.....	. 20
Cotton, raw, in the seed.....	. 007	Algodón en rama con pepita....	. 01
Cotton, without seed.....	. 022	Algodón sin pepita	. 03
Antimacassars and all kinds of textures of net or for crocheting, not otherwise specified	. 368	Antimacasaes y todo tejido de punto de red ó al crochet, no especificado	. 50
Barége or balzarine, dress goods, imitation of wool, plain or with stripes, squares, or flowers of cotton.....	. 221	Bareje ó balsarina, género para trajes, imitación de lana, llanos ó con listas, cuadros ó flores..	. 30
Barége or balzarine, dress goods, imitation of wool, with stripes, squares, or flowers of wool.....	. 294	Bareje ó balsarina, género para trajes, imitación de lana, con listas, cuadros ó flores de lana.	. 40
Barége or balzarine, dress goods, imitation of wool, with stripes, squares, or flowers of silk.....	. 442	Bareje ó balsarina, género para trajes, imitación de lana, con listas, cuadros ó flores de seda.	. 60
Bandana, plain or figured and of any color.....	. 147	Bandana lisa ó labrada de cualquier color	. 20
Irish linen, jean, madapolam, imperial, etc., and any other similar bleached texture, under whatever name	. 088	Bogotana, estribilla, irlandia, coquillo, madapolan, setín, imperial y cualquier otro tejido blanqueado semejante, con cualquier otro nombre.....	. 12

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Cotton and manufactures of cotton—Continued.		Algodones—Continúa.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Cambric muslin and long lawn, printed, worked, or figured....	.221	Cambray y estopillas estampadas, trabajadas ó labradas....	.30
Cambric muslin, gauze or muslin or any other similar texture with stripes, squares, or flowers of wool.....	.255	Cambray, gasa ó muselina ú otro tejido semejante con listas, cuadros ó flores de lana.....	.36
Shirts, nightshirts, shirt fronts, collars, cuffs, trousers, coats, jackets, drawers, and similar articles, white or colored, plain or worked, for men or women..	.184	Camisas, camisones, pecheras, cuellos, puños, pantalones, sacos, chaquetas, calzoncillos y cualquier otra obra blanca ó de color, lisa ó librada, para hombre ó mujer.....	.25
Shirts, with linen collars, cuffs, and bosoms.....	.258	Camisas con cuello, puños y pechera de lino.....	.35
Undershirts and drawers, of stockinet.....	.162	Camisolas y calzoncillos de punto de medias.....	.22
Canvas for tapestry.....	.096	Cañamazo.....	.13
Table covers.....	.11	Carpetas.....	.15
Corduroys, of all kinds, for men's wear.....	.132	Casinetes, casicuero ó terciopelo de algodón, para vestido de hombre.....	.18
Tapes or ferret ribbons, webbing for boots, plain, fancy, white or colored.....	.132	Cintas de reata ó hiladillo, cintas para botín lisas ó labradas, blancas ó de color.....	.18
Velveteen ribbons of all kinds...	.368	Cintas de pana ó terciopelo de algodón y cualquiera otras semejantes.....	.50
Counterpanes, plain or damasked, calendered or worked, with or without fringe, and any other quilted texture.....	.11	Colchas lisas ó adamascadas, prensadas ó labradas, con fleco ó sin él y cualquier otro tejido acolchado.....	.15
Cords, tassels, and fringes, for curtains and other similar uses.	.221	Cordones, borlas y flecos para cortinas y otros usos semejantes.....	.30
Corsets, finished or not.....	.28	Corsés hechos ó en cortes.....	.38
Lace curtains and bed covers....	.368	Cortinas y sobrecamas de punto ó tejido de encajes.....	.50
Curtains and bed covers of damask or any other similar texture.	.147	Cortinas y sobrecamas de damasco ú otro tejido semejante.	.20
White crea or stuffs for sheeting, etc.....	.096	Crea blanca ó tela para sábanas ó manta de la China.....	.13
Creas, etc.....	.132	Creas, ó enaguillas.....	.18
Drills, satinets, imitation cassimeres, etc., for men.....	.11	Driles, rasetes, panillas, imitación casimires, etc., para hombres.....	.15
Embroidered skirts or petticoats.	.221	Enaguas ó fustanes bordados...	.30
Laces.....	.442	Encajes.....	.60
Socks for men and children.....	.184	Escarpines, ó calcetines para hombres ó niños.....	.25
Socks, with woolen or silken clocks or embroidered for men and children.....	.221	Escarpines ó calcetines con listas ó adornos de lana ó seda para hombres ó niños.....	.30

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Cotton and manufactures of cotton—Continued.		Algodones—Continúa.	
Waistbands, braces, belts, and garters	.221	Fajas, tirantes y ligas	.30
Fringes for trimming dresses.....	.368	Flecos para adornos de vestidos.	.50
Blankets, covers, and ponchos...	.088	Frazadas ó cobertores y ponchos.	.12
Gambroon, Italian cloth, and ladies' cloth	.257	Gambrón, paño de Italia y paño de damas.....	.35
Gauzes and muslins, for bed curtains or curtains and any other similar texture	.184	Gasas y muselinas para pabellones ó cortinas y cualquier otro tejido semejante.....	.25
Gauzes, muslins, printed, worked, or figured.....	.199	Gasas ó muselinas estampadas, trabajadas ó labradas.....	.27
White gauzes, plain or embroidered	.162	Gasa lisa ó labrada blanca.....	.22
Batistes of low quality, plain or worked	.132	Gasa-zaraza de tejido liso ó labrado	.18
Fancy stuffs not otherwise specified, plain or worked, with stripes, squares, or flowers of wool for ladies' dresses	.294	Género de fantasía, liso, ó labrado, con listas, cuadros ó flores de lana para vestidos de señora, no especificados	.40
Fancy stuffs, with stripes, squares, or flowers of silk.....	.442	Género de fantasía con listas, cuadros ó flores de seda.....	.60
Children's caps, plain or with cotton trimmings	.294	Gorros para niños, sin adornar ó adornados con algodón.....	.40
Children's caps, with woolen or silk trimmings	.442	Gorros para niños adornados con lana ó seda.....	.60
Gloves and caps, plain or embroidered	.368	Guantes y birretes, lisos ó bordados.....	.50
Ginghams of all kinds	.132	Guinga ó guingam.....	.18
Hammocks	.11	Hamacas	.15
Sewing thread for hand or machine, white or colored, on wooden or metal spools.....	.10	Hilo para coser á mano ó en máquina, blanco ó de color, en garruchas de madera ó metal	.14
Sewing, embroidering, or knitting thread, in balls or hanks.....	.118	Hilo para coser, bordar ó tejer á mano, en ovillos ó madejas...	.16
Druggets and floor coverings of all kinds, without pile.....	.074	Jergón, género para pisos de toda clase.....	.10
Lawns or fine cambric, plain or worked	.199	Linón ú olán clarín, liso ó labrado.....	.27
Canvas for sails, bed sacking, or other uses.....	.088	Lona para velas de embarcaciones, forros de catres y otros usos	.12
Yarn, raw or bleached	.044	Madejón crudo ó blanqueado...	.06
Yarn, colored	.066	Madejón de cualquier otro color.	.09
Domestics, unbleached, of all kinds and widths.....	.052	Manta lisa cruda, de toda clase y ancho	.07
Domestics, with colored stripes and squares.....	.074	Manta á listas y cuadros de color.	.10
Drills, unbleached or bleached, bedticking, drills, blue, etc., or striped in colors	.066	Manta-dril cruda ó blanqueada, cotín, manta-dril azul, café ó á listas de color.....	.09

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Cotton and manufactures of cotton—Continued.		Algodones—Continúa.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Mantillas, shawls, and similar articles of lace.....	.368	Mantillas, pañolones y artículos semejantes de punto	.50
Wicks, for smokers and lamps...	.132	Mechas para fumadores y para alumbrado	.18
Stockings for men, women, or children.....	.184	Medias para hombres, mujeres ó niños	.25
Stockings with any kind of woolen or silken embroidery, for men, women, or children.....	.221	Medias con listas ó adornos de lana ó seda para hombres, mujeres ó niños	.30
Small wares, not specified.....	.368	Obras de pasamanería no especificadas.....	.50
Bishop's or Victoria lawn, or any other similar cloth, plain or worked.....	.147	Olán de obispo ó Victoria, ó cualquier otro tejido semejante, liso ó labrado.....	.20
Candle wick.....	.044	Pábilo	.06
Corduroy or velveteen, plain or worked, and any similar article.	.258	Pana ó terciopelo de algodón, liso ó labrado, y cualquier otro artículo semejante	.35
Towels of all kinds.....	.110	Paños de mano ó tohallas	.15
Handkerchiefs and shawls, of muslin, satinet, batiste, chintz, jean, or any other texture, plain, twilled, or embroidered..	.184	Pañuelos y pañolones de muselina, rasete, olán, zaraza, coquillo y de cualquiera otra calidad, lisos, asargados ó bordados.....	.25
Percalés, plain or worked, and piqué, for ladies' wear	.132	Percalás lisas ó labradas y piqué para mujer.....	.18
Piqué for vests.....	.162	Piqué para chalecos.....	.22
Poplin or any similar texture, with stripes, squares, or flowers of wool.....	.294	Poplín ú otro tejido semejante con listas, cuadros ó flores de lana	.40
Poplin, etc., with stripes, squares or flowers of silk.....	.442	Poplín ú otro tejido semejante, con listas, cuadros ó flores de seda.....	.60
Lace nets for bed curtains and curtains.....	.368	Punto para pabellón y cortinas, tejido de encajes.....	.50
Bobinet, tulle, crape, and similar textures, plain or worked.....	.368	Punto, tul, crespón y tejidos semejantes, lisos ó labrados...	.50
Bobinet, etc., with gold or silver embroidery.....	.442	Punto, tul, crespón y tejidos semejantes escarchados	.60
Sateen, satinet, or any similar texture for ladies' wear.....	.184	Raso, rasete y cualquier otro tejido semejante para mujer ..	.25
Rebozos (Central American shawls).....	.221	Rebozos	.30
Rebozos, mixed with silk.....	.515	Rebozos mezclados con seda....	.70
Silesias, lustring, nankeen, or any other similar cloth for dress lining.....	.132	Sándalo, lustrina, coletilla ó cualquiera otra tela para forro de vestidos.....	.18
Sacks and bags.....	.074	Sacos ó costales.....	.10
Traveling bags, saddlebags, and and other similar articles.,....	.11	Sacos de noche, bolsas, alforjas y cualquier otro artículo semejantes.....	.15

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Cotton and manufactures of cotton—Continued.		Algodones—Continúa,	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Materials for hammocks, carriage curtains, mattresses, and other uses.....	.088	Tela ó genero para hamacas, cortinas de carros, colchones y otros usos.....	.12
Satin stripe batistes, printed.....	.162	Tela real estampada para mujer.	.22
Embroideries, edgings, and insertions.....	.736	Tiras y metidos bordados.....	1.00
Dresses made up, or in lengths, of lawn, muslin, tulle, cambric, net, or like textures, embroidered.....	.442	Trajes hechos ó en cortes, de linón, muselina, tul, cambray, punto ó tejidos semejantes bordados.....	.60
Dresses, etc., of cambric, muslin, percales, satinet, or any other similar texture, trimmed.....	.368	Trajes hechos ó en cortes, de cambray, muselina, percala, rasete y tejidos semejantes, adornados.....	.50
Dresses in lengths, plain or without trimmings. (<i>See cloth of which they may be made.</i>)		Trajes en cortes, lisos ó sin adornos. (<i>Véase el género de que fueren.</i>)	
Braids of all kinds.....	.294	Trencillas de toda clase.....	.40
Baptismal dresses.....	.368	Vestidos bautismales.....	.50
Chintzes, plain or figured.....	.132	Zarazas, lisas ó labradas.....	.18
Wool and woolen goods.		Lanas.	
Ladies' wraps.....	.589	Abrigos para señoras.....	.80
Ladies' wraps trimmed with silk..	.736	Abrigos para señoras con adornos de seda.....	1.00
Carpets, rugs, and similar articles	.184	Alfombras, tapetes y artículos semejantes.....	.25
Alpacas and other similar textures, plain or worked.....	.294	Alpaca y cualquier otro tejido semejante, liso ó labrado.....	.40
Antimacassars.....	.442	Antimacasaes.....	.60
Mats, for lamps and other uses...	.294	Asientos para lámparas y otros usos.....	.40
Sashes.....	.368	Bandas.....	.50
Barége or balzarine, plain or worked, for ladies' wear.....	.368	Bareje ó balsarina, lisa ó labrada, para vestidos de mujer.....	.50
Barége with stripes, squares, or flowers of silk.....	.552	Bareje ó balsarina para id., con listas, cuadros ó flores de seda.	.75
Baize, flannel, or any other similar texture.....	.368	Bayetas, franela y cualquier otro tejido semejante.....	.50
Mufflers, comforters, and other similar articles.....	.368	Bufandas y artículos semejantes.	.50
Brocades.....	.552	Brocados.....	.75
Socks, stockings, undervests, drawers, and other articles of similar webbing.....	.368	Calcetines ó escaarpines, medias, camisolas, calzoncillos y cualesquiera otros artículos tejido de medias.....	.50
Shirts of all kinds, plain, figured, or embroidered.....	.331	Camisas de cualquier tejido, lisas, labradas ó bordadas...	.45
Table covers.....	.552	Carpetas.....	.75
Cassimeres, broadcloths, venetians, and other similar textures	.552	Casimires, paños, satines y cualquier otro tejido semejante...	.75

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Wool and woolen goods—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	Lanas—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>
Shawls, capes, cloaks, and similar articles.....	.589	Chales, pañoletas, mantos ó pañolones y artículos semejantes.....	.80
Shawls, etc., embroidered with silk or with silk lace or fringe.	.736	Chales, pañoletas, mantos ó pañolones bordados con seda ó con blonda ó fleco de seda..	1.00
Blankets, rugs, and ponchos.....	.132	Chamarras, frazadas, mangas y ponchos	.18
Tapes and ribbons or fringes.....	.442	Cintas ó franjas.....	.60
Cords, tassels, fringes and borders for curtains, doors, windows, and similar uses.....	.368	Cordones, borlas, flácos y blondas para cortinas, puertas, ventanas y usos semejantes...	.50
Uppers for slippers, printed or embroidered.....	.221	Cortes para chinelas estampadas ó bordadas.....	.30
Cubicas, lastings and similar textures, plain or worked.....	.331	Cúbicas, duraderas y tejidos semejantes, lisos ó labrados....	.45
Damasks	.552	Damascos.....	.75
Damasks with silk flowers.....	.883	Damascos con flores de seda....	1.20
Laces.....	.589	Encajes.....	.80
Waist bands, braces, and garters.	.331	Fajas, tirantes y ligas	.45
Fringes and trimmings for dresses.	.515	Flecos y adornos para vestidos..	.70
Gauzes, muslins, and any other similar cloth, plain or worked, for ladies' dresses	.368	Gasas, muselinas y cualquiera otra tela, lisa ó labrada para vestido de mujer.....	.50
Fancy dress stuffs with silk squares, stripes, or flowers.....	.552	Género de fantasía, con cuadros, listas ó flores de seda.....	.75
Gloves and caps, plain or embroidered.....	.589	Guantes y birretes lisos ó bordados	.80
Sewing and embroidering thread.	.294	Hilo para coser ó bordar	.40
Woolen yarn for weaving.....	.184	Hilo para tejer (madejón).....	.25
Frieze, and similar textures.....	.257	Jergas y tejidos semejantes.....	.35
Coarse floor cloths of all kinds...	.147	Jergón, género para pisos, de toda clase.....	.20
Wool, raw	.074	Lana en bruto	.10
Wool in skeins, loose or twisted, for sewing and embroidering..	.294	Lana en madejas, suelta ó torcida para coser ó bordar.....	.40
Saddlecloths.....	.221	Mantillones	.30
Merinos and cashmeres, and similar textures, plain or worked	.368	Merino, cachemira y tejidos semejantes, lisos ó labrados....	.50
Small wares.....	.589	Obras de pasamanería.....	.80
Trousers, jackets, coats, and all kinds of men's ready-made clothing.....	.662	Pantalones, sacos, levitas y toda clase de rope hecha para hombre	.90
Sheepskin rugs, long or short hair.	.294	Pellones o zaleas.....	.40
Lace, tulle, crape, and similar texture in pieces or made up...	.552	Punto, tül, crespón y tejidos semejantes, en piezas ú obras...	.75
Serge and similar textures.....	.368	Sarga y tejidos semejantes.....	.50
Bed covers.....	.552	Sobrecamas	.75
Dresses in lengths, or ready-made, or any parts of same, plain or trimmed.....	.736	Trajes en cortes ó hechos y cualquiera otra pieza lisa ó adornada para vestido de mujer...	1.00

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Wool and woolen goods—Continued.		Lanas—Continúa.	
Dresses, etc., trimmed with silk.	<i>Dollars.</i> .883	Trajes en cortes ó hechos y cualquiera otra pieza adornada con seda para vestido de mujer....	<i>Pesos.</i> 1. 20
Braids of all kinds.....	.368	Trencillas de toda clase.....	.50
NOTE.—Articles of wool mixed with cotton or linen pay as wool, and articles not specially enumerated of wool mixed with silk pay as silk.		NOTA.—Todo artículo de lana mezclado con algodón ó lino pagará como lana, y los no especificados y mezclados con seda pagarán como seda.	
Hemp and manufactures of hemp.		Cáñamos.	
Bagging of all kinds.....	.022	Bramante de toda clase.....	.03
Cordage or rigging.....	.037	Cable ó jarcia.....	.05
Hemp, common, for sewing, loose, in skeins or twisted.....	.074	Cáñamo ordinario suelto, en madejas ó torcido para coser..	.10
Canvas for crewel-work, etc....	.096	Cañamazo.....	.13
Drills, raw or bleached.....	.147	Driles crudos ó blanqueados....	.20
Tow or hemp, undressed.....	.015	Estopa ó cáñamo en rama.....	.02
Towels.....	.11	Paños de mano ó tohallas.....	.15
Russia duck, sailcloth or osnaburg.....	.11	Rusia, brín ó crehuela.....	.15
Sacks and bags.....	.014	Sacos ó costales.....	.02
Hemp cloth, such as canvas.....	.088	Tela de cáñamo como lona.....	.12
Linen and linen goods.		Linós.	
Damask and other similar textures.....	.147	Alemanisco, damasco y tejidos semejantes.....	.20
Britanny, Irish linen, long lawn, white crea, and similar textures.	.258	Bretaña, irlandia, estopilla, royal, crea blanca y tejidos semejantes.....	.35
Drawers for men.....	.368	Calzoncillos para hombres.....	.50
Shirts and shirt fronts, plain....	.383	Camisas y pecheras lisas.....	.52
Shirts, etc., embroidered.....	.442	Camisas y pecheras bordadas...	.60
Chemises, drawers, bodices, and any other article, plain or figured, for women's wear.....	.405	Camisones, calzoncillos, sacos y cualquiera otro obra lisa ó labrada para mujer.....	.55
Chemises, etc., embroidered.....	.552	Camisones, calzoncillos, sacos y cualquiera otra obra bordada para mujer.....	.75
Nankeen, etc., hollands and other similar tissues, raw or colored.....	.221	Cotray, coleta, holanda y tejidos semejantes, crudos ó de color.	.30
Collars and cuffs for men.....	.405	Cuellos y puños para hombres..	.55
Collars, etc., plain, for women...	.405	Cuellos y puños lisos para mujer.	.55
Collars, etc., embroidered, for women.....	.552	Cuellos y puños bordados para idem.....	.75
Drill, plain or worked.....	.206	Dril militar, liso ó labrado.....	.28
Skirts and petticoats, plain or worked.....	.405	Enaguas ó fustanes, lisos ó labrados.....	.55
Skirts, embroidered.....	.552	Enaguas ó fustanes bordados...	.75

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Linen and manufactures of linen—Continued.		Linos—Continúa.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Laces, fringes, and trimmings of any kind for women.....	.736	Encajes, blondas y adornos de toda clase para mujer.....	1.00
Thread on wooden or metal spools.....	.110	Hilo en garruchas de madera ó metal.....	.15
Thread in skeins or hanks, or other forms for sewing or embroidering.....	.132	Hilo en medejas, ovillo ó en cualquiera otra forma para coser ó bordar.....	.18
Linen yarn for weaving.....	.074	Hilo para tejer (madejón).....	.10
Canvas and duck.....	.088	Manta lona.....	.12
Tablecloths and napkins.....	.147	Manteles y servilletas.....	.20
Small wares not otherwise specified.....	.736	Obras de pasamanería no especificadas.....	1.00
Linen cambric.....	.442	Olán batista.....	.60
Trousers, coats, drawers, and other articles not otherwise specified, for men.....	.368	Pantalones, sacos, calzoncillos y cualquiera otra obra no especificada, para hombre.....	.50
Handkerchiefs, shawls, and similar articles, embroidered.....	.552	Pañuelos, pañoletas y pañolones, bordados.....	.75
Handkerchiefs, etc., plain.....	.442	Pañuelos, pañoletas, pañolones y artículos semejantes, lisos..	.60
Sheeting.....	.184	Tela para sábanas.....	.25
Embroidery, edgings, and insertions.....	.883	Tiras y metidos bordados.....	1.20
Dresses, in lengths or made up, or any other article trimmed for women's dresses.....	.552	Trajes en cortes ó hechos, ó cualquiera otra pieza adornada para vestidos de mujer....	.75
Dresses, etc., embroidered, not otherwise specified.....	.736	Trajes en cortes ó hechos, ó cualquiera otra pieza bordada y no especificada para vestidos de mujer.....	1.00
NOTE.—Articles of linen mixed with cotton pay duty as linen.		NOTA.—Todo artículo de lino mezclado con algodón se reputará como lino.	
Silk and silk goods.		Sedas.	
Trimmings of all kinds, fringes, braids, cords, etc.....	1.472	Adornos de toda clase, flecos, trencillas, cordones, etc.....	2.00
Silk alpacas and Chinese silks...	1.104	Alpaca de seda ó género chino..	1.50
Sashes of Canton crape, net, lace, or any other texture.....	1.288	Bandas de burato, redecilla, punto ó cualquier otro tejido..	1.75
Tassels, guipures, fringes, and cords for curtains and similar uses.....	1.104	Borlas, blondas, flecos y cordones para cortinas y usos semejantes.....	1.50
Brocades, plain, worked, or embroidered.....	1.472	Brocado liso, labrado ó bordado.	2.00
Brocades, plain, worked, or embroidered with gold or silver..	1.656	Brocado liso, labrado ó bordado con oro ó plata.....	2.25
Canton crape.....	1.472	Burato.....	2.00
Undershirts, stockings, drawers, and socks.....	1.472	Camisolas, medias, calzoncillos y escaarpines.....	2.00
Table covers, plain, worked, or embroidered.....	1.472	Carpetas lisas, labradas ó bordadas.....	2.00

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Silk and silk goods—Continued.		Sedas—Continúa.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Tapes and ribbons of all kinds....	1. 288	Cintas ó listones de toda clase...	1. 75
Cravats for men or women.....	1. 251	Corbatas para hombre ó mujer..	1. 70
Damasks and similar textures....	1. 472	Damasco y tejidos semejantes..	2. 00
Laces.....	1. 84	Encajes.....	2. 50
Gauze, muslin, lawn, crape, lace, tulle, and similar textures.....	1. 325	Gasa, muselina, olán, crespón, punto, tul y tejidos semejantes.	1. 80
Children's hoods or caps.....	1. 104	Gorros para niños.....	1. 50
Gros, taffeta, serge, satin, and any similar tissues, plain, worked, or embroidered.....	1. 472	Gró, tafetán, sarga, raso y cualquier otro tejido semejante, liso, labrado ó bordado.....	2. 00
Gloves and caps.....	2. 208	Guantes y birretes.....	3. 00
Garters.....	. 515	Ligas.....	. 70
Handkerchiefs, plain, worked, or embroidered.....	1. 288	Pañuelos, lisos, labrados ó bordados.....	1. 75
Shawls, wraps, and cloaks, plain, worked, or embroidered.....	1. 472	Pañolones, chales, manteletas, lisos, labrados ó bordados...	2. 00
Rebozos (Central American shawl).	1. 472	Rebozos.....	2. 00
Rebozos, half cotton and half silk.	. 515	Rebozos de media-seda (seda y algodón).....	. 70
Coats, jackets, or any other made-up article for men.....	1. 472	Sacos ó cualquiera otra obra trabajada para hombre.....	2. 00
Floss or twisted silk on bobbins.	. 736	Seda floja ó torcida en carreteles.	1. 00
Floss, etc., in skeins.....	1. 104	Seda floja ó torcida en madejas..	1. 50
Velvet, plain or worked.....	1. 472	Terciopelo liso ó labrado.....	2. 00
Braces and waistbands.....	1. 104	Tirantes y fajas.....	1. 50
Ladies' dresses in lengths or made up, or any other article of dress for ladies, plain, worked, or embroidered.....	1. 472	Trajes en cortes ó hechos, y cualquiera otra pieza para vestido de señora, lisos, labrados ó bordados.....	2. 00
Sacerdotal robes, or vestments for images, ministers, or servants of the church, as dalmaticas, chasubles, mantles, palls, etc., ornamented or not, with galloon or embroidery.....	1. 84	Vestiduros sacerdotales ó vestidos para imágenes, ministros ó sirvientes de iglesia, como dalmáticas, casullas, mantos, palios, etc., estén ó no adornados con galón ó bordaduras..	2. 50
NOTE.—Articles of silk mixed with cotton, wool, or linen pay duty as silk.		NOTA.—Artículos de seda mezclados con algodón, lana ó lino pagarán como seda.	
Metals and manufactures.		Metales.	
Steel in bars or plates.....	. 014	Acero en barras ó planchas.....	. 02
Needles of steel or any other metal, other than gold or silver....	. 368	Agujas de acero ó de otro metal, no siendo oro ni plata.....	. 50
Packing needles for sewing sacks, etc.....	. 221	Agujas grandes para coser sacos.	. 30
Iron or steel wire of any thickness, galvanized or not.....	. 029	Alambre de hierro ó acero de cualquier grueso, sea ó no galvanizado.....	. 04
Copper wire.....	. 037	Alambre de cobre.....	. 05
Pins, clasps, eyelets, hooks, hair-pins.....	. 221	Alfileres, gafetes, ojetes, horquillas y ganchos para el pelo....	. 30

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Metals and manufactures—Cont'd.	<i>Dollars.</i>	Metales—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>
Imitation gold and silver jewelry of all kinds	1.84	Alhajas de toda clase, imitación de oro ó plata, como doublé, plaqué ó cualquier otro metal.	2.50
Gold jewelry of all kinds.....	7.36	Alhajas de oro de toda clase....	10.00
Silver jewelry of all kinds.....	4.416	Alhajas de plata de toda clase ..	6.00
Gold and silver jewelry set with precious stones.....	11.04	Alhajas de oro ó plata con piedras preciosas.....	15.00
Anchors, chains for ships, machinery, wagon tires, nails, screws, rivets, round-headed nails, bolts, balconies, and grates, whether of cast iron or not	.014	Anclas, cadenas para embarcaciones, maquinaria ó carretas, llantas, clavos, remaches, pernos, balcones, y verjas, sean ó no de hierro fundido.....	.02
Fishhooks	.147	Anzuelos	.20
Chandeliers and candelabra of any kind of metal, with the exception of gold and silver.....	.074	Arañas y candelabros de cualquier metal, no siendo oro ni plata	.10
Side arms, such as swords, daggers, rapiers, and sabers	.736	Armas blancas, como espadas, dagas, floretes y sables.....	1.00
Firearms, percussion, as guns in separate or parts or finished....	.132	Armas de fuego, de pistón, como escopetas, en piezas ó armadas.	.18
Firearms, such as revolvers or pistols	1.472	Armas de fuego como revólvers ó pistolas	2.00
Firearms, precision (by special permission of the Government).	1.104	Armas de fuego de precisión (con permiso especial del Gobierno).	1.50
Guns for shooting galleries, fire and air, up to 6 millimetres caliber	.552	Armas de salón, de fuego ó aire, calibre hasta de 6 milímetros .	.75
Firearms for purposes of war, as rifles, cannons, mitrailleuses, etc. (prohibited).		Armas de fuego para ejército, como rifles, cañones, ametralladoras, etc. (prohibidas).	
Pails, tubs, axles, carriage springs, kitchen utensils, and similar articles.....	.022	Baldes, bañaderas, ejes, muelles para carruajes, utensilios de cocina de toda clase y artículos semejantes.....	.03
Bayonets (prohibited).		Bayonetas (prohibidas).	
Iron hinges	.029	Bisagras de hierro	.04
Copper or brass hinges.....	.044	Bisagras de cobre ó bronce.....	.06
Brass or copper in bars or sheets.	.037	Bronce ó cobre en láminas ó barras	.05
Brass articles of all kinds not otherwise specified.....	.096	Bronce en obras de toda clase no especificadas	.13
Cables, iron or steel	.014	Cables de hierro ó acero.....	.02
Chains for dogs or horses.....	.022	Cadenas para perros ó caballos..	.03
Safes and chests for keeping money or valuables.....	.022	Cajas ó arcas para guardar dinero ó valores.....	.03
Padlocks, locks, door knockers, bolts, keys, picklocks, sash bolts, jambs, knobs, and any articles for doors and windows not otherwise specified.....	.059	Candados, cerraduras, aldabas, cerrojos, llaves, picaportes, pasadores, maniguetas y perillas, y todo artículo para puertas ó ventanas, no especificado.....	.08
Pitchers and pans of galvanized iron	.059	Cántaros y panas de hierro galvanizado	.04

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Metals and manufactures—Cont'd.	<i>Dollars.</i>	Metales—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>
Imitation gold and silver thread..	.221	Canutillo que no sea de oro ó plata.....	.30
Bells, sheaves, pulleys or blocks, casters for furniture and similar articles	.022	Campanas, roldanas, carrillos ó motones, ruedas para muebles y artículos semejantes.....	.03
Small bells of any metal except gold or silver	.11	Campanillas de cualquier metal, no siendo oro ni plata.....	.15
Caps or cartridges of metal or cardboard, loaded or unloaded, for all kinds of arms.....	.059	Cápsulas ó cartuchos metálicos ó de cartón, cargados ó sin cargar, para toda clase de armas..	.08
Capsules of metal for bottles	.037	Cápsulas de cualquier metal para tapar botellas.....	.05
Harness bells of any metal except gold or silver.....	.11	Cascabeles de cualquier metal, no siendo oro ni plata.....	.15
Sieves, screens, or strainers and articles of steel or iron wire cloth.....	.037	Cedazos, zarandas ó cribas y demás artefactos de tela de acero ó de hierro.....	.05
Copper nails, tacks, and screws, pans, kettles, boilers, and similar articles of copper	.059	Cobre en clavos, tachuelas y tornillos, pailas, calderos, peroles y artículos semejantes	.08
Copper ornaments of any kind not specified	.11	Cobre en obras de adorno de toda clase, no especificadas	.15
Iron stoves.....	.014	Cocinas de hierro.....	.02
Table knives and forks.....	.074	Cubiertos de mesa.....	.10
Spoons and forks of tin plate, zinc, tin, pewter, or any other metal except gold or silver.....	.11	Cucharas y tenedores de hoja lata, zinc, estaño, peltre, etc. no siendo oro ni plata.....	.15
Thimbles of any metal except gold or silver.....	.184	Dedales de cualquier metal, no siendo oro ni plata.....	.25
Steel and tinder boxes of any kind of metal except gold or silver..	.11	Eslabones y yesqueros de cualquier metal, no siendo oro ni plata	.15
Imitation enamel, tinsel, and spangles	.368	Esmalte falso ú oropel y brichos.....	.50
Tin in bars or sheets.....	.022	Estaño en barras ó planchas....	.03
Manufactures of tin of every kind and for all purposes	.074	Estaño en obras de toda clase y para cualquier uso.....	.10
Bits, curbs, muzzles, spurs, stirrups, currycombs, buckles and rings for saddlery, and similar articles of any metal except gold or silver.....	.037	Frenos, barbadass, bozales, espuelas, estribos, almohazas, hebillas y argollas para talabartería, y artículos semejantes de cualquier metal, no siendo oro ni plata.....	.05
Hooks and pegs for clothes and other purposes, of any metal except gold or silver	.059	Ganchos ó perchas para roperos y otros usos, de cualquier metal, no siendo oro ni plata....	.08
Axes	.037	Hachas	.05
Buckles of every kind, for trousers and vests, except those of gold and silver.....	.074	Hebillas de toda clase para pantalones y chalecos, no siendo oro ni plata	.10
Buckles for ornaments, of any metal except gold and silver, for waistbands, braces, shoes, trousers, and any other use.....	.184	Hebillas de adorno de cualquier metal, no siendo oro ni plata, para fajas, tirantes, calzado, pantalones y cualquier otro uso	.25

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Metals and manufactures—Cont'd.	<i>Dollars.</i>	Metales—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>
Tools for crafts and trades, such as adzes, gimlets, augers, compasses, bistouries, burins, chisels, gouges, hatchets, files, hammers, picks, punches, corkscrews, p i n c e r s, wrenches, planes, jack planes, awls, nippers, saws of all kinds and sizes, masons' trowels, squares, pliers, and all kinds of similar articles	.037	Herramientas para artes y oficios, como azuelas, barrenos, berbiquies, compases, bisturíes, buriles, escoplos, formones, hachuelas, limas, martillos, picos, saca-bocados, saca-corchos, tenazas, llaves universales, desatornilladores, cepillos, garlopas, garlopines, alesnas, pinzas, serruchos de toda clase y tamaño, cucharas de albañilería, escuadras, alicates, y toda clase de artículos semejantes.....	.05
Tools for agricultural purposes, such as hoes, spades, rakes, shovels, and other similar articles	.022	Herramientas para agricultura, como cobas, macanas, azadas, rastrillos, palas y artículos semejantes	.03
Iron in bars or sheets.....	.007	Hierro en barras ó planchas	.01
Articles of cast iron, such as railing, boilers, smoothing irons, rails, pillars, posts, pieces for buildings, axle boxes, pans, ovens, etc.....	.011	Hierro fundido en obras, como carriles, calderos, planchas para aplanchar, rieles, pilares, postes, piezas para edificios, bocinas para ruedas de carretas, pailas, hornillas ó artículos semejantes.....	.01½
Articles of cast iron of any kind not otherwise specified.....	.014	Hierro fundido en obras de toda clase, no especificadas	.02
Iron, enameled, colored, in manufactures of any kind, such as cups, basins, plates, jugs, mugs, pots, candlesticks, etc.....	.037	Hierro esmaltado en colores, en obras de toda clase, como tazas, bacinillas, platos, jarros, picheles, palanganas, candeleros, etc	.05
Iron, malleable, in articles of any kind not specified.....	.029	Hierro maleable en obras de toda clase, no especificadas	.04
Tin plates or sheet brass	.014	Hoja lata ó latón en hojas.....	.02
Tin and brass articles.....	.059	Hoja lata ó latón en obras de toda clase y para cualquier uso	.08
Cages, traps and mouse traps of iron	.037	Jaulas, trampas y ratoneras de hierro	.05
Bird cages of copper.....	.074	Jaulas de cobre para pájaros....	.10
Lamps, of iron or other metal except of gold and silver, and metal utensils of all kinds for lighting	.074	Lámparas de hierro ó cualquier otro metal, no siendo oro ni plata, y útiles de metal para alumbrado de toda clase	.10
Spangles of any metal except gold or silver.....	.184	Lentejuela de cualquier metal, no siendo oro ni plata.....	.50
Watch keys, except of gold and silver.....	.184	Llaves para relojes, no siendo de oro ni plata.....	.25
Machetes and knives for industrial purposes	.074	Machetes, cutachas y cuchillos para artes y oficios.....	.10

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Metals and manufactures—Cont'd.	<i>Dollars.</i>	Metales—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>
Plated metal, electroplate, or nickel plate, manufactured for table use, such as plates, trays, spoons, forks, mugs, basins, cups, pitchers, casters, etc., and objects of luxury and ornament, etc	.552	Metal plateado, electro-plata ó níquel manufacturado, en obras de vajilla, como azafates, bandejas, cucharas, tenedores, pichetes, palanganas, tazas, jarros, convoyes, etc., y en obras de lujo, de adorno ó para cualquier uso.....	.75
Moldings of any metal, painted, enameled, silvered, or gilded...	.11	Molduras de cualquier metal, pintadas, esmaltadas, plateadas ó doradas.....	.15
Furniture of iron or steel, such as beds, cots, and cradles, with or without wire mattresses, chairs, and similar articles.....	.022	Muebles de hierro ó acero, como camas, catres y cunas, con ó sin colchones de alambre, sillas, butacas y muebles semejantes.....	.03
Furniture, etc., with brass posts, with or without wire mattresses, chairs, lounges, and similar furniture, with brass parts or ornaments	.037	Muebles de hierro ó acero, como camas, catres y cunas con pilares de bronce, con ó sin colchones de alambre, sillas, butacas y muebles semejantes, con piezas ó adornos de bronce.....	.05
Razors, penknives, scissors, and all similar instruments.....	.257	Navajas, cortaplúmas, tijeras y todo instrumento semejante...	.35
Pieces of clockwork.....	.368	Piezas para relojes.....	.50
Lead, worked or not.....	.014	Plomo en bruto ó labrado.....	.02
Steel pens.....	.294	Plumas de acero.....	.40
Gold pens.....	3.68	Plumas de oro.....	5.00
Fancy daggers.....	.221	Puñales finos.....	.30
Watches of any metal except gold or silver.....	2.208	Relojes de bolsa de cualquier metal, no siendo de oro ni plata	3.00
Gold watches	7.36	Relojes de bolsa de oro.....	10.00
Silver watches	4.416	Relojes de bolsa de plata.....	6.00
Clocks of all kinds.....	.147	Relojes de toda clase para pared ó mesa.....	.20
Balances and scales.....	.074	Romanas y balanzas.....	.10
Tacks and screws of iron and steel.	.029	Tachuelas y tornillos de hierro ó acero	.04
Netting of copper wire.....	.074	Tejidos de alambre de cobre....	.10
Netting of iron or steel wire.....	.037	Tejidos de alambre de hierro ó acero	.05
Zinc in sheets or plates.....	.022	Zinc en pliegos ó planchas.....	.03
Zinc, manufactured.....	.074	Zinc manufacturado.....	.10
Food products and condiments.		Alimentos y condimentos.	
Olives, capers, and pickles in vinegar or brine.....	.014	Aceitunas, alcaparras y encurtidos en vinagre ó salmuera....	.02
Olives in oil.. ..	.088	Aceitunas en aceite.....	.12
Sirups and jellies of any kind...	.059	Almibar ó jalea de toda clase...	.08
Saffron	.184	Azafrán de comer.....	.25

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Food products and condiments—Continued.		Alimentos y condimentos—Continúa.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Sugar	.029	Azúcar	.04
Cocoa in beans or ground.....	.74	Cacao en grano ó molido.....	.10
Coffee in beans or ground.....	.037	Café en grano ó molido.....	.05
Cinnamon in sticks or powder...	.11	Canela en rama ó molida.....	.15
Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, or salted.....	.022	Carnes de toda clase, secas, ahumadas ó saladas.....	.03
Meats, in brine, in barrels.....	.014	Carnes de toda clase en salmuera, en barriles.....	.02
Meats, preserved or seasoned, canned or not, including hams..	.059	Carnes de toda clase conservadas ó condimentadas, vengan ó no en latas, inclusive jamón..	.08
Pearl barley.....	.022	Cebada perlada.....	.03
Onions and garlic.....	.014	Cebollas y ajos.....	.02
Cloves.....	.059	Clavos de olor.....	.08
Cumin seed, lavender, canary seed, aniseed, coriander, and pepper	.044	Cominos, alhucema, alpiste, anís, culantro y pimienta.....	.06
Confectionery, sweetmeats, bonbons, and sugar or gum pastes, in any form, wrapper, or package.....	.059	Confituras, confites, dulces, pastillas de azúcar ó goma, en cualquier forma, envase ó empaque.....	.08
Rennet for cheese making.....	.184	Cuajo para leche.....	.25
Residuum of brown sugar in loaves or cakes.....	.014	Dulce, chancaca ó rapadura en panela ó marqueta.....	.02
Fruit essences for sirups.....	.368	Esencias de frutas para siropes.	.50
Extract of meat.....	.147	Extracto de carne.....	.20
Vermicelli, macaroni, and other farinaceous pastes.....	.022	Fideos y demás pastas de harina.	.03
Fresh fruit in its natural state....	.014	Frutas frescas en estado natural.	.02
Fruits preserved in juice.....	.037	Frutas en su jugo.....	.05
Fruits, dried, with or without their skins or shells, not sugared, and dried fruits, such as raisins and prunes.....	.044	Frutas secas, con ó sin cáscara, no confitadas y frutas pasadas, como uvas y ciruelas....	.06
Fruits of all kinds in sugar, honey, or any other sweet liquor..	.052	Frutas de toda clase, conservadas en dulce, miel, rosoli ó cualquier otro licor dulce.....	.07
Biscuits or crackers of all kinds..	.029	Galletas de toda clase.....	.04
Peas in cans	.022	Guisantes ó petit pois.....	.03
Flour.....	.007	Harina.....	.01
Condensed milk.....	.037	Leche condensada.....	.05
Vegetables of all kinds, preserved or pickled, in any kind of package.....	.014	Legumbres de toda clase, conservadas ó encurtidas en cualquier envase.....	.02
Vegetables, fresh in natural state, not otherwise specified.....	.007	Legumbres frescas en estado natural, no especificadas.....	.01
Lard.....	.037	Manteca de puerco.....	.05
Butter and prepared mustard....	.059	Mantequilla y mostaza compuesta	.08
Shellfish of all kinds, preserved in oil, vinegar, etc.....	.029	Mariscos de toda clase conservados en aceite, vinagre, etc..	.04
Shellfish, dried or smoked.....	.022	Mariscos de toda clase, secos ó ahumados.....	.03

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Food products and condiments—Continued.		Alimentos y condimentos—Continúa.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Molasses and honey.....	.037	Miel de azúcar ó de abejas.....	.05
Sausage, Bologna, and others....	.074	Mortadela y salchichón.....	.10
Fish of all kinds, preserved in oil, vinegar, etc.....	.052	Pescados de toda clase, conservados en aceite, vinagre, etc..	.07
Fish, dried or smoked.....	.037	Pescados de toda clase, secos ó ahumados.....	.05
Cheese of all kinds.....	.059	Quesos de toda clase.....	.08
Sago, maizena, tapioca, and similar food substances.....	.029	Sagú, maizena, tapioca, y otras materias alimenticias semejantes.....	.04
Salt, table.....	.0036	Sal para comer.....	.00½
Sauces, of all kinds.....	.037	Salsas de toda clase.....	.05
Sirups and juices.....	.022	Siropes y jarabes.....	.03
Tea.....	.11	Té.....	.15
Bacon and salt pork.....	.029	Tocino y tocineta.....	.04
Vinegar.....	.073	Vinagre.....	.01
Medicines, drugs, and apothecary's sundries.		Medicinas, drogas y útiles de boticas y droguerías.	
Oils, olive, linseed, almond, castor, cocoanut, cod-liver, and other similar oil.....	.022	Aceite de olivas, linaza, almendras, castor, coyol, coco, bacalao y cualquiera otro de este género.....	.03
Acids, hydrochloric, muriatic, sulphuric, and nitric.....	.022	Acido clorhídrico, muriático, sulfúrico y nítrico.....	.03
Acids, phenic, carbolic, and oxalic (binoxolate of potash).....	.037	Acido fénico ó carbólico, y oxálico (sal de acedera).....	.05
Spirits of turpentine, and gaseous, mineral, and acidulated waters.....	.014	Aguarrás, aguas gaseosas, minerales y aciduladas.....	.02
Orange and rose water.....	.074	Agua de azahares y de rosas....	.10
Eau de Cologne, lavender, Florida, kananga, and other similar perfumed waters.....	.052	Agua de Colonia, labanda florida, divina, kananga y otras aromáticas semejantes.....	.07
White lead or carbonate of lead..	.029	Albayalde ó carbonato de plomo..	.04
Alum.....	.014	Alumbre.....	.02
Liquid ammonia or volatile alkali.....	.029	Amonaco líquido ó álcali volátil..	.04
Rock candy.....	.059	Azúcar cande.....	.08
Sulphur of all kinds.....	.022	Azufre de toda clase en flores, lavado, en barras, etc.....	.03
Bicarbonate of soda and crystallized carbonate of soda.....	.014	Bicarbonato de soda y carbonato de soda cristalizado.....	.02
Borax.....	.037	Bórax, atincar ó borato de soda..	.05
Bandages and trusses of all kinds..	.147	Bragueros de toda clase.....	.20
Boxes of wood or cardboard for drug stores.....	.014	Cajitas de madera ó cartón para uso de boticas.....	.02
Chloride of lime.....	.007	Cloruro de cal.....	.01
Medicinal sweetmeats or pastilles.....	.11	Confites ó pastillas medicinales..	.15
Corks for stoppers of bottles or vessels.....	.074	Corchos para tapones de botellas ó vasos.....	.10

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Medicines, drugs, and apothecarys' sundries—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	Medicinas, drogas y útiles de boticas y droguerías—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>
Medicinal barks.....	.11	Cortezas medicinales.....	.15
Chalk, fuller's earth or pipe clay.	.014	Creta, greda ó tiza.....	.02
All kinds of glass bottles and vessels for chemists and druggists.....	.037	Cristalería en vasos ú objetos de toda clase para boticas y droguerías.....	.05
Artificial teeth and gums and dentists' rubber.....	.368	Dientes y paladares artificiales y gomas dentales.....	.50
Perfumed and medicinal essences.	.736	Esencias de olor y medicinales..	1.00
Sponges of all kinds.....	.736	Esponjas de toda clase.....	1.00
Glycerine.....	.059	Glicerina.....	.08
Gum arabic and shellac.....	.11	Goma arábica y goma laca.....	.15
Bitters.....	.132	Gotas amargas ó amargo estomacal.....	.18
Lint.....	.11	Hilas para cirujía.....	.15
Soap and medicinal sirups.....	.11	Jabones y jarabes medicinales..	.15
Syringes, siphons, and any other article of India rubber or gutta-percha.....	.221	Jeringas, chupones y cualquier otro artículo de caucho ó gutta-percha.....	.30
Syringes and similar articles of metal, except gold and silver...	.074	Jeringas y artículos semejantes de cualquier metal, no siendo de oro ni plata.....	.10
Syringes and other similar articles of glass.....	.037	Jeringas y cualquier otro artículo semejante de cristal.....	.05
Linseed or flaxseed in the grain or ground.....	.022	Linaza ó semillas de lino en grano ó molidas.....	.03
Cocoa butter.....	.11	Manteca de cacao.....	.15
Fat for ointments and pomades...	.037	Manteca para ungüentos ó pomadas.....	.05
Medicines and drugs, in paste, powder, liquid, gum, or any other form, prepared in any manner not otherwise specified.....	.11	Medicinas y drogas en pasta, polvo, líquido, goma ó cualquiera otra forma, preparadas de cualquier manera de las no especificadas.....	.15
Mustard in seed or ground....	.059	Mostaza en grano ó molida....	.08
Artificial eyes.....	.147	Ojos artificiales de cualquier materia.....	.20
Oxide of zinc.....	.029	Oxido de zinc.....	.04
Filtering paper.....	.037	Papel para filtrar.....	.05
Rosin.....	.014	Pez resina.....	.02
Pill tiles and other metal instruments for chemists and druggists.....	.11	Pildoreros y demás instrumentos metálicos para boticas y droguerías.....	.15
Epsom salts (sulphate of magnesia) and Glauber's salts (sulphate of soda).....	.014	Sal de Epsom (de Inglaterra ó sulfato de magnesia) y sal de Glauber (sulfato de soda)....	.02
Sal ammoniac (hydrochlorate of ammoniac).....	.037	Sal amoniaco, clorhidrato ó hidrocloreto de amoniaco.....	.05
Saltpeter, or nitrate of potash...	.022	Salitre, sal de nitro, ó nitrato de potasa.....	.03
Medicinal seeds.....	.11	Semillas medicinales.....	.15
Persian sherbet.....	.037	Sherbet persian.....	.05
Caustic soda.....	.014	Soda cáustica.....	.02

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Medicines, drugs, and apothecarys' sundries—Continued.		Medicinas, drogas y útiles de boticas y droguerías—Continúa.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Sulphate of iron.....	.007	Sulfato de hierro.....	.01
Sulphate of zinc, or white vitriol..	.014	Sulfato de zinc ó vitriolo blanco..	.02
Sulphate of copper or blue stone.	.022	Sulfato de cobre ó piedra lípis..	.03
Sulphate of quinine.....	.221	Sulfato de quinina.....	.30
Sulphite of soda.....	.037	Sulfito de soda.....	.05
Suspensories, waistbands, band- ages, and similar articles.....	.147	Suspensorios, fajas, ligas, y artí- culos semejantes.....	.20
Sticking plasters, cerecloths, etc..	.184	Tafetán, espadrapo, apósitos, etc.	.25
Tinctures, medicinal or not.....	.11	Tinturas, sean ó no medicinales.	.15
Turpentine.....	.074	Trementina.....	.10
Utensils for chemists and drug- gists, of china, stone, or compo- sition, such as mortars, evapo- rators, etc.....	.022	Útiles para boticas y droguerías, de loza, piedra ó composición, como morteros, evaporadores, etc.....	.03
Vaseline, cosmoline, and petro- late.....	.074	Vaselina, cosmolina y petrolato.	.10
Poisons for skins, insects, etc....	.074	Venenos para pieles, hormigas, moscas, etc.....	.15
Medicinal wines, such as quinine, beef, etc.....	.11	Vinos medicinales de quina, carne, etc.....	.15
Bristol's sarsaparilla and other similar patented articles.....	.059	Zarzaparrilla de Bristol y otras semejantes de patente.....	.08
Miscellaneous articles.		Artículos varios.	
Glass beads and bugles of all kinds.....	.221	Abalorios y canutillos de toda clase.....	.30
Fans of paper, cardboard, or palm	.184	Abanicos de papel, cartón ó palma.....	.25
Fans, with framework of bone, ivory, mother-of-pearl shell, wood, tortoise shell, with or without feathers, plain or em- broidered.....	.736	Abanicos con armazón de hueso, marfil, concha nacar, madera, carey, con ó sin plumas, lisos ó bordados.....	1.00
Mineral oils, such as camphene, petroleum or naphtha.....	.007	Aceites minerales, como canfín, petróleo ó nafta.....	.01
Perfumery oils.....	.074	Aceites de olor.....	.10
Crochet needles of bone or any other material.....	.184	Agujas de hueso ó cualquiera otra materia para crochet....	.25
Alabaster, marble, and similar stones manufactured into arti- cles of any kind and for any use, weighing over 5 pounds each.....	.007	Alabastro, marmol y piedras semejantes, en obras de cual- quiera clase y forma y para cualquier uso, de más de 5 libras.....	.01
Alabaster, etc., weighing less than 5 pounds.....	.11	Alabastro, marmol y piedras semejantes, en obras de cual- quiera clase y forma y para cualquier uso, de menos de 5 libras.....	.15
Albums with binding of card- board, leather or India rubber..	.221	Albums con forro de cartón, piel ó caucho.....	.30
Albums with binding of ivory, tortoise shell, or velvet.....	.368	Albums con forro de marfil, carey, nacar ó terciopelo.....	.50

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Miscellaneous articles—Continued.		Artículos varios—Continúa.	
Alcohol.....	<i>Dollars.</i> Prohibited.	Alcohol.....	<i>Pesos.</i> Prohibido.
Saddlebags, hammocks, and similar articles of sisal grass, agave, osier, or other like fiber.....	.037	Alforjas, hamacas y objetos semejantes, de cabulla pita, mimbre, ú otras fibras parecidas	.05
Jewels of all kinds, imitation of coral, pearl, jet, etc., of any material	.442	Alhajas de toda clase, imitación de coral, perla, azabache, etc., de cualquier materia	.60
Starch or feculæ for industrial purposes.....	.022	Almidón ó féculas de uso industrial	.03
Pillows and mattresses of wool, horsehair, or straw	.074	Almohadas y colchones de lana, crín ó paja	.10
Feather mattresses and pillows...	.184	Almohadas y colchones de pluma	.25
Tar, pitch, and lampblack.....	.014	Alquitrán, brea y negro humo...	.02
Manufactures of amber	.589	Ambar en objetos manufacturados.....	.80
Anilines and carmine	.221	Anilinas y carmín.....	.30
Eyeglasses, spectacles, binocular glasses, telescopes, and lenses, mounted in gold or silver.....	2.208	Anteojos, espejuelos, gemelos ó binóculos, catalejos y lentes, que tengan oro ó plata	3.00
Eyeglasses, etc., not mounted in gold or silver.....	.736	Anteojos, espejuelos, gemelos ó binóculos, catalejos y lentes, que no tengan guarnición de oro ó plata	1.00
Electrical apparatus for telegraphs and telephones	Prohibited.	Aparatos eléctricos para telégrafos y teléfonos.....	Prohibidos.
Chandeliers of glass or crystal...	.059	Arañas y candelabros de cristal ó vidrio.....	.08
Frames for umbrellas and parasols.....	.096	Armaduras para paraguas y quitasoles.....	.13
Harness for coaches, carriages, berlins, and calashes.....	.147	Arneses para coches, carruajes, berlins y calesas	.20
Harness for carts.....	.074	Arneses para carretones y trillos	.10
Articles of sadlery not otherwise specified	.221	Artículos de talabartería no especificados	.30
Stationery articles, not specified, not of gold or silver.....	.074	Artículos de escritorio no especificados y que no sean de oro ó plata	.10
Razor and knife strops.....	.096	Asentadores ó suavizadores de navajas de cualquiera clase..	.13
Jet manufactures.....	.589	Azabache en artículos manufacturados	.80
Dressed sheepskins	.11	Badanas	.15
Buckets, molds and tubs of wood	.014	Baldes, moldes y tinas de madera	.02
India-rubber cushions for billiard tables.....	.294	Bandas de caucho para billar...	.40
Playing cards	.059	Barajas ó naipes.....	.15
Whalebone, manufactured and for any use.....	.294	Barbas de ballena manufacturadas para cualquier uso.....	.40
Varnish of all kinds	.059	Barnices de toda clase	.08
Barometers, thermometers, and similar articles.....	.184	Barómetros, termómetros y artículos semejantes	.25

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Miscellaneous articles—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	Artículos varios—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>
Barrels, casks, and hogsheads, hooped or in shooks	.007	Barriles, pipas y bocoyes, armados ó sin armar.....	.01
Earthenware, glazed or unglazed, in common articles of any kind not specified.....	.007	Barro vidriado ó sin vidriar en artículos ordinarios de toda clase no especificados.....	.01
Earthenware figures, busts, and similar articles	.059	Barro en figuras, bustos y artículos semejantes.....	.08
Canes (without swords), thongs, and whips of any kind.....	.221	Bastones sin estoque, látigos y fuetes de toda clase.....	.30
Canes with sword or dagger.....	.552	Bastones con estoque ó daga ...	.75
Canes with ivory or metal tops...	1.104	Bastones finos con puño de marfil ó metal	1.50
Trunks of wood, iron, tin, brass, covered or not.....	.074	Baules de madera, hierro, lata ó latón, forrados ó no.....	.10
Trunks, portmanteaus, and valises of leather or hide.....	.221	Baules, maletas y balijas de cuero ó pieles.....	.30
Trunks, etc., of cloth or cardboard.	.147	Baules, maletas y balijas de tela ó cartón.....	.20
Calfskins	.199	Becerros	.27
Blacking for shoes, harness, etc ..	.022	Betún para calzado, arneses, etc.	.03
Billiard table and accessories, not specified	.11	Billares y sus útiles no especificados	.15
Balls of ivory, markers, and similar articles of the same material, for billiard games, etc.....	.736	Bolas de marfil, fichas y objetos semejantes de la misma materia, para juegos de billar, etc ..	1.00
Marbles of all kinds for children's toys.....	.014	Bolas de piedra, marmol, cristal, barro, etc., para juegos de niños.....	.02
Cigar holders and smoking pipes of amber, meerschaum, porcelain, or any other similar material	.368	Boquillas y pipas para fumar, de ambar, espuma, porcelana, ó cualquiera otra materia semejante	.50
Cigar holders, etc., of wood, clay, or similar material.....	.184	Boquillas ó pipas para fumar, de madera, barro, ó cualquiera otra materia semejante.....	.25
Common boots and shoes.....	.221	Botas ordinarias y zapatones....	.30
Glass bottles and demijohns, empty.....	.007	Botellas y garrafones de vidrio, vacíos	.01
Buttons covered with silk or wool	.515	Botones forrados en seda ó lana	.70
Buttons, linen or cotton.....	.221	Botones forrados en lino ó algodón.....	.30
Buttons of bone, wood, china, horn, metal, and other materials not specified.	.221	Botones de hueso, madera, loza, corozo, cuerno, metal y otros no especificados	.30
Buttons of mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, or ivory, and India rubber	.368	Botones de nacar, carey, marfil y caucho.....	.50
Paint brushes of all kinds.....	.147	Brochas y pinceles	.20
Satchels and portfolios of any material	.147	Bultos y portafolios de cualquier materia	.20
Human and artificial hair, worked	.368	Cabello humano manufacturado y sus imitaciones	.50
Cables and ropes of hemp, sisal, manilla and other similar fibers,	.029	Cable ó jarcia de cabulla, manila, sisal, ú otra fibra semejante...	.04

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Miscellaneous articles—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	Artículos varios—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>
Wooden or cardboard boxes for packing.....	.014	Cajas de madera ó carton para empaques.....	.02
Fancy boxes, empty.....	.147	Cajas vacías de fantasía ó de lujo	.20
Paint boxes.....	.074	Cajitas de pintura.....	.10
Boots and shoes for men and boys not otherwise specified.....	.294	Calzado para hombres y niños, no especificados.....	.40
Boots and shoes for women and girls.....	.368	Calzado para mujeres y niñas..	.50
Boots and shoes, silk, for women and girls.....	.515	Calzado de seda para mujeres y niñas.....	.70
Boots and shoes, India rubber...	.184	Calzado de caucho.....	.25
Camera obscura for drawings or photographs and other similar apparatus.....	.147	Cámaras oscuras para dibujos ó fotografías y demás aparatos semejantes.....	.20
Baskets, large and small, and other articles of willow and cane..	.059	Canastos, canastillos y otras piezas de mimbre ó junco....	.08
Manufactures of tortoise shell of any kind not mentioned....	.736	Carey en obras de toda clase no especificadas.....	1.00
Masks of all kinds.....	.11	Caretas ó máscaras de toda clase.....	.15
Pocketbooks, cigar cases, purses, match boxes, cardcases, and other similar articles not mounted in gold or silver.....	.221	Carteras, cigarreras, porta-monedas, fosforeras, tarjeteras y demás artículos semejantes que no tengan oro ni plata.....	.30
Papier-maché in articles of all kinds, painted, lacquered, varnished, or gilded.....	.11	Cartón-piedra ó papier-mâché en artículos de toda clase, pintado, charolado, barnizado ó dorado.....	.15
Cardboard, fine, or bristol board, for visiting cards.....	.037	Cartón fino ó cartulina para tarjetas, etc.....	.05
Cardboard, common.....	.014	Cartón ordinario.....	.02
Trucks, carts, and wheelbarrows..	.037	Carretones, carretas y carretillas.	.05
Hand bags for travelers.....	.184	Carrieles ó bolsas de mano para viajeros.....	.25
Carriages, coaches, berlins, and calashes.....	.074	Carruajes, coches, berlinas y calashes.....	.10
India rubber in cotton stuffs, as shoes, capes, covers, boots, and other similar articles.....	.184	Caucho en tela de algodón, como zapatos, capas, cubiertas, botas y demás artículos semejantes.....	.25
India rubber manufactured in any article not specially mentioned	.294	Caucho manufacturado en obras de toda clase no especificadas.	.40
India rubber in woolen fabrics, such as capes, etc.....	.257	Caucho en tela de lana, como capas, etc.....	.35
India rubber in silk fabrics, as capes, etc.....	.368	Caucho en tela de seda, como capas, etc.....	.50
Brushes, floor, animal, or shoe...	.074	Cepillos para limpiar pisos, bestias ó calzado.....	.10
Brushes, tooth, nail, hair, clothes, etc.....	.147	Cepillos para dientes, uñas, cabellos, ropa ú otros usos semejantes.....	.20
White wax, pure or mixed, unmanufactured.....	.11	Cera blanca pura ó mezclada, sin labrar.....	.15

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Miscellaneous articles—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	Artículos varios—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>
Wax, etc., in candles	. 147	Cera blanca pura ó mezclada, en velas	. 20
Wax, etc., manufactured in articles not mentioned	. 184	Cera blanca pura ó mezclada, manufacturada en artículos no especificados	. 25
Horsehair, crude	. 029	Cerda ó crín en bruto	. 04
Beer	. 014	Cerveza	. 02
Patent leather	. 331	Charoles	. 45
Epaulets, tassels, and cords of imitation gold and silver	1. 104	Charreteras, borlas y cordones de oro ó plata falsos	1. 50
Slippers in parts or made	. 221	Chinelas en cortes ó trabajadas ..	. 30
Saddle girths of all kinds	. 074	Cinchas de toda clase	. 10
Children's carriages of all kinds ..	. 059	Cochecitos de toda clase para niños	. 08
Glues of any material	. 044	Cola para pega, de cualquier materia	. 06
Colors of all kinds not specified, in powder, paste, or oil	. 029	Colores de toda clase no especificados, en polvo, pasta ó aceite	. 04
Colors ready mixed	. 11	Colores de toda clase, en tintiras ..	. 15
Mother-of-pearl shell manufactured in articles of all kinds, not specified	. 368	Concha nacar manufacturada en artículos de toda clase, no especificados	. 50
Coral, manufactured	1. 84	Coral manufacturado en artículos de toda clase	2. 50
Coral, mounted with gold or silver ..	3. 68	Coral manufacturado en artículos de toda clase, montados en oro ó plata	5. 00
Cork, manufactured	. 074	Corcho en obras para cualquier uso	. 10
Cork, unmanufactured	. 014	Corcho en bruto	. 02
Funeral wreaths and ornaments ..	. 368	Coronas fúnebres y adornos funerarios	. 50
Shoe uppers of lasting, plain and without tips	. 294	Cortes para calzado, de sarga, lisos y sin punteras	. 40
Shoe uppers of lasting, plain and with tips	. 331	Cortes para calzado, de sarga, lisos y con punteras	. 45
Shoe uppers of lasting, fancy, or patent leathered	. 368	Cortes para calzado, de sarga, adornados ó con pié de charol ..	. 50
Shoe uppers of calf or any other skin	. 294	Cortes para calzado, de becerro ó cualquiera otra piel	. 40
Shoe uppers of patent leather	. 441	Cortes para calzado, de charol ..	. 60
Shoe uppers of enameled hide	. 294	Cortes para calzado, de vaqueta charolada	. 40
Shoe uppers of silk	. 515	Cortes para calzado, de seda	. 70
Workboxes or toilet cases for ladies	. 184	Costureros ó neceseres para mujeres	. 25
Crinolines, dress improvers, and similar articles	. 184	Crinolinas, zagalejos y artículos semejantes	. 25
Glass, common, in sheets, plain and clear	. 014	Cristal ó vidrio ordinario en pliegos claros y lisos	. 02
Glass, in sheets, ground, white, or colored, plain or fancy	. 029	Cristal ó vidrio, en pliegos, apizarrado ó de color, liso ó labrado	. 04

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Miscellaneous articles—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	Artículos varios—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>
Glass, manufactured in articles of any kind and for any use not specified	.037	Cristal ó vidrio manufacturado en artículos de cualquier clase, y para cualquier uso no especificado.....	.05
Frames for mirrors and engravings, with or without glass....	.11	Cuadros para espejos ó estampas, con ó sin vidrio.....	.15
Collars and cuffs, paper	.074	Cuellos y puños de papel	.10
Collars and cuffs, celluloid	.441	Cuellos y puños de celuloide...	.60
Beads of all kinds, imitation gold, pearl, coral, jet, etc., either of glass, porcelain, or any other similar material.....	.221	Cuentas de toda clase, imitación de oro, perlas, coral, azabache, etc., sean de vidrio, porcelana ó cualquiera otra materia semejante.....	.30
Strings of all kinds for musical instruments	.368	Cuerdas para instrumentos de música de toda clase.....	.50
Horn, manufactured, not specified.....	.221	Cuerno manufacturado en artículos de cualquiera clase no especificados.....	.30
Diamonds, uncut or cut.....	18.40	Diamantes en bruto ó tallados ..	25.00
Diamonds, mounted for cutting glass	.368	Diamantes montados para cortar vidrios.....	.50
Staves and hoops of wood.....	.007	Duelas, aros ó flejes de madera.	.01
Cotton elastic web for shoes or garters.....	.228	Elástico de algodón para calzado ó ligas	.31
Silk elastic web for shoes or garters.....	.493	Elástico de seda para calzado ó ligas.....	.67
Woolen elastic for shoes or garters.....	.331	Elástico de lana para calzado ó ligas.....	.45
Oilcloth or canvas for packing..	.037	Encerados comunes para enfardar.....	.05
Brooms of all kinds made of vegetable fibers	.022	Escobas de toda clase, de materia vegetal.....	.03
Brooms of bristles.....	.074	Escobas de toda clase, de cerda.	.10
Sculptures, statues, or figures of any material not specified	.074	Esculturas, estátuas ó imágenes de cualquier materia, no especificada	.10
Emery, in stone or powder	.022	Esmeril en piedra ó polvo	.03
Looking-glasses of all kinds, with or without frames.....	.074	Espejos de toda clase y en toda forma, con ó sin marco.....	.10
Prints, on paper or cardboard, with or without frames	.074	Estampas en papel ó cartón, con ó sin marco	.10
Prints, on cloth, with or without frames	.147	Estampas en lienzo, con ó sin marco	.20
Matting, mats, and palm mats....	.014	Esteras, esterilla y petates.....	.02
Stereoscopes, cosmoramas, dioramas, magic lanterns, and other similar apparatus	.147	Estereoscopios, cosmoramas, dioramas, linternas mágicas y demás aparatos semejantes ...	.20
Caskets or dressing cases	.184	Estuches ó neceseres.....	.25
Labels, plain or printed.....	.059	Etiquetas en blanco ó con rótulos	.08
Waistbands and belts of dressed cowhide or any other leather, for men or women	.221	Fajas de vaqueta ó cualquier otro cuero, para hombres ó mujeres.....	.30

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Miscellaneous articles—Continued.		Artículos varios—Continúa.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Lanterns and lamps, glass.....	.037	Fanales, faroles y linternas de vidrio ó cristal.....	.05
Lanterns, paper.....	.014	Faroles y linternas de papel....	.02
Water filters of any material.....	.014	Filtros de cualquier materia para agua.....	.02
Artificial flowers and fruit of any kind, set, or in sprays or bunches.....	.331	Flores y frutas artificiales de cualquier materia, arreglados ó en piezas.....	.45
Flower stands or pots of glass, chinaware, or imitation porcelain.....	.037	Floreros de cristal, china ó imitación de porcelana.....	.05
Matches of all kinds.....	.029	Fósforos de toda clase.....	.04
Photographs of any kind, with or without frame.....	.184	Fotografías de toda clase con ó sin marco.....	.25
Fireworks and pyrotechnic compositions of all kinds.....	.11	Fuegos artificiales ó mixtos pirotécnicos de toda clase.....	.15
Bellows of all kinds.....	.074	Fuelles de toda clase.....	.10
Percussion caps for firearms....	.147	Fulminantes ó pistones para armas de fuego.....	.20
Saddletrees or frames.....	.029	Fustes ó armazones para monturas.....	.04
Galloons, beads, fringes, and embroidery of imitation of gold and silver.....	1.104	Galones, flecos y gusanillos de oro ó plata falsos.....	1.50
Wash leather.....	.147	Gamusas.....	.20
Caps of all kinds made of cloth..	.589	Gorras, kepis ó cachuchas de paño.....	.80
Cochineal.....	.184	Grana ó cochinilla.....	.25
Grease not mentioned.....	.037	Grasas no especificadas.....	.05
Gloves of any material not specified.....	.589	Guantes de cualquier materia, no especificados.....	.80
Kid gloves.....	.883	Guantes de cabritilla.....	1.20
Hydrometers.....	.184	Hidrómetros.....	.25
Lasts and molds of all kinds....	.007	Hormas de toda clase.....	.01
Manufactures of bone of all kinds, in articles not specified.....	.221	Hueso manufacturado de toda clase, en obras no especificadas.....	.30
Incense of any kind.....	.11	Incienso de toda clase.....	.15
Musical instruments with keyboard, such as pianos, harmoniums, organs, etc.....	.074	Instrumentos de música de teclado, como pianos, armonios, órganos, etc.....	.10
Musical instruments with handle..	.147	Instrumentos de música de cigüena.....	.20
Musical instruments, stringed, such as guitars, violins, etc....	.11	Instrumentos de música de cuerda, como guitarras, violines, etc.....	.15
Musical instruments, wind, such as flutes, cornets, clarinets, etc.	.147	Instrumentos de música de viento, como flautas, pistones, clarinetes, etc.....	.20
Musical instruments, such as harpsichords, accordions, mouth organs, jews' harps, and other similar toys.....	.074	Instrumentos de música, como dulzainas, acordeones, organillos de boca, y otros semejantes para juguetes.....	.10

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Miscellaneous articles—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	Artículos varios—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>
Musical instruments for bands, such as kettledrums, drums, cymbals, triangles, and other similar instruments	.074	Instrumentos para banda, como timbales, tambores, platillos, triángulos, y otros semejantes.	.10
Soap, common	.014	Jabón ordinario	.02
Soap, fine toilet, perfumed	.074	Jabón fino perfumado de tocador	.10
Cordage of hemp, manilla or sisal.	.029	Jarcia de cabulla, manila ó sisal.	.04
Sets for chess, checkers, dominoes, roulette, lotto, and similar games	.184	Juegos de ajedrez, damas, dominó, ruleta, lotería, y otros semejantes	.25
Children's toys of all kinds, except those made of India rubber.	.11	Juguetes de toda clase para niños, no siendo de caucho.....	.15
India-rubber toys for children ...	.221	Juguetes de caucho para niños..	.30
Cane, unmanufactured or manufactured	.059	Junco sin manufacturar ó manufacturado	.08
Sealing wax of all kinds	.11	Lacre de toda clase	.15
Bricks of any kind and material, not specified.....	.007	Ladrillos de toda clase y materia, no especificados	.01
Lamps of all kinds, not specified.	.074	Lámparas de toda clase, no especificadas	.10
Pencils of all kinds.....	.11	Lápices de toda clase	.15
Pencil cases and penholders, not of gold and silver.....	.11	Lapiceros y mangos para plumas, no siendo de oro ni plata.	.15
Gold and silver leaf, real and imitation, for gilding and silvering	.736	Libros con hojillas de oro ó plata, finos ó falsos para dorar ó platear.....	1.00
Blank books	.051	Libros y cuadernos en blanco...	.07
Sweet liquors, up to 12°	.037	Licores dulces ó mistelas hasta de 12°	.05
Spirits (<i>See</i> articles of special duty.)		Licores fuertes. (<i>Véase</i> artículos de derecho especial.)	
Common chinaware.....	.014	Loza de china ordinaria	.02
Chinaware, imitation of porcelain, in articles of any kind not specified	.029	Loza de china, imitación de porcelana, en artículos de toda clase, no especificadas	.04
Hops	.022	Lúpulo	.03
Manufactures of wood not specified.....	.022	Madera manufacturada en cualquiera forma, no especificada.	.03
Wood not manufactured	.007	Madera no manufacturada.....	.01
Ivory manufactures of all kinds, not specified	.736	Marfil en obras de toda clase, no especificadas	1.00
Marble dust.....	.007	Marmol en polvo	.01
Measures of leather, cloth, or metal for the arts and trades, covered or not.....	.147	Medidas de cuero, género ó metal para artes y oficios, forradas ó no	.20
Measures of wood or metal, foot rules	.047	Medidas de madera ó metal, como pulgaríos.....	.10
Metronomes.....	.096	Metrónomos y metrómetros	.13
Molasses and honey	.022	Miel de azúcar ó de abejas	.03
Wooden moldings, painted, enameled, gilt, or silvered.....	.11	Molduras ó reglas de madera, pintadas, charoladas, doradas ó plateadas.....	.15
Grindstones and hones, all kinds.	.022	Molejones y piedras de afilar de toda clase	.03

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Miscellaneous articles—Continued.		Artículos varios—Continúa.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Saddles of all kinds	.147	Monturas de toda clase.....	.20
Furniture of wood, such as chairs, lounging chairs, sofas, etc., with upholstery of every kind.....	.037	Muebles de madera, como silas, silletas butacas, sofás, etc., con tapicería de cualquier clase.....	.05
Furniture of wood, such as beds, wardrobes, dressing tables, bureaux, tables, and any other similar pieces not specified....	.059	Muebles de madera, como camas, roperos, tocadores, cómodas, mesas y otros semejantes no especificados.....	.08
Levels of all kinds.....	.037	Niveles de toda clase	.05
Wafers of all kinds	.11	Obleas de toda clase	.15
Ochre and other earths, for paint.	.029	Ocre y otras tierras para pintar..	.04
Tinsel	.368	Oropel.....	.50
Paper and cardboard, common, for wrapping, and brown paper, including paper bags, etc.	.014	Papel y cartón ordinario para envolver y de estraza, inclusive sacos de papel ó cartón ..	.02
Papers of all kinds not specified, including blotting paper	.029	Papel de toda clase no especificado, inclusive secante.....	.04
Wall paper and ornamental paper.	.088	Papel para entapizar y adornar..	.12
Paper and cardboard, enameled, silver, or gilt.....	.118	Papel y cartón, esmaltado, plateado ó dorado	.16
Sand paper.....	.037	Papel de lija	.05
Umbrellas and parasols, cotton ..	.11	Paraguas y sombrillas de algodón.....	.15
Umbrellas and parasols, wool ...	.184	Paraguas y sombrillas de lana ..	.25
Umbrellas and parasols, silk	.368	Paraguas y sombrillas de seda..	.50
Wooden rulers	.074	Pautas y reglas de madera para rayar	.10
Combs of horn and bone	.221	Peines y peinetas de cuerno ó hueso.....	.30
Combs of rubber, gutta-percha, or celluloid	.368	Peines y peinetas de caucho, gutapercha, ó celuloide	.50
Combs of ivory or tortoise shell..	.736	Peines y peinetas de marfil ó carey	1.00
Combs of materials not specified.	.294	Peines y peinetas de materias no enumeradas	.40
Perfumery and scents of all kinds, such as oils, soaps, powders, etc	.074	Perfumería y olores de toda clase, como aceites, jabones, polvos, etc.....	.10
Parchment and its imitations	.11	Pergamino y sus imitaciones....	.15
Pearls, real, not set.....	3.68	Perlas finas sin montar.....	5.00
Venetian and other wooden blinds	.037	Persianas, celosías ó venecianas de madera.....	.05
Flints.....	.014	Piedras de chispa.....	.02
Skins, manufactured or not, and not mentioned.....	.221	Pieles manufacturadas ó no, y no especificadas	.30
Paint of any kind not specified in powder, paste or oil.....	.029	Pintura de toda clase, no especificada, en polvo, pasta ó aceite.....	.04
Pistol holsters of all kinds	.147	Pistoleras de toda clase	.20
Slates, with or without frames, and slate pencils.....	.007	Pizarras con ó sin marco y pizarines	.01

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Miscellaneous articles—Continued.		Artículos varios—Continúa.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Tablets of porcelain, cardboard, or glass, for writing upon with pencils	.037	Pizarras de porcelana, cartón ó vidrio para escribir con lápiz..	.05
Quill pens	.147	Plumas de ave para escribir	.20
Feathers and plumes for trimmings	.588	Plumas y plumeros para adornos	.80
Feather dusters, for furniture....	.368	Plumeros para limpiar muebles.	.50
Gunpowder for mining purposes, by special permission of Government only.....	.294	Pólvora para minas, con permiso especial del Gobierno	.40
Gunpowder of other kinds	Prohibited.	Pólvora de otra clase.....	Prohibida.
Patent-leather tips for shoes.....	.441	Punteras de charol para calzado.	.60
Portraits in oil or crayon, with or without frame	.184	Retratos al oleo ó al crayón, con marco ó sin él.....	.25
Wheels for trucks, carts, and wheelbarrows	.037	Ruedas de radios para carretones, carretas y carretillas	.05
Wheels for carriages, coaches, and calashes.....	.074	Ruedas de radios para carruajes, coches y calesas	.10
Tallow, raw.....	.014	Sebo en bruto	.02
Tallow candles	.037	Sebo en velas.....	.05
Seals and stamps of any kind....	.147	Sellos y timbres de toda clase...	.20
Panama straw hats.....	1. 104	Sombreros de pita ó de Jipijapa.	1. 50
Palm or straw hats, without trimming, for men, women, and children	.294	Sombreros de paja ó palma sin adornar para hombres, mujeres y niños	.40
Hats, of felt, wool, velvet, silk, otter, or any other stuff, for men and boys	.368	Sombreros de fieltro, lana, terciopelo, felpa, nutria ó cualquier otra materia para hombres ó niños	.50
Hats or bonnets of plush, felt, wool, palm, or straw, or any other material, trimmed, for girls or women	.441	Sombreros ó gorras de felpa, fieltro, vicuña, palma ó paja, ó cualquiera otra materia, adornados para mujeres y niños...	.60
Sole leather for shoes and other uses	.110	Suela ó vaqueta para calzado y otros usos.....	.15
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	Prohibited.	Tabaco en rama	Prohibido.
Tobacco, manufactured, by special permission of Government..	.441	Tabaco manufacturado, con permiso especial del Gobierno...	.60
Plug tobacco or snuff.....	.294	Tabaco andullo ó rapé	.40
Morocco leather	.147	Tafiletes	.20
Cloths, painted, varnished or japanned for floors, tables, and similar uses	.074	Tela pintada, barnizada ó charolada, para pisos, mesas y usos semejantes	.10
Thermometers.....	.184	Termómetros.....	.25
Ink of all kinds for writing and marking	.014	Tinta de toda clase para escribir y marcar	.02
Oriental tonic and like articles for the hair.....	.074	Tónico oriental y artículos semejantes para el cabello.....	.10
Firecrackers and Chinese rockets.	.037	Triquitraques ó cohetes chinos..	.08
Glass show cases.....	.059	Urnas de cristal	.05
Candles, sperm, paraffine, composition, or stearine.....	.037	Velas de esperma, parafina, composición ó estearina.....	.05

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
Miscellaneous articles—Continued.		Artículos varios—Continúa.	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Velocipedes of any kind.....	.074	Velocípedos de toda clase.....	.10
Watch glasses.....	.736	Vidrios para relojes de bolsillo..	1.00
Wines of all kinds and in any package.....	.022	Vinos de toda clase y en cualquier envase.....	.03
Wines, sparkling, such as champagne, and the like.....	.044	Vinos espumosos, como champagne y otros semejantes.....	.06
Plaster of Paris, solid or in powder.....	.007	Yeso en piedra ó polvo.....	.01
Plaster, manufactured in articles of all kinds not specified.....	.022	Yeso manufacturado en obras de toda clase no especificadas..	.03
ARTICLES PAYING SPECIAL DUTY.		ARTÍCULOS DE DERECHO ESPECIAL.	
Spirits, foreign, more than 12°, up to 25° Carthier per bottle....	.294	Licores fuertes extranjeros de más de 12° y hasta 25° Carthier, la botella.....	.40
The same, above 25° Carthier (by special permission of the Government), in addition to above duty, for every degree in excess.	.022	Licores fuertes extranjeros de más de 25° Carthier (con permiso especial del Gobierno), á más del anterior derecho, por cada grado de exceso.....	.03
Gunpowder for mines (by special permission of Government)....	.294	Pólvora para minas (con permiso especial del Gobierno).....	.40
Tobacco, manufactured (by special permission of Government).	.441	Tabaco labrado (con permiso especial del Gobierno).....	.60
Plug tobacco and snuff.....	.294	Tabaco andullo ó rapé.....	.40
<i>Goods imported at Cape Gracias á Dios.</i>		<i>Los importaciones en el Cabo de Gracias á Dios.</i>	
Foreign merchandise imported at Cape Gracias á Dios for consumption in that district will pay a 40 per cent. duty upon the value established in the present tariff. The following articles which will pay the special duty as set forth, are excepted from this provision:		Las mercaderías extranjeras que se importen al Cabo de Gracias á Dios para consumo de la Comarca pagarán un 40 por ciento de derecho sobre el valor que establece la presente tarifa. Exceptúanse de esta disposición los artículos siguientes que pagarán el derecho especial que se expresa:	
Spirits, foreign, more than 12° up to 25° Carthier, per bottle.....	.294	Licores fuertes extranjeros de más de 12° y hasta 25° Carthier, la botella.....	.40
The same, above 25° Carthier, in addition to the above duty, for every degree in excess.....	.022	Licores fuertes extranjeros de más de 25° Carthier, á más del anterior derecho, por cada grado de exceso.....	.03
Gunpowder.....	.221	Pólvora.....	.30
Tobacco of any kind.....	.294	Tabaco en cualquier a forma y clase.....	.40
<i>Central American Products.</i>		<i>Los productos del Centro América.</i>	
The natural products and manufactures imported from any of		Los productos naturales y manufacturados procedentes de	

Articles.	Duty per pound.	Artículos.	Derechos por libra.
<i>Central American Products—Continued.</i>		<i>Los productos del Centro América—Continúa.</i>	
the other Central American republics will pay in all the custom-houses of the Republic the duty established by their respective treaties, calculated on the value of the invoice.	<i>Dollars.</i>	las demás repúblicas de Centro-América pagarán en todas las aduanas de la República los derechos establecidos por los tratados respectivos, calculados sobre el valor de factura.	<i>Pesos.</i>

FREE LIST.

Fans of paper or cardboard with advertisements).
 Fertilizers for the soil.
 Stills (by special permission of the Government.)
 Wire, fencing, with or without barbs, clamps, posts, clips, and other accessories, of wire net less than three lines in diameter.
 Sledge hammers.
 Animals, live or stuffed.
 Plows, harrows, and rakes for agricultural purposes.
 Asphalt.
 Winnowing and sorting machines for coffee and other seeds.
 Mercury for mines.
 Drills for mining purposes.
 Water pumps of metal of any kind.

 Surveyors and nautical compasses.

 Lime and cement.
 Iron tubing, with the cocks or faucets.
 Coal and animal charcoal.
 Crucibles for melting metals.
 Machines for ginning, hulling, and shelling.
 Dynamite for mines (by special permission of Government).
 Buildings and houses of wood or iron.
 Vessels and boats of all kinds, fitted together or in parts.
 Passengers' personal baggage, excluding effects which have not been used and furniture, which must pay duty according to its class.

 Geographical or astronomical spheres or globes.
 Iron water tanks.
 Forges.

ARTÍCULOS LIBRES.

Abanicos de papel ó cartón con avisos.
 Abonos para tierras.
 Alambiques (con permiso especial del Gobierno).
 Alambre para cercas, con ó sin púas, sus grapas, barras, tenazas y demás accesorios, no siendo el alambre de menos de tres líneas de diámetro.
 Almadanas.
 Animales vivos ó disecados.
 Arados y peines para agricultura.

 Asfalto.
 Aventadores y clasificadores de café y otros granos.
 Azogue para minería.
 Barrenos para minas.
 Bombas de cualquier metal para sacar agua.
 Brújulas de toda clase para agrimensores ó náuticos.
 Cal y cimentos.
 Cañería de hierro y sus llaves ó grifones.
 Carbón de piedra y animal.
 Crisoles para fundir metales.
 Desmotaderas, descascaradoras y desgranadoras.
 Dinamita para minas (con permiso especial del Gobierno).
 Edificios ó casas de madera ó de hierro.
 Embarcaciones de toda clase, armadas ó sin armar.
 Equipajes del uso de los pasajeros, con exclusión de los efectos que no hayan sido usados y de los muebles, los cuales pagarán según la clase á que correspondan.
 Esferas ó globos celestes y terrestres.

 Estanques de hierro para depósito de agua.
 Fraguas.

Free list—Continued.

Fountains and accessories for parks, gardens, etc.
 Ice.
 Birds' eggs.
 Printing presses with accessories.
 Astronomical, physical, chemical, and hydraulic instruments, not specified.
 Horticultural implements.
 Surgical and mathematical instruments.
 Hypodermic syringes.
 Printed books and printed matter.
 Pump hose.
 Geographical maps and charts of any kind.
 Machinery of any kind, for agricultural purposes, arts, and trades, and parts of such machines.
 Microscopes of all kinds.
 Windmills.
 Steam motors or animal-power machines.
 Samples of goods in pieces and without value.
 Church organs.
 Gold in ingots, bars, dust, or coins.
 Potatoes, grains, and other field products not specially mentioned.
 Music paper and printed music.
 Printing paper in sheets, not less than 29 inches by 20 inches.
 Lightning rods.
 Fodder for animals.
 Fire bricks and tiles for smelting furnaces.

Live plants of any kinds.
 Silver in ingots, bars, or coins.
 Hydraulic presses.
 Tower clocks, including dials and bells.

Seeds of all kinds for agriculture.
 Galvanized-iron roofing, gutters, ridging, clamps, and screws for the same.

Telescopes.

ARTICLES PROHIBITED.

Still.
 Alcohol.
 Telegraphic and telephonic apparatus of all kinds.
 Firearms, precision, such as rifles, etc., (are admitted only by special permission of the Government).
 Military arms, such as rifles, cannon, etc.

Artículos libres—Continúa.

Fuentes y sus accesorios para parques, jardines, etc.
 Hielo.
 Huevos de aves.
 Imprentas, sus útiles y accesorios.
 Instrumentos astronómicos, físicos químicos é hidráulicos, no especificados.
 Instrumentos de horticultura.
 Instrumentos de cirugía y matemáticas.
 Jeringas hipodérmicas.
 Libros, cuadernos y papeles impresos.
 Mangueras para bombas.
 Mapas ó cartas geográficas de toda clase.
 Maquinaria de toda clase y sus piezas, para agricultura, artes y oficios.

Microscopios de toda clase.
 Molinos de viento.
 Motores de vapor ó fuerza animal.
 Muestras de mercancías en pedazos y sin valor.
 Organos para iglesias.
 Oro en pasta, barras, polvo ó moneda.
 Papas, granos y demás cereales no especificados.
 Papel rayado para música impresa.
 Papel para periódicos en pliegos de 29 x 20 pulgadas, por lo menos.
 Pararayos.
 Pastos ó pienso para animales.
 Piedras y ladrillos refractarios para hornos de fundición.
 Plantas vivas de toda clase.
 Plata en pasta, lingotes ó moneda.
 Prensas hidráulicas.
 Relojes para torres, incluyendo sus muestras y campanas.
 Semillas de toda clase para cultivo.
 Techos de hierro galvanizado, canales, cabelletes, ganchos y tornillos para los mismos.
 Telescopios.

ARTÍCULOS PROHIBIDOS.

Alambiques.
 Alcohol.
 Aparatos para telégrafos y teléfonos.
 Armas de fuego de precisión, como rifles, etc., (se permiten sólo con licencia especial del Gobierno).
 Armas de fuego para ejército, como rifles, cañones, etc.

Articles prohibited—Continued.

Bayonets.

Dynamite (admitted for mining purposes only by special Government license).

Gunpowder (admitted for mining purposes only by special Government license).

Tobacco in leaf.

Tobacco, manufactured (only admitted by special permission of the Government).

Articles not enumerated.

Articles or objects not enumerated in this tariff will pay the rate assessed on articles most similar to them; articles not enumerated composed of various materials will pay the rate of the one predominating; those which can not be classified will be assessed 50 per cent. on the original invoice value, exclusive of charges. If there is no invoice the value will be ascertained by experts.

Artículos prohibidos—Continúa.

Bayonetas.

Dinamita (sólo para minas se permite con licencia especial del Gobierno).

Pólvora (sólo para minas se permite con licencia especial del Gobierno).

Tabaco en rama.

Tabaco labrado (se permite sólo con licencia especial del Gobierno).

Artículos no enumerados.

Los artículos ú objetos no enumerados en la presente tarifa, pagarán el derecho del más semejante; los no enumerados y que se compongan de diversas materias, pagarán el derecho del de la materia que más predomine en ellos; los no enumerados y que no puedan ser clasificados, se liquidarán al 50 por ciento sobre el valor de la factura original sin gastos. En falta de factura original, se procederá á valorarlos por peritos.

Appendix B.

RECIPROCAL COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NICARAGUA.

Whereas, pursuant to section 3 of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," the Secretary of State of the United States of America communicated to the Government of Nicaragua the action of the Congress of the United States of America, with a view to secure reciprocal trade, in declaring the articles enumerated in said section 3 to be exempt from duty upon their importation into the United States of America;

And whereas the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Nicaragua at Washington has communicated to the Secretary of State the fact that, in reciprocity for the admission into the United States of America free of all duty of the articles enumerated in section 3 of said act, the Government of Nicaragua will, by due legal enactment, admit free of all duty, from and after April 15, 1892, into all the ports of entry of Nicaragua, the articles of merchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same be the product of the United States:

SCHEDULE OF ARTICLES WHICH THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA WILL ADMIT FREE OF ALL KIND OF DUTY.

1. Animals, live.
2. Barley, Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye, and rice.
3. Seeds of all kinds for agriculture and horticulture.
4. Live plants of all kinds.
5. Corn meal.
6. Starch.
7. Beans, potatoes, and all other vegetables, fresh or dried.
8. Fruits, fresh or dried.
9. Hay, bran, and straw for forage.

10. Cotton-seed oil and all other products of said **seed**.
11. Tar, resin, and turpentine.
12. Asphalt, crude or manufactured in blocks.
13. Quicksilver for mining purposes.
14. Coal, mineral or animal.
15. Fertilizers for land.
16. Lime and cement.
17. Wood and lumber, in the rough, or prepared for building purposes.
18. Houses of wood or iron.
19. Marble, in the rough or dressed, for fountains, gravestones, and building purposes.
20. Tools and implements for agricultural and horticultural purposes.
21. Wagons, carts, and handcarts.
22. Iron and steel, in rails for railroads and other similar uses, and structural iron and steel for bridges and building purposes.
23. Wire, for fences, with or without barbs, clamps, posts, clips, and other accessories, of wire not less than 3 lines in diameter.
24. Machinery of all kinds for agricultural purposes, arts, and trades, and parts of such machinery.
25. Motors of steam or animal power.
26. Forges, water pumps of metal, pump hose, sledge hammers, drills for mining purposes, iron piping with its keys and faucets, crucibles for melting metals, iron water tanks, and lightning rods.
27. Roofs of galvanized iron, gutters, ridging, clamps, and screws for the same.
28. Printing materials.
29. Books, pamphlets, and other printed matter, and ruled paper for printed music, printing paper in sheets not less than 29 by 20 inches.
30. Geographical maps or charts, and celestial and terrestrial spheres or globes.
31. Surgical and mathematical instruments.
32. Stones and fire-bricks for smelting furnaces.
33. Vessels and boats of all kinds, fitted together or in parts.
34. Gold and silver in bullion, bars, or coin.

It is understood that the packages or coverings in which the articles named in the foregoing schedule are imported shall be free of duty if they are usual and proper for the purpose.

And that the Government of Nicaragua has further stipulated that the laws and regulations, adopted to protect its revenue and prevent fraud in the declarations and proof that the articles named in the foregoing schedule are the product of the United States of America, shall impose no undue restrictions on the importer nor additional charges on the articles imported.

And whereas the Secretary of State has, by my direction, given assurance to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua at Washington that this action of the Government of Nicaragua in granting freedom of duties to the products of the United States of America on their importation into Nicaragua, is accepted as a due reciprocity for the action of Congress as set forth in section 3 of said act:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, have caused the above-stated modifications of the tariff laws of Nicaragua to be made public for the information of the citizens of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

[SEAL.] WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary of State.

PRECEDING CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Blaine to Señor Guzman.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 3, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to bring to your attention the fact that the Congress of the United States at its last session enacted a law, of which a copy is inclosed herewith, in which provision was made for the admission into the United States, free of all duty, of the following articles: All sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, molasses, coffee, tea, hides, and skins.

In section 3 of this law it is declared that these remissions of duty were made "with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing" those articles; and it is provided that, whenever the President shall be satisfied that reciprocal favors are not granted to the products of the United States in the countries referred to, "he shall have the power and it shall be his duty" to impose upon the articles above enumerated, the products of the countries concerned, the rates of duty set forth in section 3.

The Government of the United States, being earnestly desirous of maintaining with the Republic of Nicaragua such trade relations as shall be reciprocally

equal and mutually advantageous, I am directed by the President to request you to bring the above-mentioned provisions of this act of Congress to the attention of your Government, and to express the hope that you may be empowered to enter with me upon the consideration of the subject, with a view to the adjustment of the commercial relations between the two Republics on a permanent basis of reciprocity, profitable alike to both.

Accept, sir, etc.,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

DECREE OF NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Department of the Treasury.

Whereas the Government must watch that the privileges and favors granted under the reciprocity commercial arrangements entered into between this Republic and the United States, as to certain articles of merchandise imported from the latter, do not result in detriment to the public revenue, by being unduly extended to merchandise coming from other countries, which are not entitled to the same benefits, and imported, or intended to be imported, as if coming from the United States; it has, therefore, decreed the following:

ARTICLE 1. The importers of merchandise manufactured in the United States shall be bound, in order to enjoy the benefits provided for in the said commercial arrangement, to append to declarations to be filed by them before the custom authorities, a certificate from the proper official of the United States showing that the merchandise therein referred to has been manufactured in the United States, and this certificate shall have to be authenticated by the Consul of Nicaragua of the respective place in the United States.

ART. 2. The collectors of customs shall levy the proper duties on all merchandise, claimed to be entitled to free admission, whose origin is not proven by the authenticated certificate provided for in the preceding article.

ART. 3. The provisions of the present decree shall begin to be in force one month after date.

Let it be published.

MANAGUA, *November 21, 1892.*

SACASA.

By the President:

MARENCO,
Secretary of the Treasury and of Public Credit.

Appendix C.

THE JEWELL IRRIGATION CONTRACT.

The Minister of Public Works, in representation of the Government, and Jesse J. Jewell for himself, have agreed as follows:

First. The Government grants Jewell for thirty years the exclusive right of using the waters of the Gil Gonzalez River and its tributaries, to supply with water the towns and to irrigate the lands that lie within the following limits: To the east of Lake Nicaragua, to the south of the Enmedio River, to the west of a line that will commence from the principal branch of the Gil Gonzalez River and terminates 5 miles above the mouth of the Enmedio River, and to the north of a line to be drawn at a distance of 1 mile from the left bank of the Gil Gonzalez, parallel with said bank.

Second. Jewell obliges himself (1) to commence the damming up of the river and to construct the water reservoirs within one year, to be counted from the date of ratification of this contract by the Congress of the Republic; (2) to furnish the water necessary for the irrigation of the cultivated lands that lie within the aforesaid limits, it being understood that the water stored up be sufficient for that purpose, even after supplying the towns of Rivas, San Jorge, Potosí, Buenos Aires, and Belem; (3) to sell water in these towns in public places, to be established, and to supply the houses of the inhabitants who shall wish it; (4) not to charge more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents during the first fifteen years of this concession nor more than 1 cent during the rest of the term, for each cubic foot of water that he may sell at public places or deliver through pipes to dwellings; (5) nor to charge over \$15 for every hundred thousand gallons of water per manzana he furnishes for the irrigation of plantations, it being well understood that these prices do not comprise pipes, faucets, and other fixtures necessary for the distribution of water in dwellings, nor the pipes nor channels for the supply on the plantations to be irrigated, the cost of these materials to be reimbursed to Jewell by the parties interested, at conventional prices; (6) to establish the public water-selling place at least in three of the towns mentioned within two years after commencing work, and to have the water supply ready for the rest

of the towns one year after at the latest, so that the whole enterprise may be in full running order within four years after the ratification of this contract.

In case that Jewell should not be able to furnish the water for irrigation, the privilege granted to him for that purpose will be forfeited, or limited to the area he is able to supply, for which end he has to publish an announcement, indicating such area at the latest one year after finishing the principal dam. The privilege regarding irrigation will also be forfeited in case that, in spite of announcing its readiness, it should be evident that he can not manage it in the proportion of a hundred thousand gallons to one manzana of land during five consecutive months in the dry season.

Third. The term of thirty years referred to in clause 1 is to commence on the date on which the selling of the water in any of the towns mentioned in article 2 is begun, and this term as well as the one stipulated for the commencement and conclusion of the work may be prorogued to a space of time equal to that of any impediment caused by a war in which the Republic might get entangled, or by natural obstacles brought about by soil or climate. At and after the end of thirty years mentioned, the State has the right at any time to buy the enterprise for two-thirds of its valuation as made by experts, one to be approved by either party who will designate a third in case of non-agreement. If the State should not buy the enterprise after thirty years referred to, Jewell may continue to exploit it for another thirty years with the obligation of paying to the Government 5 per cent of the net earnings. The second thirty years having expired, the enterprise will be transferred to the State without any remuneration, but Jewell will have the preference in case the Government should resolve to sell or lease it.

Fourth. The enterprise is hereby declared one of public utility. Jewell will have the right to expropriate, according to the law, the private lands he may need for the construction of dams, artificial lakes or reservoirs, buildings, and the erection of machinery; and he may occupy national lands, taking from them the timber and material he needs for construction; but it is understood that Jewell obliges himself to excavate a well on each of the estates adjoining the Gil Gonzalez River, which, up to the present moment, are using the waters of the river and which may be deprived of this right by consequence of their being disposed of for this enterprise.

Fifth. During the term in which Jewell conserves the right of exploitation, he will have the privilege of importing free of any Government or municipal taxes or duties all the machinery and fixtures he needs for said enterprise.

Sixth. No authority can hinder the execution of the work of the undertaking. It is understood, however, that Jewell obliges himself to repair any

alterations he may make in the streets and roads for the location of pipes or in the construction of channels in such a manner as will not disturb the traffic on them.

Seventh. The Government will have the right of examining through its confidential agents the construction of the dams and any other work the defects of which might cause damage to the public, and in case that Jewell should continue to exploit the enterprise after the first thirty years referred to in this contract, then the Government shall have the right of examining the accounts whenever it deems convenient.

Eighth. Jewell may organize a company for the execution of this contract.

Ninth. In order to guarantee the fulfillment of this contract, Jewell binds himself to deposit in the general Treasury \$2,000, at the latest, six months from the date of the ratification by Congress. These \$2,000 will be returned to him as soon as the selling places of the water are established at Rivas and Potosi.

Tenth. Any question that may arise between the Government and Jewell relating to interpretation shall be subjected to the decision of two arbitrators, one to be appointed by either party, who, before giving their opinion on points in litigation, shall appoint a third in case of non-agreement. The decisions of the arbitrators or of the third in this case is irrevocable.

The arbitrators shall be appointed within six months counting from the day that either party in writing declares to the other the want of agreement upon the point in discussion. If either of the parties allows the term indicated to expire without appointing his arbitrators, the opinion and claim of the other shall be taken as prevalent.

Bull. 51—10

Appendix D.

THE MINING CODE OF NICARAGUA.

(February 11, 1876.)

TITLE I.—*Preliminary provisions.*

SECTION. 1. The mining industry has for its object the working of all deposits of metallic ores, or of coal and combustible substances, salt, and precious stones, whatever the form may be in which they are found either on the surface of the ground or under it.

SEC. 2. The character of mines and mining works shall be given, under the provisions and for the purposes of the present law, to only those undertakings which have for their object the extraction of any of the substances named in the preceding section, whether by excavating pits, or making subterraneous galleries, or by resorting to any mining process or method in use either at Nicaragua or abroad, and in permanent establishments.

SEC. 3. All deposits of mineral substances which can not be classified under any of the four heads mentioned in section 1, whether they belong to the class of earthy substances, as siliceous and building stones, lime, or chalk, or to the class of ornamental stones, as serpentine, marble, alabaster, porphyry, &c., as well as the different kinds of clay, and other materials, shall be of common use if found on grounds which do not belong to any private individual or company, or the private property of the owner of the soil if found on private grounds.

Notwithstanding this provision, when the substances herein referred to can be made use of for the manufacture of earthenware, or of crockery, glass, crucibles, and refractory bricks, or for any other industry, or for constructions in which the public is interested, then and in that case the working of these deposits may be made the subject of a concession by a government, even if they are in private lands; but sufficient guarantee shall be previously given to the owner of the said lands that he will be properly indemnified.

TITLE II.—*Of the ownership of the mines, and the manner in which private parties can acquire it.*

SEC. 4. The ownership of the mines, such as they have been defined in section 1, belongs exclusively to the nation; but it can be transferred to private parties, in the manner and under the conditions which the present law establishes.

None therefore can be allowed to work a mine, even if situated within his own grounds, except by permission of the competent authority issued in the shape of a concession, or adjudication.

SEC. 5. A concession is the formal adjudication or granting of a mine to some person or persons who had legally asked for it. It gives the said person or persons full authority to do all kind of mining work within the area which it shall describe.

SEC. 6. The concessions shall be granted by the competent authority to any person or persons capable, under the general provisions of law, to enter into any binding obligations, upon application made either by the said person or persons, or by a duly accredited representative or attorney of the same, and after all the requisites established in Title XVII of the present code are duly fulfilled.

SEC. 7. Concessions granted in pursuance of the provisions of this code shall be deemed to be for unlimited time, and they shall transfer to the grantee the full ownership of the mine to which they refer. The grantee can, therefore, from the date of the concession, dispose freely of the mine and of its yield, and transfer or convey the one or the other in favor of whomever he may be pleased, by the same methods and in the same manner as are usual and allowed by law for the conveyance and transfer of any other kind of private property; but the original grantee, as well as his successor or assign, are bound under all circumstances to work the mine in such a manner as is established by the present code, since otherwise the said mine shall become liable to forfeiture and denouncement by other parties, when so provided by the same.

SEC. 8. No especial concession shall be required to work auriferous sands or the iron deposits called of *aluvión* or *transportación*, or the other mineral products of rivers and placers, except in case that the work to be done requires an expense of more than one thousand dollars and the establishment of a permanent shop. In this case the deposit, whatever it is, shall be deemed to be a mine, and shall be subject to adjudication or concession in the usual form.

* * * * *

SEC. 10. The slag and other refuse of abandoned smelting establishments shall be also subject to the provisions of section 8, except when they are found in private grounds, in which case they are the private property of the owner of the grounds.

SEC. 11. The tailings and the ground of an abandoned mine are to be considered as an integrant part of the same mine, and shall in no case be either denounced or granted separately or independently.

SEC. 12. No mine concession shall ever be granted without the applicant first ascertaining which is the vein to be worked and which the metal or metals to be extracted from it, and showing besides that there is ground enough to constitute a mining property.

SEC. 13. Every person capable under the law to enter into binding contracts shall be able to undertake discoveries of mines, either in common grounds or in grounds belonging to private parties, and to apply for the concession of the mines found, or take advantage of the productions which are declared to be of common use. The same shall be the case in regard to the denouncement of the place whereon the mining buildings should be erected, or of the waters to be used for moving the machinery; but in both cases especial attention is to be paid to the fact that neither the building lot nor the waters exceed the limit established by law.

In consequence of these provisions, no owner of land, whether a private individual or corporation, can prevent, within the limits of his property, any search from being made, or any washings, rewashings, placers, or any other deposits spoken of in sections 8, 9, and 10, from being taken advantage of, or mining and smelting establishments from being created, or roads or other ways of communication from being constructed, or any other works for the permanent service of the mines from being made. The owner is entitled, however, to such indemnification as is proper for the occupation of his land, as well as damages.

SEC. 14. Mines are real estate; so are also all the buildings, machinery, implements, animals, and everything else inherent to the proper working of the mine. The ores themselves and the provisions stored at the mine shall be deemed, however, personal property.

SEC. 15. The smelting and reducing establishments and their appurtenances of all kinds are also real estate. The same character shall be given to the washings, rewashings, tailings, slags, and refuse heaps, when establishments of permanent character have been erected for their proper working and reduction.

SEC. 16. Mines, when conceded in the proper form of law, are pieces of property entirely different and independent from the soil in which they are found, and can therefore be sold, or conveyed, or transferred separately. They are also capable of being mortgaged, without prejudice to other mortgages placed or to be placed upon the soil.

SEC. 17. Mines are not liable to condemnation for public use. Should it happen that the soil in which the mine is found is taken in that way from its owner, the labors of the mine shall never be suspended for that reason, nor shall the owner of the mine be deprived of his mining property or of the buildings and other establishments which are necessary for his labors.

SEC. 18. Mines and smelting and reducing establishments shall enjoy no more privileges and exemptions than those established in the present code.

SEC. 19. No sale, either of a mine or of a part thereof, made by competent persons, and with all the formalities of law, shall be ever set aside or rescinded, for alleged hidden defects, or for gross injury (*lessio*), or for other reasons, except fraud if satisfactorily proved.

SEC. 20. Authorization can be given to the owners of either a mine, or of a reducing or smelting establishment, to take advantage, subject to the provisions of law, of the waters of some river or water course running in the neighborhood of their property, and dig a canal, or build a dam for the purpose of utilizing said waters. But that authority shall never be given, if through the digging of the said canal, or the building of the said dam, some injury is inflicted upon some neighboring town, or its agricultural interests, or upon some other establishment of the same locality, or if the navigation of the river, or the defense of some fortified place, is in any manner impeded. Under all circumstances the power to grant this authority is especially reserved to the supreme Government, which shall act in each case according to its discretion, upon the merits or the evidence filed by the applicant, and the report of the mining authority of the respective district.

SEC. 21. The possession of a mine, in good faith, for the uninterrupted period of ten years, shall be sufficient, if accompanied by actual work, done in exact compliance with the provisions of the present code, to secure the lawful ownership of the same, even if the original title has some defect. But the possessor of the mine shall be bound, upon the statement of these facts and the proof thereof, to apply for a new title, which will then be perfect, within the time which the mining court, or any other competent authority of the locality may designate. The failure to secure the new title, within said time, shall entail the forfeiture of the mine.

The period of ten years, spoken of in this section runs against all persons, and can not be suspended for any of the reasons mentioned in article 2509 of the civil code. Mere tenancy is not sufficient, however, to give foundation to a claim of acquisition of the mine, under the present section.

SEC. 22. The ownership of a mine can be also acquired through adverse possession and compliance with the provisions of this code, for only the period of five uninterrupted years, when it was conveyed to the possessor through any of the means established by law for the transfer or conveyance of private property, and he has held it in good faith. These five years also run against all persons and can not be suspended, for any of the reasons referred to in the foregoing section.

SEC. 23. No application for the concession of a mine, or a smelting establishment, within the limits of a town, or city, shall be ever favorably considered, except under special act of the legislative power, or of the executive if expressly authorized to do so, if through the said concession some injury may be sustained by the principal buildings of the said town or city, or some other grave harm of a similar character may be caused.

TITLE III.—*Persons who are legally competent to engage in mining enterprises.*

SEC. 24. The exercise of the mining industry, under the provisions of the present code, is perfectly free in this Republic, and all persons, without distinction of nationality, age, sex, or conditions, are free to engage themselves in this business, provided that all transactions and contracts which they may make or enter into are made and entered into in exact compliance with the general provisions of law, subject, however, to the exceptions set forth in the following section.

SEC. 25. The following persons are expressly forbidden either to acquire or to work mines, namely:

Generally and under all circumstances, the members of both sexes of any regular monastic order.

Only within the district in which they exercise their respective functions, the curate of the parish, the prefect, judge of first instance, and military governor of the department or district, the justices of the supreme court, the clerks of the mining courts, and the mining engineers in the service and in the pay of the Government.

All the said persons, except the members of the religious orders, shall be allowed to retain possession, and engage in the work of the mines which they acquired before entering into the fulfillment of their respective duties.

TITLE IV.—*On the discoveries.*

SEC. 26. Whoever discovers a new vein, pit, or deposit of metal, or of any other of the substances indicated in section 1, is entitled to a concession, which shall be granted upon the proper application, if filed, within thirty days immediately following the discovery. The discoverer who does not fulfill this requisite becomes liable to lose his right, if some other applicant comes and denounces the mine after the thirty days have elapsed.

SEC. 27. The finders of metallic substances, even in veins or deposits which have been excavated or searched before, shall also be considered discoverers, if the search or excavation made does not exceed twelve yards in vertical depth, and if the deposit itself has not been made already the subject of a concession.

SEC. 28. When two or more applicants claim to be the discoverers of one and the same vein or deposit, the concession shall be made in favor of the one who proves to have been first in finding the metal, even if the others had previously searched for it. In case of doubt, the one who first filed the application for the concession shall be declared to be the discoverer.

SEC. 29. If the discovery is made in grounds absolutely new, in which no other

mines had been before worked, the discoverer shall be entitled to three mining properties, which he can take either contiguously to each other or separately, on the vein or deposit which he may choose, and also to an additional mining property on each vein which he may discover at the same time. But this additional adjudication shall not be made except in case that it is asked within ten days subsequent to the filing of the application relative to the principal deposit.

SEC. 30. For the purposes of the foregoing section, a ground or mineral hill shall be considered absolutely new when at least at fifteen hundred yards from another ground or hill in which there are mines either actually worked, or abandoned after having been worked, to the depth of twenty-five perpendicular yards.

SEC. 31. The discoverer of a vein or deposit in some hill or ground already known to be mineral, or formerly worked, shall be entitled only to two mining properties, contiguous or separate, which shall be granted to him upon the proper application.

SEC. 32. Applicants for the concession of new mines in some veins or deposits already worked in some sections or parts, shall not be considered discoverers, and shall be entitled only to one mining property.

SEC. 33. All the privileges of discoverers of new mines in new hills or grounds shall also be granted to the restorers of old mines absolutely abandoned for over ten years. They shall, therefore, be entitled to three mining properties, either contiguous or apart from each other, on the vein or deposit more suitable to them, and to an additional property on each of the other veins which they may be willing to work; but they have to show previously what kind of work they propose to do.

SEC. 34. Except in the cases provided for in the preceding sections, applicants shall never be granted more than two contiguous mining properties upon the principal vein of the deposit; but they can acquire as many properties, contiguous or otherwise, as they may desire by purchase, donation, inheritance, or any other legal manner of conveyance.

Nevertheless, when the applicant is an association or mining company legally constituted under a public deed executed in due legal form at a date previous to that of the application, it shall be entitled, merely because of its being such an association or company, to three additional mining properties, besides enjoying all other privileges of sections 29, 31, 33, if it is a discoverer or proposes to restore some abandoned mines.

SEC. 35. Such applications as appear signed by two or more parties without a deed of partnership executed in the form referred to in the foregoing section being appended to them, can not secure the privileges granted to companies, and shall be considered only as individual applications.

SEC. 36. It shall be in the power of everyone to denounce, without having to pay anything for it, any mining place or establishment formerly worked but abandoned. This can be done even if the walls, partitions, chimneys, furnaces, dwelling houses, etc., still remain standing, but it will be absolutely required that neither roofs, nor machinery, nor implements, nor any other thing of actual service is found at all in the place. Should they be found, notice of the denouncement shall be served upon the owner of the mine or establishment, and four months' time shall be given to him either to resume work at his property, or sell it, or lease it. If he fails to do so within the appointed time, the concession shall be made in favor of the denouncer, upon his application to that effect and his promise to pay for the value of all personal property which may be found at the place, the value to be fixed either by agreement between him and the owner, or by appraisement by experts.

TITLE V.—*Of the mining properties.*

This title contains 16 sections, providing for the manner of measuring the mining properties according to the different inclination of the veins or deposits. A mining property in Nicaragua is a prism of indefinite depth or height, and rectangular bases. Two sides of this rectangle are 200 Castilian yards, measured all along the line, or direction of the vein. The other two vary according to the inclination, from $112\frac{1}{2}$ yards to 200 yards. In coal mines and deposits of nitrates and similar substances, the bases of the prism shall be square, 800 yards each side. In placers, washings, etc., they shall also be square, but only of 400 yards each side. The demarcation of the mining property, in the case of precious stones, is left to the discretion of the authorities, according to the circumstances of the case.

Each mining property is a unit, absolutely indivisible. It can not be sold, or conveyed in part in any way whatever, nor can it be united or annexed to a contiguous property. If the original concession embraces two or more mining properties, said properties can be separated from each other with permission of the authority.

TITLE VI.—*Of the surpluses.*

This title contains 3 sections regulating what is called *demasías*, or surpluses. A *demasia* is a portion of free unoccupied ground between two or more mining properties not large enough to constitute a mining property by itself. These surpluses can not be granted to strangers, except in case that the owners of the neighboring mines refuse to ask for them.

TITLE VII.—*How the mines must be worked and how the concessions thereof are forfeited.*

This title contains 34 sections which provide for the manner in which mines must be worked at Nicaragua, according to the rules and methods accepted and in use either in the country or abroad.

They establish also several rules intended to secure the safety of the mines, and to preserve the health of the laborers, prevent accidents, and other similar purposes.

The cases of forfeiture of the concession are the following:

1. When the possessor of a mine fails to make his title perfect, as provided by section 21.

2. When the person or persons in whose favor the concession of a mine is made violates for the second time the provisions of this law relative to the indivisibility of a mining property. (Section 45, 46, 47.)

3. When no proper precautions are taken, as provided by section 60, to make new galleries, or other works endangering the safety of the mine. (Section 60.)

4. When the works undertaken to make a *socavón* (see Title VIII) are finally abandoned. (Section 97.)

5. When the monuments marking the limits of each mining property are maliciously removed by the grantee. (Section 215.)

6. If the mine is not properly drained, or allowed to cave in, within the time given the grantee to do the necessary works of restoration. (Section 250.)

7. When the time fixed in the permission to make excavations, or *socavones*, is allowed to pass without the work being done.

Superior force, or fortuitous accident, are declared to be (section 83) the following:

1. Famine, pestilence, or war in the mining district.

2. Excessive rains, or repeated shocks of earthquakes.

3. Express order of the authority directing the work to be stopped or suspended.

4. Deeds of actual violence preventing the miner from using his rights, or doing his work properly.

TITLE VIII.—*On socavons.*

SEC. 90. *Socavon* is a narrow subterraneous passage, of larger dimensions than the ordinary galleries, horizontally excavated, and intended either for the restoration of an old mine long since abandoned, in which case it is called *socavon de restauración*, or for the draining of flooded mines, or the extraction of

earth and rubbish from those which were caved in, in which cases it is called *socavon de habitación*, or finally for the simple purpose of finding out new veins, or deposits, in which case it is called *socavon de exploración*.

The rights and duties of the diggers of these galleries depend upon the purposes for which the digging is intended.

SEC. 91. All ditches and excavations made for the purpose of draining flooded places, or of changing the river beds, or making them deeper, and the works done to discover deposits of gold, quicksilver, coal, or other mineral substances shall be deemed to be, in so far as the rights and duties of the excavators and doers thereof are concerned, of the same nature as the *socavons*.

SEC. 92. None of the privileges granted by this present law to the mining works referred to in the preceding sections shall be enjoyed, if said works are undertaken without permission of the authority, and are not carried out in strict compliance with the provisions of this code.

Section 93 and the following up to section 109 inclusive, continue to regulate in detail the matter of these tunnels or subterraneous galleries, the manner in which they must be made, and the duties and rights of those who undertake to build them.

These 17 sections form the matter of titles IX, X, and XI of the present Code.

TITLE. XII.—*On the mines belonging jointly and severally to several persons, and on those which are the property of a company.*

This title, the purpose of which is sufficiently indicated by its heading, contains 18 sections, and needs not to be translated.

TITLE XIII.—*Rules for the proper furnishing and use of water.*

Section 129 and the following, up to section 142, regulate in detail what is to be done to furnish water to the mines and to prevent rivers and water courses and all streams used for drinking purposes and for the supply of cities and towns from being spoiled or poisoned through mines or mining works.

TITLE XIV.—*On timber, whether belonging to the State or to private persons.*

This title, which contains twelve sections, from 143 to 154, after providing for the right of the grantee of a mine to use the timber found in the neighboring forests and woods, either for building purposes or for fuel, regulates this right, and provides what is necessary to avoid abuse.

TITLE XV.—*On the “aviadores” (money lenders).*

This title, which begins in section 155 and ends in section 168, regulates the matter of the *aviadores*, who are defined “those persons who furnish money to the miner to carry on his mining work.” These loans are to be witnessed by public deed, and made with certain formalities, and when so made enjoy certain privileges and preferences. One of these privileges is the faculty which the *aviador* has to appoint an *interventor* (a kind of receiver or inspector), through whom all the business of the mines is to be transacted.

TITLE XVI.—*On the interventores (receivers).*

This title embraces from section 169 to section 178, and gives rules in regard to receivers and their rights and duties.

TITLE XVII.—*On the manner of making application for the concession of mines, and the course of proceedings to be followed for their concession and survey.*

SEC. 179. All applications in regard to mines intended either to make a denouncement or to ask for their concession, or merely for their survey, are required to be in writing and authorized by the signature of the applicant himself or of his duly accredited representative. The application shall be written in stamped paper of the 4th class, and in case that it is signed by an attorney a copy of the credentials or special power of attorney, duly authenticated by a notary, justice of the peace, *alcalde*, prefect, or judge of first instance shall be appended to it.

SEC. 180. If the applicant can not write his name, some other person may sign for him the petition, at his request, and before the same notary, *alcalde*, judge, or prefect who takes cognizance of the matter.

SEC. 181. Applications which have for their object the denouncement or concession of mines, as defined in section 1 of this code, or of places or locals which are desired for the purpose of starting within their limits some reducing or smelting establishment, or deposits of timber, or reservoir, shall necessarily be filed before the chief executive mining authority of the department to which the mine or the locality referred to belongs.

SEC. 182. When, owing to great distance or to some other reason of the same character, the application can not be filed before the said chief executive mining authority of the department without the applicant being subject to grave injury, the latter shall be permitted to hand his application to the inspector of mines of his own district, and, if there be none, then to that of the nearest one; but this permission is granted only for the purpose that the application be endorsed as

provided in section 189, before two witnesses, without relieving in any way whatever the said applicant from the necessity of repeating his application and filing it directly before the chief departmental mining authority within ten days, to be counted from the date of the said endorsement.

SEC. 183. All applications shall set forth, in addition to the peculiar features in each case required, as provided by the present code, the following:

1. The name, residence, and occupation of the applicant.
2. The matter or thing which is applied for, giving its name, if there is any, and describing it as accurately as necessary to distinguish it perfectly from all others.
3. The mineral district, hill, ground, or place where the thing applied for stands.

SEC. 184. Applications made in the name of a company shall necessarily be accompanied by the deed of partnership. In such cases as are referred to in section 182 the filing of the said deed may be deferred until the moment in which the second application is filed within the ten days therein granted.

SEC. 185. The application shall set forth also the place and the date, written out, in which they are filed.

Section 186 and the following, up to section 189, provide that applications which are not drawn and filed in exact compliance with the above rules shall have no effect at all, and that all applications shall be endorsed, stating the day and hour in which they are filed or handed to the inspector of mines (section 28), in order to settle the question of priority.

Section 190 and the following up to section 219 establish rules in regard to the discoveries of mines and the surveys of the mining properties. The applications made on the ground of discovery shall set forth whether the mine discovered is found in grounds already known as mineral, or entirely new in this respect, and also the nature of the ore or mineral substance of which the mine consists, and the form, class, and location of the vein or deposit. They must state also the number of mining properties which the applicant desires to have, and if the land or soil belongs to private parties the name and residence of the owner are to be given. In all cases the applicant shall say what is the name which he proposes to give to the new mine, and what are the names of the neighboring ones.

When the land belongs to private parties, the applicant must file a bond to secure the payment to the lawful owner of such indemnification as may be proper under section 13.

Upon the filing of the proper evidence in regard to the existence of the mineral deposit, and after the proper publication for sixty days (section 194), in order to find out whether any opposition can be lawfully made to the granting

of the application, permission shall be given to the latter to make what is called the *labor de ordenanza*, and consists in a gallery or pit of sufficient length or depth to show well the nature of the vein or deposit, its inclination and direction, and the nature of the ores or other substances which constitute the mine.

If no opposition is made, or if the opposition is overruled, the opportunity presents itself for a survey of the mining properties to be granted the applicant.

If there is opposition the question shall be settled judicially, appeals as well as all other legal remedies being given against the decision, whenever proper under the general provisions of law.

The surveys are to be made by official engineers, or experts, with intervention of the authority, and upon notice given to the neighbors, and publication in the newspapers and otherwise.

Monuments of brick or limestone, substantially built and at least one yard high, are to be erected to mark the limits of each mining property. These monuments must be kept always in good condition of repair.

SEC. 219. As soon as the survey is finished, the formal concession of the mine or mining properties shall be made in the name of the nation in favor of the applicant, who shall be at once put in possession of his property.

The title or patent shall consist of an authenticated copy of the whole record.

TITLE XVIII.—*On the alinderados or claimants of adjoining mines.*

Alinderados, from the Spanish word *linde*, which means boundary, are those who ask for the concession of a mining property bordering upon some other already granted.

TITLE XIX.—*On the opposition to the claims of discovery, and the course of proceedings to be followed in such cases.*

This title, which embraces from section 232 to section 241, provided that no opposition to claims of discovery shall be admitted if not made within 60 days given for that purpose in the publication provided for by 194. The proceedings shall be conducted before the civil court of the district if the mining authorities can not find some way of causing the interested parties to reach an agreement.

TITLE XX.—*On denouncements.*

SEC. 242. Denouncements are those applications intended to cause the rights or title to a mine or mining property to be adjudged forfeited, and granted or transferred to the denouncer.

Section 242 and the following up to section 255 regulates the matter of these denouncements, according to the nature of the denounced property, and fixes the manner in which they can be made and considered in justice.

TITLE XXI.—*On the opposition to denouncements.*

This title, which runs from section 255 to section 269, provides what is necessary to enable the owner of the denounced property, or his representative, or the tenant, lessee, or any other person having a right to that property, to appear before the authority and make opposition to the denouncement, and to cause this opposition to succeed upon the proper evidence. Section 259 says that sufficient ground for the opposition will be found: (1) In the fact that the allegations made in the denouncement are incorrect; (2) in the existence of some law or legal provision which excepts the mine or mining property from being denounced; and (3) in the fact that a petition for the concession of the denounced mine or property has been previously made.

The other sections regulate the proceedings which in these cases of opposition are to be conducted before the civil courts.

TITLE XXII.—*On the denouncement of surpluses.*

Surpluses, or *demasias*, as defined in Title VI of this code, are capable of denouncement as all other mining properties, and section 270 and the following, up to section 285, which form the present title, explain the manner in which this particular denouncement is to be made, and the requisites to which it is subject.

TITLE XXIII.—*On the possession ad interim of the mines.*

This title, which embraces from section 286 to section 296, regulates what is called in Nicaragua the possession *ad interim* of mines or mining properties.

Mines are considered such an important element of prosperity and wealth for the country as to render all suspension or discontinuance of their work undesirable. So it is that even in case of litigation, the mine or mining establishment is to be kept open and at work, under some one who possesses it *ad interim*. The rights and duties of this possessor are the subject of this title.

TITLE XXIV.—*On the smelting and reducing establishments and the manner of denouncing them and securing their concession.*

SEC. 297. No other works or establishments shall be classified for the purposes of the present law under the head of smelting or reducing establishments than the following:

1. Furnaces for the calcination, toasting, or melting of the ores, and the extraction of the metal which they contain, and the engines intended for the separation of the same metal through washing or blowing processes.

2. The establishments intended for the working of saline substances.

SEC. 298. The establishments in which metals, after being extracted from the ores, are manufactured for commercial or industrial purposes, are private establishments, not subjects to the provisions of the present law.

The balance of this title (sections 299 to 315) is devoted to establish rules in regard to the proper use of the right of denouncing abandoned establishments of this kind, and the requisites which are necessarily to be complied with in the applications filed for that purpose. Section 304 says that said applications have to set forth: (1) The name of the establishment and the place where it is situated; (2) The name of the last owner, or possessor, of the same establishment, and that of the owner of the land in which the latter is situated; (3) The time during which the establishment has been left abandoned, and whether any buildings, machinery, water works, or any other work, capable of being used (see section 36) has been left in it; (4) The nature of the substance for the extraction or preparation of which the establishment was intended; (5) The name of the mine whose ores are to be worked in the establishment, if the applicant owns such a mine, and the mineral district in which it is situated; (6) The kind of fuel the applicant proposes to use in the establishment, and the locality from which he will get his supply; (7) And finally, the water which the applicant proposes to use, and the area of ground which will be needed for the proper work of the establishment.

TITLE XXV.—*On the steps to be taken to obtain permission to open socavons, or subterranean galleries, in old mines.*

SEC. 316. Whoever proposes to put again in working condition some old abandoned mines, by digging socavans, or subterranean galleries, through which the earth, water, or other obstructions may be removed, shall have to file a petition, written on stamped paper of the fourth class, setting forth the following:

1. The name of the mineral district, and the time during which no work has been made in it.

2. Where any mine is or is not worked in that locality.

3. The name of the mine, or mines, which the applicant proposes to put again in working condition, and such description of the same as necessary for their proper identification.

4. The kind of metal or substance yielded by the mine.

5. The place where the gallery or socavon is to begin, and the extent of ground through which it has to run.

6. The dimensions of the work to be done, and its estimated cost.

7. The depth of the gallery in relation to the highest *boca-mine*, or first opening made in the vein, which is to be worked again.

8. The area of ground which will be required to do the work properly.

9. The name and residence of the owner of the land in which the mine is situated, if the said land is not public.

SEC. 317. A plan or map of the ground, clearly showing the places where the work is to be done, shall be filed with the petition.

Section 318 and the following, up to section 334, establish the course of proceedings to be pursued until obtaining permission to do the work, and how the opposition, if any, to the said work is to be considered and disposed of by the authorities.

TITLE XXVI.—On the applications for concessions of deposits of earthy substances, and the steps to be taken to obtain said concessions.

SEC. 335. Whoever may desire to work a deposit of earthy substances, found on private lands, or to use said substances for some industrial purpose of public use, shall, if the owner of the land refuses to do it by himself, or to consent to its being done by the applicant, file a petition to the chief authority of the department asking for the proper permission, and setting forth the following:

1. The kind of substance which is to be worked, or used. (Samples of the same shall be accompanied.)

2. The industry, work, or manufacture in which the substance is to be used.

3. The name and actual residence of the owner of the land.

4. The fact that the owner of the land refuses to do the work by himself, or to enter into agreement with the applicant upon the matter.

5. The securities which the applicant proposes to give for the payment of the indemnification due to the owner.

6. The area of ground which the applicant desires to have to carry on his plans.

The following sections (336 to 343) establish the rules to be observed in these cases, before granting the permission desired.

TITLE XXVII.—On the proceeding of opposition to the applications for permission to work deposits of earthy substances.

This title, as shown by its heading, provides what is necessary for the proper hearing of the owner of the land, in case he should oppose the application to work such deposits, and what steps are to be taken to settle that matter in justice. The title embraces section 344 and the following up to 353.

TITLE XXVIII.—*On the courts of mines and their power and jurisdiction.*

This title explains in detail (sections 354 to 375) the organization of the courts of mines of Nicaragua, the qualifications required to be a mining judge, the powers and duties of the same judges and courts, and their relations with the executive authorities.

TITLE XXIX.—*On the proceedings on mining cases.*

The provisions of this title (section 376 to section 390) mark the course of proceedings to be pursued in all cases of litigation on mining matters, substantially the same as in all other cases of judicial contentions.

TITLE XXX.—*On the mineral districts and their inspectors.*

Section 391 and the following up to section 405 provide for the division of the territory of Nicaragua into mining districts, at the head of which an inspector shall be placed.

The title defines also the duties and the rights of these inspectors.

TITLE XXXI.—*On mining engineers and their duties and faculties.*

SEC. 406. There shall be in every department having within its limits some mineral district a mining engineer appointed by the Government. Such appointment, however, will not be made unless the Government considers that the employment of such an officer is indispensable.

Section 407 and the following up to section 417 provide for the qualifications required to fill this position, the oath of office to be administered to the engineers, their duties, and their rights and authority.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

This final part of the code, from section 418 to section 431, besides regulating the application of the present code to cases arising out of previous legislation, and repealing the mining ordinances of May 2, 1783, and all other laws and regulations of previous date, contains the following provisions:

SEC. 418. Miners must have their tools and implements marked in such a way as to secure identification; and if anyone should buy them from some laborer, or should take as a pledge for the payment of debts, shall have to pay the double of their value.

SEC. 419. No concession can be made to the detriment of rights previously acquired by other parties, except only in those cases specially provided for in this code.

SEC. 424. All fines imposed in pursuance of the provisions of this code shall be applied to the promotion of the mining industry.

SEC. 426. The sales and transfers of mines and mining properties, smelting or reducing establishments, mining machinery, and all other real property used for or connected with the mining industry, shall be free of the transfer tax named *alcabala*.

The owners of mines shall also be exempted for three years from paying all other taxes, dues, and fees, which may be levied on mines and the mining industry.

SEC. 427. The owners of mines, their employees and laborers, are exempted from military service, unless when voluntarily rendered, or when required to preserve the independence and liberty of the Republic.

Appendix E.

THE MINES OF NICARAGUA—REPORT OF CONSUL NEWELL.(a)

I desire to call attention to the rich mineral zones that are now being operated in the Republic of Nicaragua.

Besides the vast mountainous system, extending to the Atlantic, rich in minerals, but yet unexplored, there are the auriferous mineral districts of New Segovia and Chontales, which to-day produce the gold ore that is exported from this Republic.

The mineral district of La Libertad, in Chontales, is the most ancient, as well as the best developed, in the country, though the machinery is as yet of the most primitive character. The incomes of the mines vary from half an ounce to 2 ounces per ton and the quality of the gold from 14 to 20 per carat.

I here append statistics showing the production of the thirteen mines located in the Chontales district:

Name of mine.	Carat gold.	Ounces to the ton.	Monthly production.
			<i>Ounces.</i>
San Juan de Canidad.....	15	$0\frac{1}{2}$	30 to 40
Babilonia.....	16 to 17	$0\frac{1}{4}$ to $0\frac{1}{2}$	100 to 200
Las Angeles.....	14	$0\frac{1}{4}$	30 to 40
La California.....	14	$0\frac{1}{4}$ to $0\frac{1}{2}$	30 to 40
El Escandalo.....	15	$0\frac{1}{4}$	150 to 200
Santa Elena.....	17	$0\frac{1}{4}$ to $0\frac{1}{2}$	140
La Esmerelda.....	18	$0\frac{3}{4}$	100 to 200
El Tope.....	19 to 20	$0\frac{1}{4}$ to $0\frac{1}{2}$	100
El Chamowo.....	16 to 17	$0\frac{1}{4}$ to $0\frac{1}{2}$	100 to 150
El Javali.....		$*0\frac{3}{4}$	200 to 300
San Miguel.....		1 to 2	30 to 40
Santo Domingo.....		$0\frac{1}{2}$	50 to 100
San Gregorio.....	(†)	(†)	100 to 200

*The consul reports this yield as follows: "1 castellano ($\frac{1}{100}$ of a Spanish pound) to three-quarters of an ounce per pound" (*sic*).

†"Ounces per ton and carat not obtainable."

Most of the machinery used in these mines is moved by rude hydraulic turbine wheels and steam power. The machinery generally consists of one or more batteries of four large mallet triturators of the California system and one or more cups in which the ore is beaten or ground.

In Boaco, of the same department of Chontales, there are two mines, but they are operated in the crudest way. One is worked by means of an old mallet engine, the other by an ancient system that they call molinete. The first produces 200 ounces, the second 128.

In the department of Segovia the mines are richer, but the bad condition of the roads makes the introduction of machinery very difficult, so that no gold vein is worked that yields less than 1 ounce per ton.

All the hills, all the mountains, and almost all the rivers in that department contain veins, placers, and pockets of gold and silver, croppings of copper, tin, antimony, lead, and other metals, samples of which formed a conspicuous part of Nicaragua's exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Nevertheless, almost the entire region remains undeveloped, with the exception of the mines Macueslizo and Dipilto, which in times past gave rich production of silver to the old Spanish colony, and are to-day abandoned only because there is more to be made in gold-mining.

In the mineral districts of Jicaró, Murra, Los Encinos, and Las Vueltas there are no less than twenty mines in operation, with six plants of machinery of ancient construction which are used in reducing gold ores.

The district of Telpaneca, which comprises also San Juan and El Pericon, has at least twelve mines that are nonproducing because of the miners' lack of capital.

Then, again, there are mines of extraordinary richness in the district of Cujé that are not operated with profit for the want of

running water to triturate the ore. Most of the mines in this district, especially the extremely rich ones, are operated by the imperfect system of molinete.

Taking as a basis 2 tons of ore that are ground each twenty-four hours by the machinery of the different mines in New Segovia, it is ascertained that the monthly output is 900 ounces of gold, without considering the ores reduced in the district of Cujé by the molinete process.

There are in Segovia, Chontales, and Matagalpa, vestiges of placer diggings that were worked with profit in the days of the Spanish conquerors. The richest placer diggings are those along the Prinzapulca and Wawa rivers, on the Atlantic coast.

Dr. Buno Mierisch has made an important geological study of the Prinzapulca district, having analyzed ores from thirteen of the mines of that section, especially minerals from Cinquina, La Concepcion, El Dorado, Pis-Pis, and Cuenca del Cucalaia.

Dr. Mierisch is the official geologist of Nicaragua. He has made a voluminous report upon the mineral district of Prinzapulca, covering sixty-two pages of foolscap. Up to the present time his report has not been made public.

The veins of the Prinzapulca and Wawa districts contain both gold and silver, and in the proportion of 0.001 to 0.015 per cent of gold to 0.001 to 0.015 per cent of silver in each ton of ore of 2,000 pounds.

So far I have found it impossible to secure any statistics as to the monthly output of the placer mines; but probably, taking into account the great value of the waters of the River Wawa for extracting the ore, the output can not fall below 600 to 800 ounces.

In the mineral district of Muy Muy Viejo (Matagalpa) they have just established two mining enterprises on veins whose yield is said to be fabulous, amounting to 8 ounces to the ton. I have found it difficult to verify this statement, though as these mines are located in a district known to be exceedingly rich, it may be true.

[Nicaragua.]

NOTE.

Appendix F, Commercial Directory, page 167 to page 177, inclusive, omitted in reprint.

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The molinete system, already mentioned, is the same as that known in Mexico as the *arastra*. The *arastra* is composed of a circular granite-paved bottom, from 6 to 20 feet in diameter, surrounded by a wooden inclosure over 2 feet high, with a vertical wooden shaft in the center provided with two or more projecting arms, to which mullers composed of large blocks of granite are attached by means of chains. This primitive, but effective, machinery is operated by mules when water power is not available. The mullers make from six to ten revolutions per minute, with a capacity of grinding from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons of rock (the fragments being broken as small as a hen's egg or less) in twenty-four hours. Of the *arastra*, Mr. Kustel, a high authority, writes as follows:

When in motion, the *arastra* is charged with 200 pounds of ore, with some water. One-quarter of an hour afterward the balance of the whole charge, from 400 to 500 pounds, is introduced. As soon as the ore is turned into mud 1 or 2 ounces of quicksilver are pressed through a dry cloth over the thick pulp.

A sample is taken from time to time with the horn spoon, washed and examined. When free gold is perceived, after the amalgamation has gone on for some time, some more quicksilver may be added. The first charges require a little more quicksilver. After four or five hours the pulp is diluted with water and discharged.

The next charge is treated in the same way, and so on till 100 or 150 tons are worked through. The quicksilver must be used always in proportion with the gold—1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to 1 ounce of gold. The amalgam imbeds in the crevices of the bottom and must be always dry.

The use of too much quicksilver makes the amalgam thin, causes an imperfect amalgamation, and a loss in quicksilver, which is often found beneath the bottom rock.

When the reducing and amalgamating process is finished the slime is washed off and the amalgam cleaned up, squeezed, and retorted.

To Mr. José D. Gamoz, of Managua, editor of the *El Termometro*, I am indebted for much of the valuable data entering into this report.

WILLIAM NEWELL, *Consul*.

MANAGUA, *July 13, 1893.*

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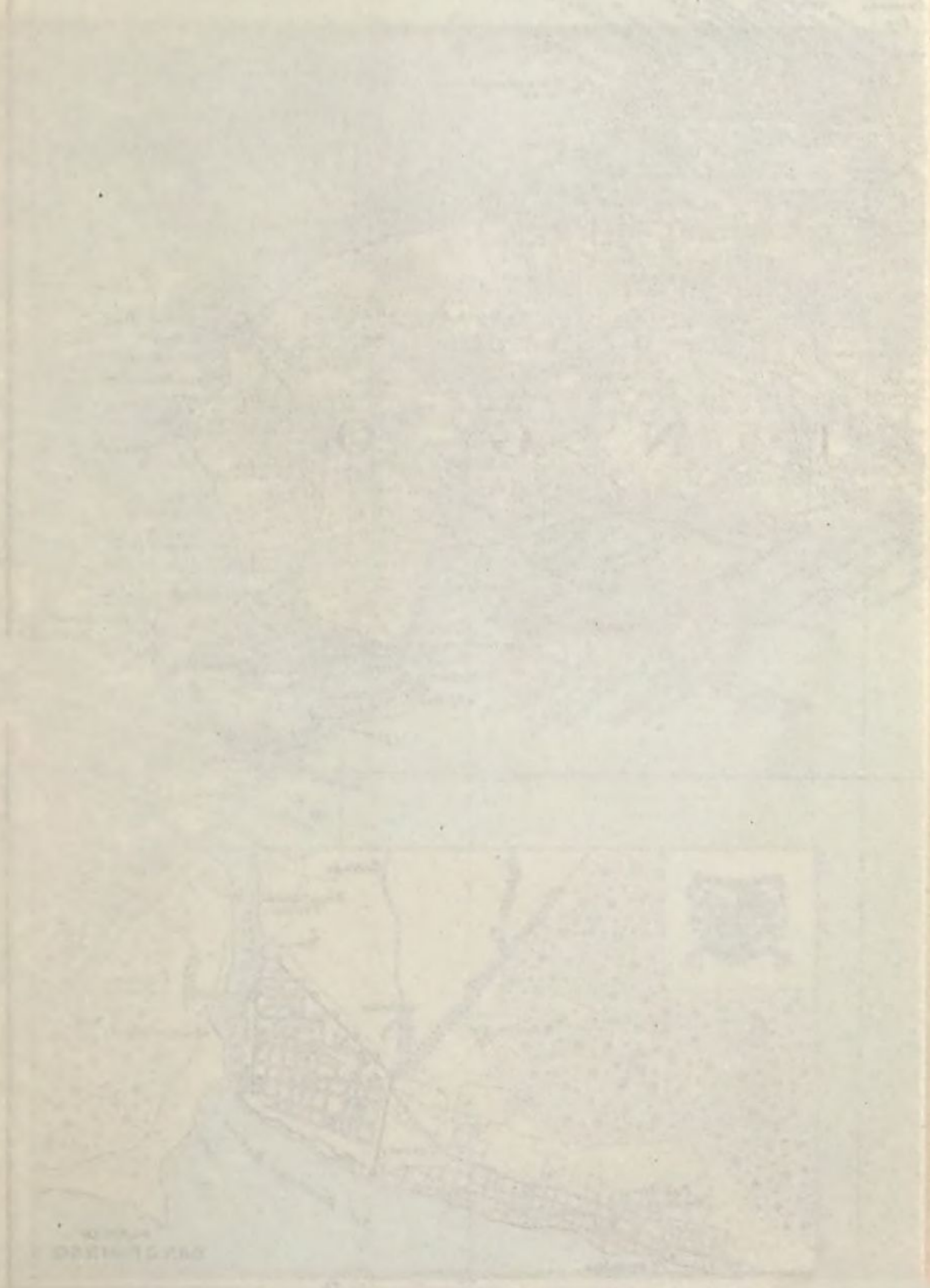
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RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1870

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:
1871.



MAP OF THE
REPUBLICS OF
HAITI AND SAN DOMINGO.

EXPLANATIONS.

- Boundaries of the Republics. ● Capitals of the Republics.
----- id. of the Departments. ○ Cities.
----- Carriage Roads ○ Villages.
----- Highways

SCALES.

Kilometres
Nautical Miles



52D CONGRESS, }
1st Session. }

SENATE.

{ Ex. Doc. 149,
Part 3.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

HAND BOOK
OF
SANTO DOMINGO.

BULLETIN NO. 52.

1892.

[Revised to March 1, 1894.]

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
NO. 2 LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

Director.—CLINTON FURBISH.
Secretary.—FREDERIC EMORY.

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By official notification to the United States Department of State in April, 1892, the Dominican Republic became a party to the support of the Bureau of the American Republics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

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Chapter I.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The early history of Santo Domingo is identified with that of Haiti. The two political divisions of the island, now known as the Republics of Santo Domingo and Haiti, originated naturally in the settlement of different portions of the island by Spanish and French colonists. Lines of demarcation, growing out of the differences of language, race, and political institutions, were thus laid down and are much clearer than the physical boundaries, which are, in fact, still a matter of discussion between the two Republics.

The settlement of the island was made by the Spaniards, and the greater part of the territory is still occupied by a Spanish-speaking population. Peculiar interest attaches to the Republic of Santo Domingo for the reason that within its limits was established the first civilized settlement in the new world, and because its territory is closely associated with the career of Christopher Columbus. The first landing of Columbus on that island was made on December 6, 1492, on the coast of what is now a part of the Republic of Haiti, a few miles west of the Dominican boundary, and here he lost his flagship, the Santa Maria, with whose timbers he constructed a stockade called La Navidad. Leaving a garrison of thirty men, he returned to Spain to carry the news of his great discovery. The garrison was slain by the Indians shortly after his departure, and upon his return in 1493 with a large number of colonists, he built a town to the eastward of the ill-fated settlement, within the pres-

ent limits of the Republic of Santo Domingo. This town he called "Isabela" and it was the first settlement by white men in America.

The natives called the island "Haiti" (mountainous country) and "Quisquica" (vast country). Columbus named it "Española" (Spanish), which was corrupted by English-speaking people into Hispaniola.

The effect of the Spanish rule was to reduce the natives to servitude so oppressive as to cause them to diminish rapidly in numbers, and to engage in an insurrection against the Spaniards, which was not quelled until 1533, and then only by a treaty which granted the Indian chief, Enriquillo, and 4,000 of his followers, a considerable tract of land for their own exclusive use.

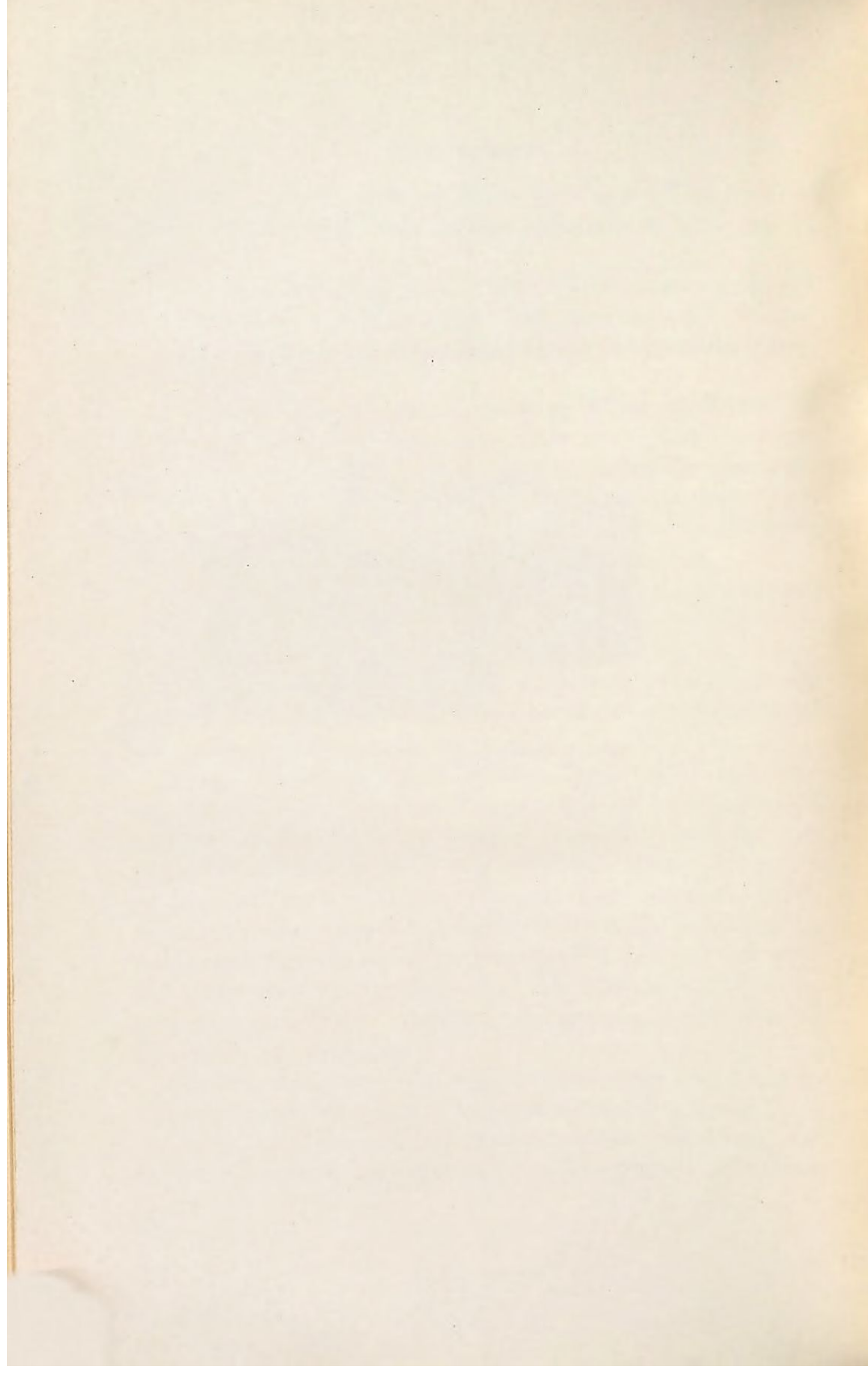
The importation of negro slaves began about 1505, and soon proved to be disastrous. One of the greatest troubles which Diego Colón had to go through, between 1520 and 1523, was a negro uprising of considerable strength and magnitude, which ominously inaugurated the scenes of turmoil and bloodshed of three centuries afterwards.

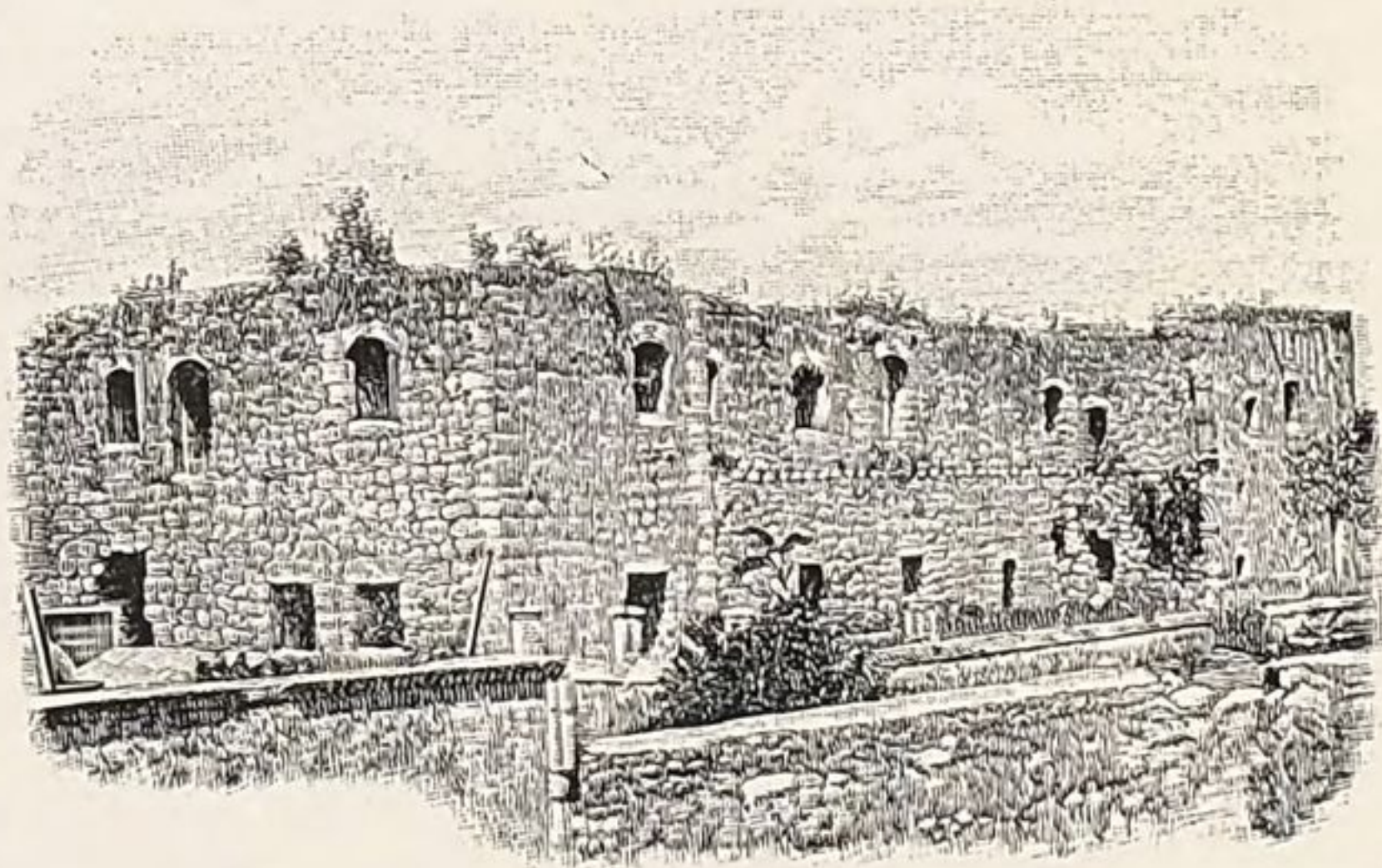
About 1630, a colony of French and English, which had established itself on the Island of Tortuga, obtained a footing on the mainland of Haiti. By the treaty of Ryswick (1697) the part of the island which they held was ceded to France. The treaty of Bâle, July 22, 1785, transferred to the latter nation the sovereignty over the whole island, which was formally abandoned by the Spanish Government on January 27, 1801, in the two hundred and fifty-seventh year of their rule. The Haitian general, Toussaint l'Ouverture, took possession on that date, in the name of France, of the ceded colony.

After the assassination (in 1806) of Dessalines, who had proclaimed himself Emperor, the Spaniards reestablished themselves in the eastern part of the island, which they called Santo Domingo. On the 1st of December, 1821, the people proclaimed their independence



RUINS OF CONVENT SAN FRANCISCO AT SANTO DOMINGO.





HOUSE OF DON DIEGO COLON, SANTO DOMINGO.

of Spain, and constituted themselves into a Republic, under the flag and authority of Colombia. But Boyer, President of Haiti, which in the meantime had also become a Republic, taking advantage of the civil strife, invaded it. In the following year, the dominion of the whole island fell into his hands. Boyer held the Presidency of the new Government, which was called the Republic of Haiti, until 1843, when he was driven from the island by a revolution.

In 1844 (February 27), the people of the eastern end of the island again asserted their independence and established the Republic of Santo Domingo, or República Dominicana (Dominican Republic), as it is officially designated. From that date to the present time, the two political divisions have been maintained.

In 1861, the Spanish Government succeeded, by means of diplomatic arrangements with President Santana and a plebiscite, in reëstablishing its authority in Santo Domingo for over four years, but by a resolution of the Spanish Cortes, dated March 3, 1865, and executed July 11, in the same year, all claims of sovereignty on the part of Spain were withdrawn. Since then, Santo Domingo has not been seriously disturbed by aggressions from without, although the boundary question has, at times, caused friction with Haiti.

Not only was the first permanent settlement of Columbus made upon Dominican territory, but it is claimed that the dust of the great discoverer is preserved in the cathedral of the city of Santo Domingo, instead of the cathedral at Havana, as was long believed.

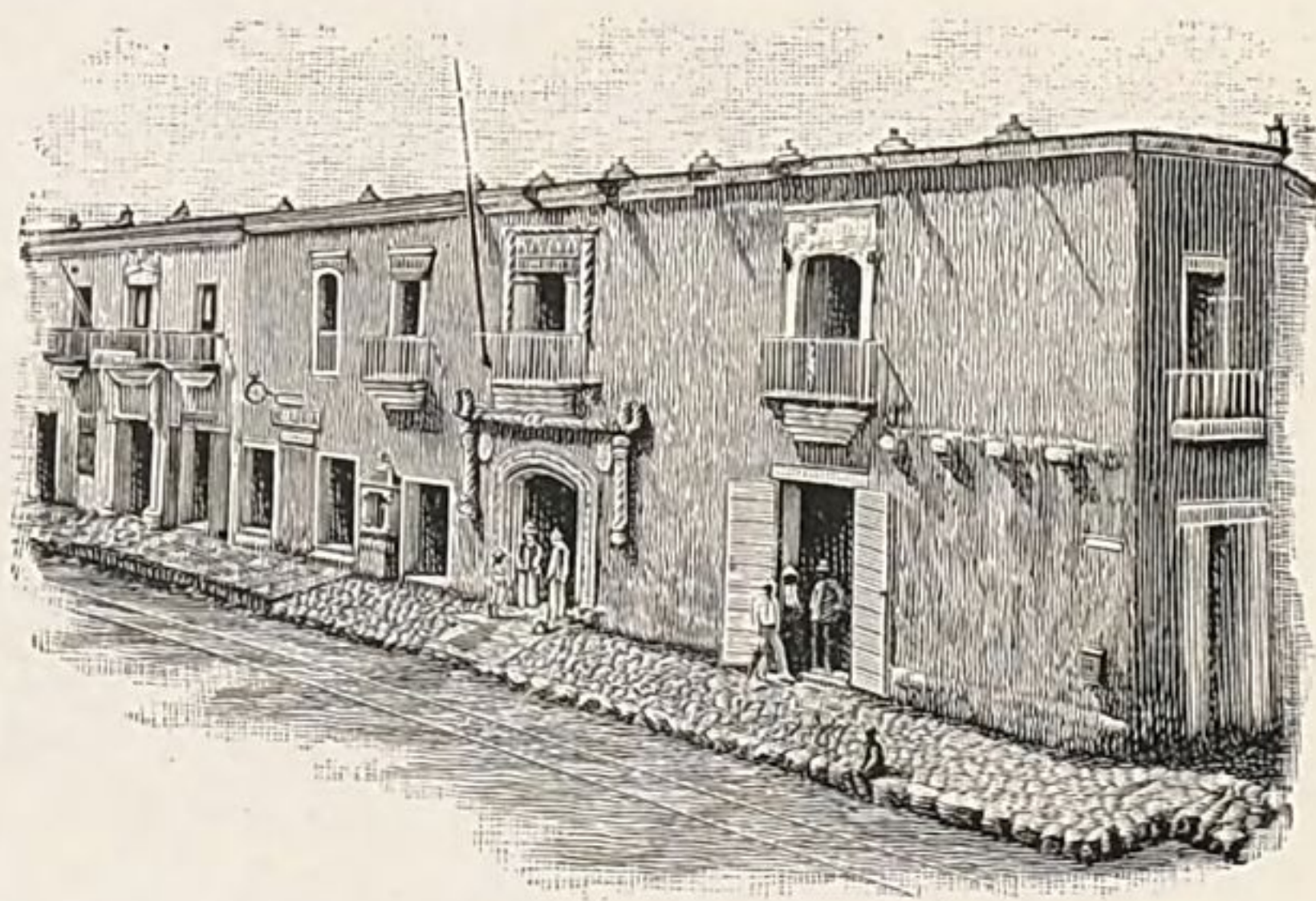
The Dominican Republic was watched for many years with special interest on account of the relations of its labor to labor in the West Indies and the rest of America, and the attention which it excited was not lessened when its reincorporation with Spain in 1861 took place, or when it was visited by the commission which the Government of the United States of America, under a

resolution of Congress, approved January 12, 1871, sent out to inquire into its condition and resources. This commission had its origin in an almost unanimous vote by the inhabitants of the Republic in favor of annexation to the United States. Three commissioners were appointed by President Grant and made a visit to and examination of the country. Their report was favorable to annexation, but Congress took no action upon it. On January 10, 1873, the bay and peninsula of Samana were ceded to a company formed in the United States, but on March 25, 1874, all rights of the company were recalled because of non-payment of the stipulated rent.

The part that Santo Domingo has taken in the quadricentennial celebrations in honor of Columbus, and the claim that it possesses among its treasures the remains of the famous navigator, have brought it into prominence of late under other aspects.

The Republic of Santo Domingo was founded in 1844. Its constitution bears the date of November 18, 1844, but it was reproclaimed and amended on November 14, 1865, and again in 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1887.

The population of Santo Domingo was officially estimated in 1888 at 610,000. It is mainly composed of a mixed race of the original Spanish settlers and the Indian inhabitants, of mulattoes and negroes, and of whites or European-descended inhabitants, who are comparatively numerous. The Spanish language prevails, though in the towns both French and English are spoken.



TYPICAL SCENE IN SANTO DOMINGO CITY—CASA DEL CORDÓN.

Chapter II.

PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

The Republic of Santo Domingo comprises the eastern and by far the larger part of the island originally called La Española. It lies in the Atlantic Ocean at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, between about $68^{\circ} 40'$ and $72^{\circ} 30'$ longitude west of Greenwich, and between latitude $17^{\circ} 36'$ and $19^{\circ} 58'$ north. With the exception of Cuba, it is the largest of the West India islands. The whole island has an area of 28,249 square miles, of which 18,045 are comprised in the Republic of Santo Domingo and 10,204 belong to Haiti. The Dominican Republic includes all the territory east of the boundary which extends from the mouth of the River Perdenales, on the south coast, to that of the River Massacre, which flows into the Bay of Manzanillo on the north coast.*

Santo Domingo is a beautiful and fertile country, with a great variety of climates, depending on the altitude of the ground, and with no less variety in the character of the soil and vegetation. Its greatest length from Cape Engaño to the Haitian frontier, is about 260 miles, and its greatest breadth from Cape Isabella to Cape Beata, is 165 miles. It has a coast line of about 940 miles, on which there are several good ports. Prior to 1880, only five of these ports, namely, Santo Domingo and Azua in the south, Samana in the east, and Puerta Plata and Monte Cristi in the

* The dividing line between the two countries was established by treaty in 1777, and carefully surveyed and marked by monuments. But subsequent to the occupation of the whole island by President Boyer, of Haiti, and the revolution of 1844, which secured the independence of the Republic of Santo Domingo, a portion of this boundary, which covers an extent of about 1,000 square miles, has been disputed.

north, had been opened to foreign commerce; but in 1882 the establishment of new sugar plantations necessitated the opening of the port of Macoris on the north coast, and what was then a small village, containing only a few fishermen's huts, became, in a short time, a thriving place of from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants, and the chief town of a maritime district. The same increasing production and commerce caused, shortly afterwards, the port of Barhama on the south coast to be also opened. In 1886, the port of Sanchez on the magnificent bay of Samana, became likewise a port of entry, and it is rapidly growing to be a place of importance, as it is the terminus of the railroad now in operation to La Vega, a distance of 62 miles. This makes a total of eight ports of entry.

There are some other harbors which may be made available as outlets of the commerce of the country which surrounds them as the demands of an increasing trade necessitates their use; but the great bay of Samana rises above all in importance, requiring special mention because it is indisputably the most advantageous position in the West Indies, whether commercially or from any other point of view. Samana Bay is 30 miles long by about 10 miles wide, and is capable of accommodating the largest fleets and ships of the greatest draft of water. It is well sheltered, generally, against all winds, and especially against those from the north and northeast, which are the most prevalent, by the mountains of the peninsula. Its entrance is somewhat narrow, but it is free from rocks and shoals. The harbor commands the most important avenue from the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico. The construction of the Nicaragua Canal, which would open a new route by these shores for the world's commerce, would greatly enhance the commercial importance of Samana Bay.

As seen from the sea, Santo Domingo appears to be very mountainous; but in fact, the mountains consist principally of two chains stretching through the entire length of the island with a general direction from east to west, from which many secondary ridges

run in different directions, dividing the country into valleys and plains which vary in shape and extent. The largest of the two main ranges of mountains is known as the "Cordillera" or "Cibao Range." It commences at the eastern extremity of the island and runs nearly through its center, ending near Dondon in Haitian territory, and dividing the Dominican portion into two districts lying north and south of the range. Nearly parallel to it, on the north, is the range known as the Monte Cristi Mountains. It commences near the bay of that name and runs almost in a line with the north coast toward the peninsula of Samana. The highest points on the island are Loma Tina and Pico del Yaqui, both of which are more than 9,000 feet in height.

With very few exceptions, these mountains are covered with vegetation, and wooded to the summits. They form the reservoirs for the rainfall, distributing the waters by innumerable streams and rivers in every direction, thus beautifying and fertilizing the lovely valleys which abound in elements of prosperity for ten times the number of inhabitants that they now contain.

The largest and finest of these fertile plains is the famous "Vega Real" or royal plain, so called by Columbus, which lies between the middle part of the Cibao and the Monte Cristi ranges. This valley is now commonly called the Cibao, the name La Vega being confined to the eastern half, while the western is distinguished as the Valley of Santiago. It stretches from the bay of Samana to Manzanillo Bay, and is about 140 miles long, with an average breadth of 14 miles. The best agricultural lands, and the principal interior towns of the island, are situated on this plain. The plain of Seylo is another great valley which stretches eastward about 95 miles from the river Ozama, with an average breadth of 16 miles.

The principal river is the Yaqui, which rises in the Pico del Yaqui, and running northwestward, falls into the Bay of Manzanillo. Its mouth, however, is obstructed by shoals, and it is only

navigable by canoes. The Neyba, which follows in importance, is formed from several streams which have their source in the main mountain range and flows south into the Bay of Neyba. The Yuna river, which rises on Loma Tina and flows eastward to Samana Bay, is navigable by vessels of light draft as far as its junction with the Camu, and above that point by boats and loaded canoes. The Ozama River, which flows into the sea at the city of Santo Domingo, is about 24 feet deep for a distance of about 3 miles from its mouth, where it receives the waters of the Isabella. It needs some improvement to become accessible to the large vessels which now receive and discharge their cargoes in the outer roadstead of the port of Santo Domingo at considerable risk and expense.



VIEW NEAR BANKS OF OZAMA RIVER.

Chapter III.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.*

In the course of such geological inspections as have been made in Santo Domingo, no rocks have been discovered of earlier than secondary origin. The northern range of mountains is composed of the most ancient rocks, consisting of slates, conglomerates, and limestones which have been disturbed and intersected by intrusive masses of syenitic character. Flanking these, both on the north and south, are developments of tertiary formations merging into gravels and limestones on the north coast. The central mountain chain, which runs through the Republic from the Haitian frontier and forms the core of the peninsula of Samana, is composed of metamorphic rocks, chiefly hornblendic slates, with some mica slate and patches of serpentine, much uptilted and in many places strongly folded. In the western part, they are much disturbed and broken by dikes; where this is the case, the outcroppings of quartz veins, which appear through the talcose slates, are mostly auriferous. Gold is also found in the sands of all the rivers and streams that have their source in these mountains, and has been washed with more or less success on the banks of the rivers Jaina, Verde, Nigua, and the Yaqui and its tributaries. On the banks of the Jaina, from Cuello to Cattarrey or Basimo, as well as on the banks of its tributary streams, there are vestiges of ancient placer mining operations and small quantities of gold are still

* For additional information, see Appendix B, Mines and Mining Laws of Santo Domingo, page 183.

often obtained by the native women by washing the gravel in bateas.

Serpentine is a very abundant rock in the interior and forms the basis of many of the pine-covered ridges and grassy hills.

From the slopes of the central chain of mountains, the older rocks are succeeded by stratified argillaceous beds, by more recent tertiary formations and the coralline limestones which skirt the island in horizontal beds, forming the basis of the terrace-like slopes from the mountains. This is a very interesting formation, abounding in corals in various degrees of change by mineralization.

In the Neyba valley, to the north and east of Lake Enriquillo, are two remarkable hills, composed entirely of rock salt, one of which is over two miles long at the base. The salt is of the purest crystallized variety and can be quarried out in large transparent blocks. Chemical analysis has proved it to be of sufficient purity for commercial purposes. It is merely covered by a superficial layer of earth, easily removable, and not more than three feet in thickness.

Petroleum has also been found in the neighborhood of Azua. Copper ores are abundant in several localities, particularly on the southern flank of the mountains between Azua and the River Jaina, where they can be mined to advantage whenever the means of transportation are supplied.

Iron ore is very plentiful over considerable areas of the interior in the shape of limonite, as well as hematite and magnetic iron. The extensive deposits of Maymon, in the northern mountain range, are composed of the latter, and are remarkably pure. These fine masses of ore are, however, at too great a distance from any port, and can not be worked profitably until they are reached by railroads.

The other mineral products include silver, platinum, manganese, tin, antimony, marble, opal, and chalcedony. There are also

many mineral springs, both ferruginous and sulphurous. Of the latter, some are hot, and are much frequented for the cure of rheumatism and cutaneous diseases.

Discoveries of coal have been reported at various times, but on examination they have all proved to be lignites of little value for fuel when compared with true bituminous coal.

Chapter IV.

GOVERNMENT, FINANCES,* RELIGION, AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Government of Santo Domingo is popular, representative, and republican. Its administration is intrusted to three coördinate branches, called "powers," viz: Legislative, executive, and judicial.

The legislative functions are vested in a body called "The National Congress," consisting of only one chamber, and consisting of 22 deputies, who serve for two years. These deputies are elected by the people, under a law of restricted suffrage, in the ratio of two for each province or district.

The executive authority is vested in the President of the Republic, who is chosen by an electoral college, and serves for four years. He is assisted by a cabinet, or ministry, consisting of six members, who are called Secretaries of State for their own respective departments, as follows: (1) Foreign Relations (*Relaciones Exteriores*); (2) Commerce and the Treasury (*Hacienda y Comercio*); (3) Justice and Public Instruction (*Justicia é Instrucción Pública*); (4) War and the Navy (*Guerra y Marina*); (5) Interior and Police (*Lo Interior y Policía*); (6) Promotion of General Welfare and Public Works (*Fomento y Obras Públicas*).

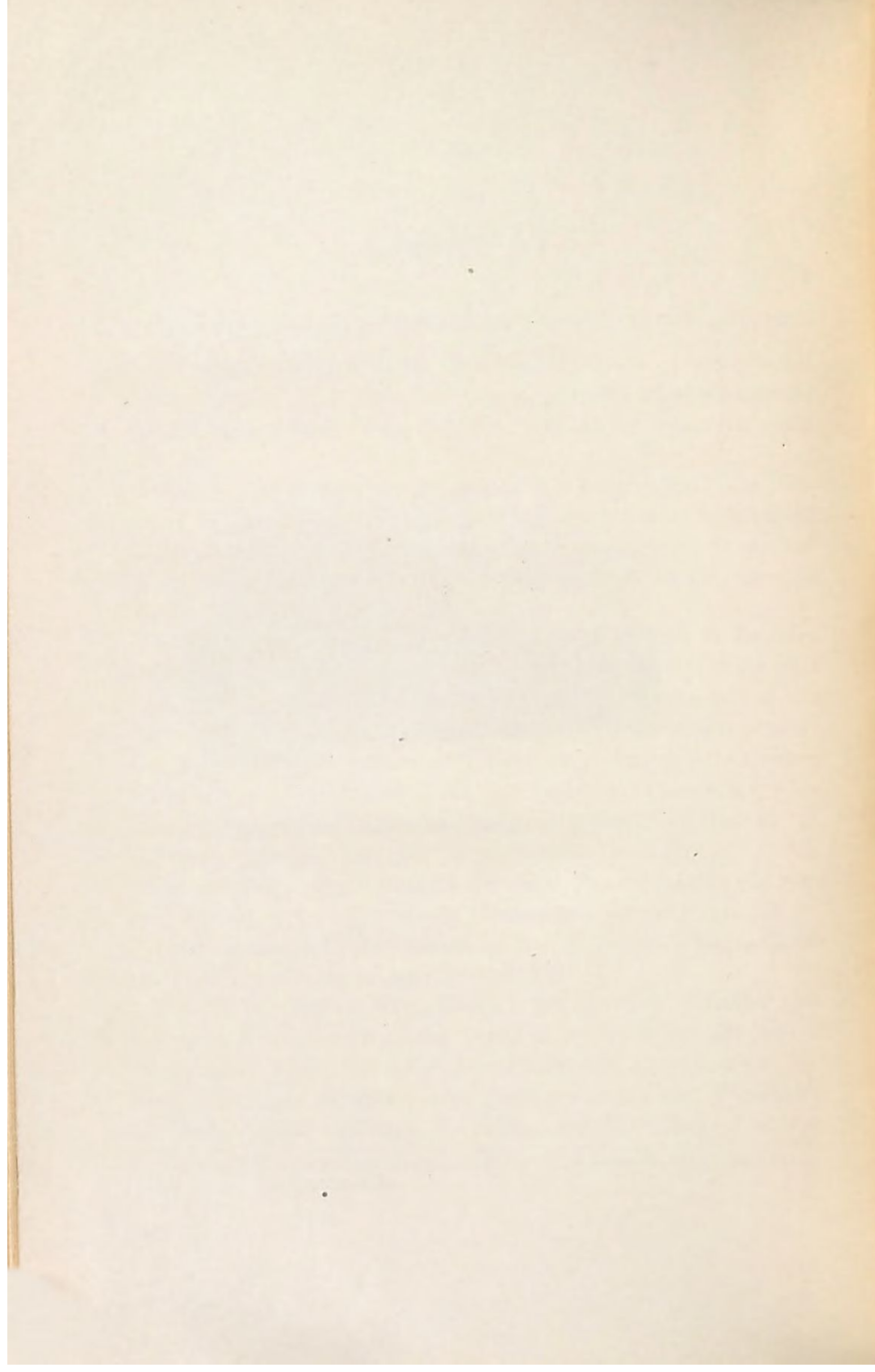
There is also a Vice-President of the Republic, who succeeds the President in case of death or inability.

For the purposes of administration, the territory of Santo Domingo is divided into eleven districts, six of which are called "provinces," while the other five are known as "maritime districts," or simply districts. The provinces are: Santo Domingo, La Vega, Azua, Santiago, El Seibo, and Espaillat. The dis-

* For additional information relating to Finances, Coinage, Railways, Export and Import Duties, see Appendix C.



STATUE OF COLUMBUS, MAIN PLAZA, SANTO DOMINGO.



tricts are Puerto Plata, Samaná, Monte Cristi, Barahona, and San Pedro de Macoris.

These provinces and districts are subdivided into communes, the communes into cantons, and the cantons into sections.

At the head of each province, or district, there is a governor, appointed by the President of the Republic. Each commune has a prefect, each canton a subprefect, and each section a local executive magistrate, appointed, as are the prefects and subprefects, by the governor of the province or district.

The judicial power is vested in a tribunal called the Supreme Court of Justice, consisting of a chief justice and four associate justices, all of them appointed by the National Congress. An officer known as "Fiscal," appointed by the President of the Republic, and serving only for the same period of time as the President himself, forms part of this tribunal. His functions are similar in many respects to those of Attorney-General of the United States.

Judicially, the territory of Santo Domingo is divided into eleven "districts," each one provided with a tribunal of first instance. The judicial districts are, in their turn, subdivided into "communes," having each one a local judge, called "alcalde," with a secretary and a bailiff or sheriff (*alguacil*).

The revenue for the support of the Government is mainly derived from customs duties. The revenue for 1890 was \$3,829,329, and the expenditure \$3,837,300.

The national debt, or the portion called "internal" (*interior*), was returned in 1889 as amounting to \$1,282,952. Another portion, also internal, called "the public debt" (*deuda publica*), is calculated at \$1,648,423. The "international debt," on January 1, 1891, amounted to \$213,295, and the "foreign debt," according to the official statement of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, represented, at the end of 1890, the sum of £714,300, or \$3,571,500, with unpaid interest amounting to £680,000, or \$3,400,000. Under a decree issued in September, 1890, a new

6 per cent loan was contracted for £900,000, or \$4,500,000, out of which \$2,700,000 was to be taken to meet the cost of construction of a railroad from Puerto Plata to Santiago, and \$540,000 for a sinking fund for the internal debt. The balance was to be used for other treasury purposes, including the service of the loans of 1888 and 1890.

The army consists of several regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, one of which is stationed at each capital of a province. Military service is compulsory for all in case of foreign war.

The religion of the state is the Roman Catholic, but other forms of worship are allowed under certain restrictions.

Primary instruction is gratuitous and obligatory. The schools, divided into primary, superior, technical, normal, and professional, are supported, respectively, by the communes and by the General Government.

It is estimated that there are at present in the whole territory of the Republic about 300 schools, with an attendance of about 10,000 pupils.

The professional school has the character and functions of a university.

There are several literary societies in the capital and other towns, and about forty newspapers are published in the Republic.

Santo Domingo joined the Postal Union in 1880. In 1889, there were, besides the general post-office in the capital, twelve central and forty-six subordinate post-offices. In 1889, the inland letters, printed packets, etc., numbered 204,546, and the international, 182,015.

The monetary unit, as fixed by law, is what is called "dominicano," a silver coin of the value of one franc, or twenty cents. But the money in use is mainly that of Spain, the United States, Mexico, and France.

The French system of weights and measures is gradually coming into use and replacing the Spanish system prevailing for centuries.

Chapter V.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

While the geographical position of Santo Domingo insures the successful production of all the tropical fruits and vegetable growths, including the commercial staples, the differences of elevation, climatic influences, and character of soils render particular districts adaptable to different branches of agricultural industry. Under a law of July 8, 1876, private citizens may, under certain conditions, receive grants of unoccupied State lands for agricultural purposes, and special inducements are offered to immigrants.

SUGAR.

The extent and fertility of the lands suitable for the production of sugar are unsurpassed by any of the West India islands; in fact, the plains of La Vega and the rich valleys and lowlands, where this industry has been introduced, give wonderfully profitable returns. In many parts of the island, the canes do not need replanting for many years. It is quite common to find plantations that have yielded fifteen annual cuttings from the original roots, and, in many that are located on the richest lands, excellent cane of much greater age, abounding in saccharine matter, may be found.

The production of sugar is at present the most important industry in the Republic, having quadrupled in quantity during the past ten years. In addition to a large number of small plan-

tations, there are at present twenty-one large estates, with factories in full activity, located as follows:

	Estates and sugar houses.	Value.
		<i>Dollars.</i>
Province of Santo Domingo.....	10	6,000,000
District of San Pedro de Macorís.....	6	3,700,000
District of Puerto Plata.....	3	1,500,000
Province of Azua.....	2	600,000
Total	21	11,800,000

These establishments expend annually \$1,600,000 for labor and working expenses; they therefore form a very important element in the prosperity of the country.

The principal market for Dominican sugar is the United States, where it is now admitted free of duty under the terms of the reciprocity treaty. The following table shows the quantities of sugar exported during the nine years from 1881 to 1889 and will demonstrate the rapid strides that this industry is making:

[Quintals of 112 pounds.]

1881.....	114,604
1882.....	235,322
1883.....	204,250
1884.....	361,856
1885.....	406,578
1886.....	405,977
1887.....	406,142
1888.....	388,103
1889.....	450,855

This showing is the more remarkable from the fact that this industry is almost entirely the growth of the past fifteen years. The United States Commissioners, in 1871, after commenting on the wonderful natural advantages possessed by the Republic, say in their report:

As an evidence of the present undeveloped condition of Dominican agriculture, may be cited the fact that the commission, during their expeditions through the interior of the island, often met with beet sugar raised and refined in France, but with little of native manufacture.

The contrast between this state of affairs and that presented by the year 1889 with its exportation of over 50,000,000 pounds is a striking evidence of the wonderful progress already made in developing the resources of the country. When we take into consideration that this quantity was the product of less than 9,000 acres of land, which is all that was then devoted to the growth of the cane, and that there is at least ten times that area of land that is especially adapted to the purpose, and which can be devoted to it without prejudice to other industries, it is not difficult to estimate the brilliant prospect for this branch of agriculture.

The distillation of rum from the waste products of the manufacture of sugar has also kept pace with the improvement of the parent industry, as, in addition to the numerous small distilleries, eight of the large sugar mills are provided with complete distilling apparatus with a combined capacity of producing 4,000 gallons daily during the sugar making season. The total quantity of rum now made in the Republic is from 500,000 to 600,000 gallons annually.

CACAO.

The cultivation of cacao is another industry in which remarkable progress has been made within the past few years. It is very attractive to men of small means, as it does not require so great an expenditure for labor or the erection of costly machinery as do sugar plantations. It is only within a few years that the value of this product has been appreciated in Santo Domingo, and that foreigners with capital have entered into the business of raising it, but already it is assuming great importance. The following table of exports will indicate its progress:

[Quintals of 112 pounds].

1881.....	3,459
1882.....	3,619
1883.....	5,249
1884.....	6,315
1885.....	7,262

1886.....	7,834
1887.....	9,731
1888.....	14,582
1889.....	13,191

The decrease in the quantity exported in 1889 was not caused by any diminution of the production, which was, in reality, largely in excess of the previous year, but was the effect of the rapid extension of the manufacture of chocolate and the great increase of local consumption, which is very large. The great improvement that has taken place in methods of cultivation, and, consequently, in the quality of the cacao, is largely due to the example of foreigners who have established plantations which might be justly termed model farms, from the vast difference between their operations and the primitive methods of agriculture which had been previously in use. The principal among these new plantations, are La Evolution, near Sabana la Mar, the owners of which are Swiss, who have a flourishing farm with about 100,000 plants, of which about 60,000 are just coming into bearing; La Mercedes, at San Pedro de Macoris, which is the property of a Spaniard who is well skilled in the management of coffee and cacao plantations; La Condessa, on the bank of the river Ozama, providing cheap transportation for its products, which has now about 35,000 plants approaching the productive age, and the proprietor, a Frenchman, intends to extend the number to about 150,000; La Fundacion, at San Cristobal, which is also a French enterprise, with about 100,000 plants, 50,000 of which are approaching condition to yield a return. Besides the above named, there are on various smaller plantations, in the plains of Seybo, in the eastern part of the Republic, 200,000 plants; in the commune of San Cristobal, 160,000; and between Moca, San Francisco de Macoris, and La Vega, in the Cibao, 250,000, which are approaching maturity. The amount of production will, therefore, rapidly increase and will form a correspondingly important feature in the commerce of the country.

COFFEE.

The mountain regions of Santo Domingo are especially suited to the culture of coffee. These highlands form at least one-half of the area of the island. To persons who are unacclimated, or coming from a northern climate, these regions will prove very attractive not only from their salubrity and the beauty of the scenery, but also from the fact that the soil is usually very rich. Even where too steep to be plowed, it can be cultivated with the hoe. The establishment of coffee plantations on these hills will be a very remunerative undertaking.

The exports of coffee from 1881 to 1889 have been:

[Quintals of 112 pounds.

1881	12, 993
1882	6, 940
1883	5, 475
1884	2, 223
1885	2, 315
1886	2, 392
1887	2, 553
1888	13, 217
1889 -----	9, 115

The reduction in the quantity exported during the years 1884-1887, inclusive, was caused by the great demand for labor for the establishment of new sugar plantations, which during those years, brought about the transfer of field hands from the coffee plantations. Once established, the sugar estates have required a smaller amount of labor. This fact, together with the higher prices prevailing for coffee, has caused a revival in this important branch of agriculture.

Although nature has provided the necessary elements for the production of as fine coffee as can be found anywhere in the world, the lack of knowledge and skill among the inhabitants who have engaged in the culture of the berry, and carelessness in picking and preparing it for the markets have caused the Dominican coffee to be quoted at low prices; but the efforts of

the Government and private individuals have within the past few years been directed toward the improvement of this industry. Within recent years, a large landowner from Porto Rico has been engaged in establishing a large plantation in the neighborhood of San Pedro de Macoris and has imported for the purpose skilled laborers from that place. This is an important movement, as it will diffuse a knowledge of improved methods among the people, and his plantation will be a valuable object lesson to the community which can not fail to produce important results.

TOBACCO.

The country is everywhere well adapted to the culture of tobacco. The garden of almost every native home contains sufficient for the use of the family, and tobacco has furnished a principal article of export, but it has suffered, as the coffee industry has suffered, from a lack of skill and industry. It was for years raised carelessly, cured imperfectly, packed roughly in *cervons* of palm leaf and transported over the mountains upon the backs of donkeys to the sea-board, where it was sold at very low prices to foreign merchants and exported principally to Germany.

The following statement shows the amount of exportations of the leaf in different years:

[Quintals of 112 pounds.]

1881	62,068
1882	81,379
1883	127,386
1884	109,624
1885	112,523
1886	114,621
1887	175,637
1888	118,173
1889	52,415

The great falling off in the exports in 1889 was due to an exceptionally rainy season, and, although the official figures have not

been received, it is known that over 150,000 quintals were exported in 1890.

Fortunately for the future of such an important branch of commerce, the Government has taken energetic measures for its development, and already, gratifying results have been obtained.

A concession has been granted to a Dutch company for the establishment of model plantations, two of which are in operation—one near Santiago, in the Cibao, and the other at San Cristobal, near the city of Santo Domingo.

As the value of the privileges granted by the concession is based upon the prices obtained for the tobacco in foreign markets, no effort has been spared by the company to improve the quality of the product. One of the directors is from Sumatra and the other from Porto Rico, where they have had large experience in the raising of tobacco. All the laborers are foreigners, selected especially for their knowledge of the best methods of culture and curing of the leaf; and seed has been imported from localities which produce the most celebrated qualities. With these provisions to insure success, combined with the advantage of the splendid climate and soil of the Dominican Republic, the results have been most favorable. Some shipments have been recently made to Holland of tobacco raised on these plantations, which, in quality, left nothing to be desired.

These results have been so striking that the Government has decided to create other similar plantations, one of which has been located in the province of Azua and a second in the district of Barbona. The prospects of this industry are, therefore, very bright, but the results of the action of the Government in thus fostering it are not confined to the production of tobacco, but improved methods of culture and preparation of the soil will be imitated in other branches, and agriculture in general will profit by the example.

FRUITS.

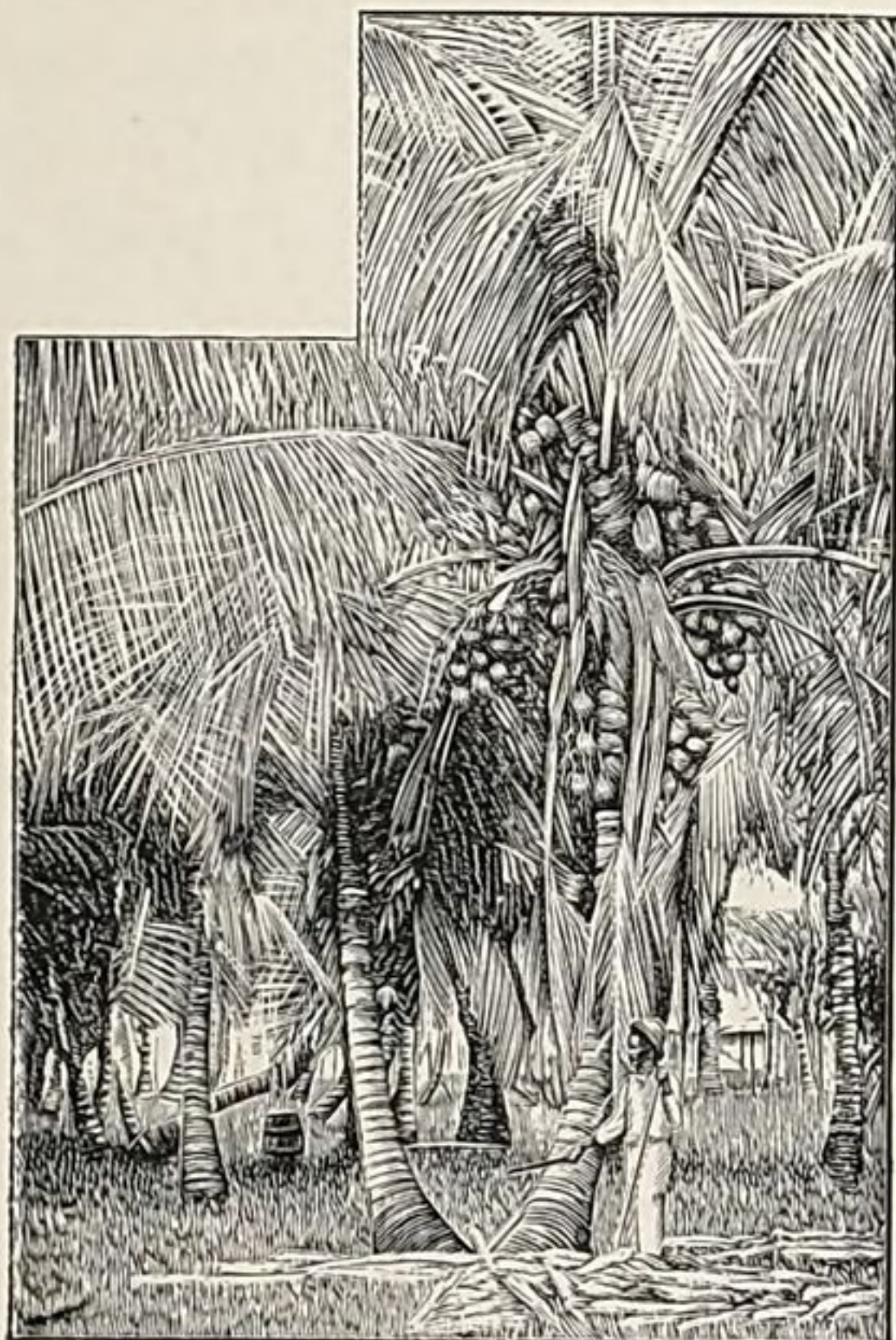
Tropical fruits of all kinds are abundant and excellent in quality, many species being found growing wild in the forests. Among those that are extensively cultivated may be found oranges, bananas, limes, citrons, shaddocks, pineapples, mangoes, tamarinds, guavas, melons, papaws, pomegranates, nisperos, cherimoiias, and cocoanuts. It is only recently that any attention has been paid to the establishment of an export trade in fruits. The first shipments of bananas were made in 1889 by an American company which had purchased land and established plantations upon the shores of the bay of Samana. The demand for tropical fruits is growing into such large proportions in the United States that there can be no doubt that they will, in the near future, contribute very largely to the Dominican foreign commerce.

FOREST PRODUCTS.

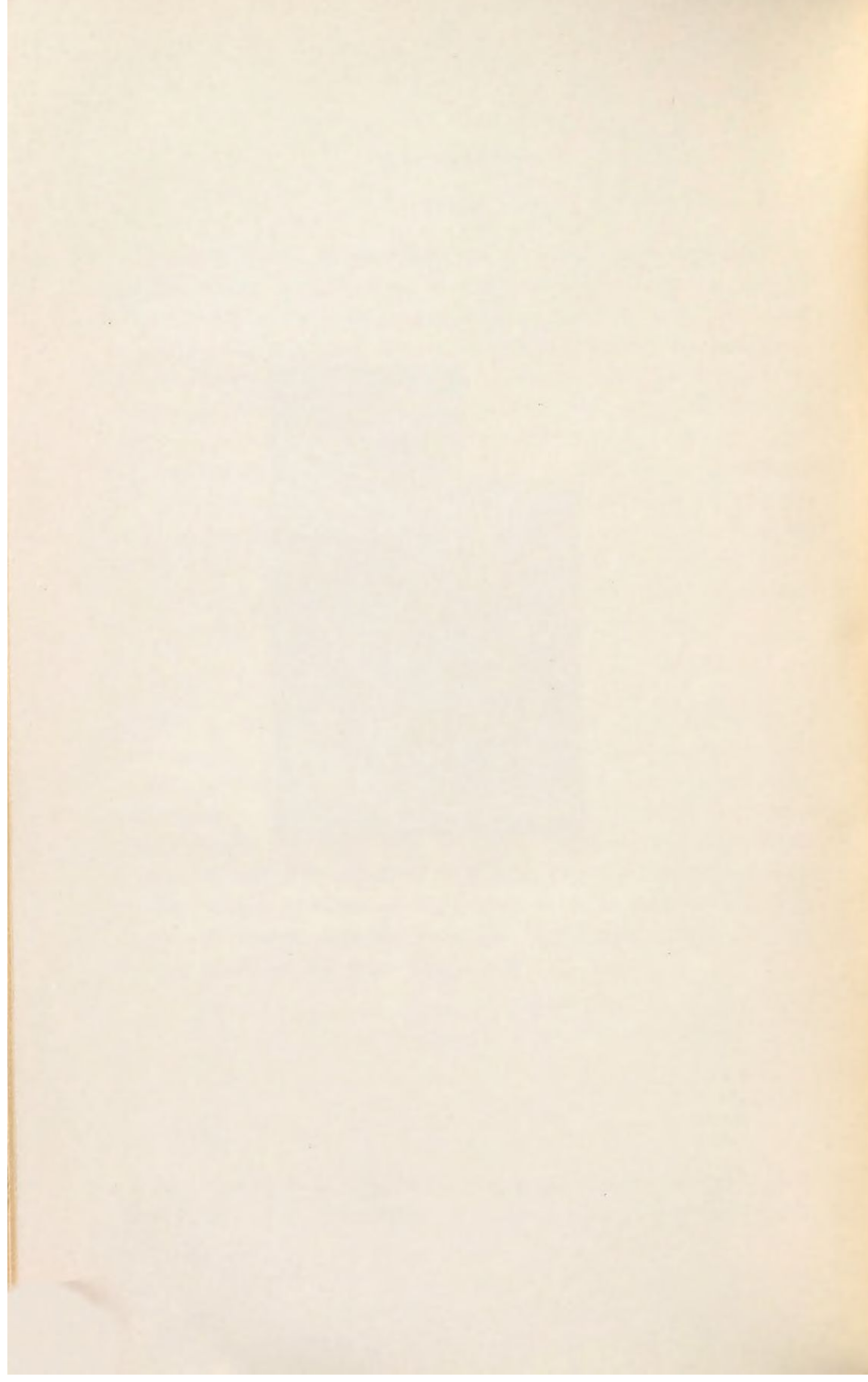
One of the most striking characteristics of Santo Domingo is the luxuriance of its forests, which, on examination, reveal a great variety of products, the export trade in which has reached large proportions. This trade cannot, however, be expected to reach a much greater extension until the forest regions are more extensively penetrated by railroads. Adding together the exportations of the various products of the forests, such as cabinet and other timber, dyewoods, and tan bark, the aggregates present the following results in the years designated:

	Tons.
1881.....	15, 382
1882.....	16, 285
1883.....	18, 248
1884.....	20, 351
1887.....	23, 483
1888.....	26, 245
1889.....	37, 122

The railway from Sanchez to La Vega reaches a high region, where there is an abundance of resinous pine which will be ren-



COCOA PALMS.



dered available for building purposes in the Republic, and for sale in the other islands of the Antilles, where this variety of timber is not found. To show what can be done even by private enterprise, it may be mentioned that a firm of merchants at Monte Cristi a few years ago, at their own expense, improved the Yaqui River and built some short lines of railroad to bring logwood from the distant forests, which resulted in the year 1889 in a shipment of 30,422 tons of that article from that port alone.

The forests of San Juan, Neyba, and Baboruco, and those of the entire chain of mountains which form the source of the Yaqui, and end in the plains of Higüey, and the parallel and secondary chain from Monte Cristi to the peninsula of Samana, all densely wooded, are waiting for the first stroke of the ax of the lumberman and for railroads to transport the products to the ports of shipment. On these mountain slopes, may be found in abundance not only the choicest cabinet woods, such as mahogany, satinwood, cedar, etc., but a great variety of timber especially valuable for house and ship building, and many other woods which enter into manufactures, such as *lignum vitæ*, lancewood, etc.; logwood, fustic, and other dyewoods, while in the low lands, two species of palms abound, the cocoanut and the *palma real* (royal palm), both of which supply many wants of the natives. There is no lack of labor to prepare the trees for the market, as all the inhabitants of the interior are skillful woodmen and are more expert in this than in any other kind of labor.

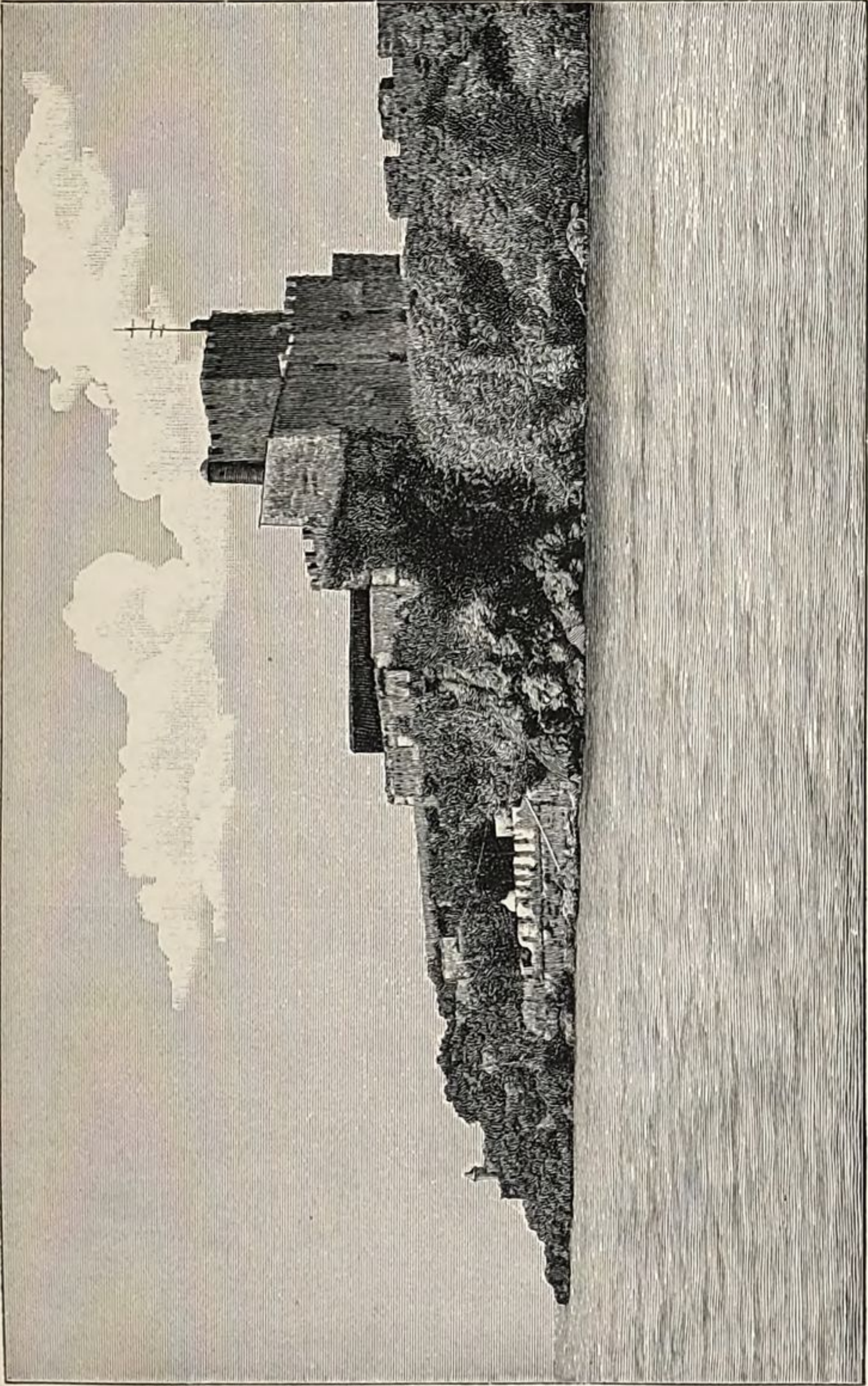
When it is considered that all these forests abound in medicinal herbs and plants and fiber-producing plants of many varieties, it is evident that a vast mine of wealth which will have an important influence on the future prosperity of the country lies almost untouched.

Chapter VI.

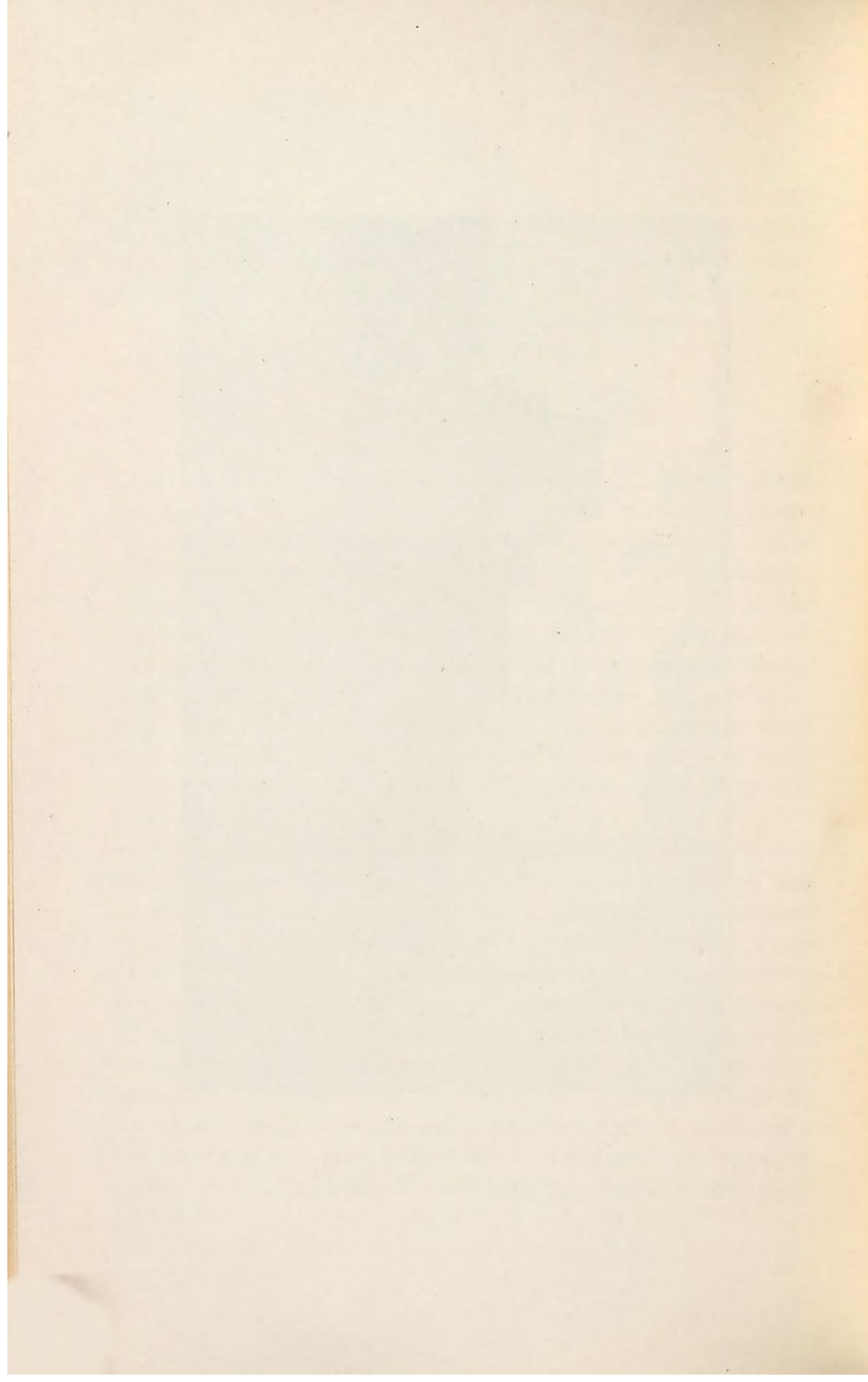
RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

As in all countries of tropical America, the great element needed for the material progress and prosperity of the Dominican Republic is easily accessible and economical means of transportation. This is so evident that the Government, as well as private individuals, is disposed to make every sacrifice to arrive at a solution of the problem. The Government has taken no direct part in the construction of railroads, but it is doing all in its power, by liberal concessions and guarantees, to aid private enterprise in that direction. It has also created a Department of Public Works, the chief duty of which is to attend especially to the development of every enterprise having in view the improvement of and opening of new ways of communication.

There is but one line of railroad completed and now in operation, that connecting La Vega, the capital of the province of that name, with Sanchez, on the bay of Samana, which was constructed by an English company. It follows the course of the river Yuna on its left bank, necessitating the building of one large bridge and a great number of small bridges over the tributaries of that stream. This line has proved very expensive to construct in consequence of the engineers having adhered in its location too closely to the river bottoms. Consequently, it has suffered considerably from inundations and washing away of uncompleted work, but it is now solidly constructed and in good condition. It is 62 miles in length, of 3½-foot gauge, laid with rails weighing 34 pounds to the yard.



CITADEL OF SANTO DOMINGO.



The locomotives weigh 25 tons. The mixed trains that are regularly in use make the trip in four and a-half hours, thus averaging about 14 miles an hour, although special passenger trains are sometimes run at a speed of 25 miles an hour.

After leaving Sanchez, the road passes through Arenoso, Almacén, Rivas, Barbero, and Bairol, and reaches, by an easy grade, the great table lands of La Vega, which lie at an average height of about 280 feet above the sea level. This road has opened up a magnificent agricultural region, and its stimulating influence is already visible throughout the whole district. La Vega, which was formerly a mere country village, is rapidly growing in wealth and importance, while Sanchez, which consisted of only a few miserable huts, is now fast becoming an important town and seaport. The custom-house buildings, the workshops, depots, and offices of the railroad company, and the large warehouses which have been erected by private firms, give to the rising city a refreshing appearance of modern activity which promises well for the importance of the region for which the railroad has formed an outlet and for the future of the port, which is already making a good showing. During the year 1889, 47 vessels arrived there, and the total of exports and imports amounted to \$459,759.22.

There is another railroad now in course of construction, called "The San Domingo Shore Line Railroad," which is intended to connect Santo Domingo, the capital, with Azua, passing through San Cristobal and Bani, a distance of 90 miles. The surveys, plans, and estimates have been made for the first section of 25 miles from Santo Domingo to San Cristobal, and the grading on the most difficult part of the line has been begun. This section will reach the table land of the commune of San Carlos, where are situated the three largest sugar mills, La Caridad, La Fe, and La Encarnación. On this part of the line, the grade rises 145 feet in a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the cuts in some places will be 45 feet deep in calcareous rock of various degrees of hardness. Native laborers are employed on this work,

and they are found to be entirely satisfactory. The gauge adopted for this road is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, rails 45 pounds per yard, and 25-ton locomotives. There will be three iron bridges on this first section—one of 300 feet long over the Jaina River; the second, 150 feet, over the Niqua, and the third, 75 feet, over the Yuvaso. The concession for this road is in the hands of citizens of the United States, and the Government has guaranteed 6 per cent per annum interest on the cost of construction. The road is expected to become very remunerative, as the district of San Cristobal is thickly settled, which fact, together with the large sugar estates on the line, will insure a considerable traffic. Concessions have also been granted for three other railroads, as follows:

(1) A railroad to start from Barahma, passing by way of Neyba and San Juan, and terminating between Savanita, and Dejabón, on the bay of Manzanillo, west of Monte Cristi. This line will be about 186 miles in length, and will pass through a large extent of very fertile lands, which need only means of transportation to enable them to be profitably cultivated. It will also reach great forests abounding in mahogany, guiac wood, logwood, and fustic, which, by its aid, can be made a source of large revenue. This concession is in the hands of a Dominican citizen.

(2) A railroad known as the "Dominican Eastern Railway." Beginning at La Romana, a natural and well-protected port about 65 miles east of Santo Domingo, it will run in a direct line north to Seybo, the capital of the province, about 30 miles, from which it will be extended over the mountains to the Bay of San Lorenzo, a seaport on the southern shore of the Bay of Samana, while a branch, running easterly, will terminate at Higüey. The total extent of the road will be about 200 miles. The gauge will be three and one-half feet. This concession is in the hands of English capitalists, and a company has been formed in England, under the title of "The London and West Indian Company, Limited," to provide the necessary funds for its construction, the Government guaranteeing 6 per cent interest on the cost, which is

calculated at £4,000 per mile. This road will also open up a very fertile and productive region, where there are numerous plantations of coffee, cacao, and tobacco, and a finely timbered forest region. The ports of La Romana and San Lorenzo are not yet open to commerce, but, by the terms of the concession, that will be done whenever the traffic demands it.

(3) A road, to be called "The Central Santo Domingo Railroad," to run from Puerto Plata, on the north coast, to Santiago, a distance of about 49 miles. A contract has been entered into with a Dutch firm to construct this line. The Government agrees to issue first-mortgage bonds to the amount of £540,000 sterling, bearing 6 per cent interest, upon the road, buildings, and rolling stock, redeemable in fifty years, the payment of interest and the redemption of the bonds to be effected by means of a fixed charge in the custom-house receipts, immediately after provision has been made for the obligations of the foreign loan of 1888. The contractor agrees to construct the line with the proceeds of that issue and to pay all expenses incurred in the sale of the bonds, that financial operation having been placed in the hands of Westendorp & Co., of Amsterdam. The Government has also made a contract with the same parties to operate the line for a term of fifty years, whereby it guarantees a minimum annual income of £33,000, any amount received in excess of that revenue to be divided in the proportion of three-fifths to the Government and two-fifths to the contractor, who is to pay all expenses for maintenance and operating the line. After the construction of the road to Santiago, it is to be extended to the city of Santo Domingo, making a total length of about 155 miles.

The first section, from Puerto Plata to Santiago, will be expensive to construct, as it passes through a very uneven country, with a succession of deep ravines and ranges of high hills crossing each other in every direction, but it will be of immense benefit to the country, as the district of Cibao, of which Santiago is the chief town, is one of the richest and most favored localities on the

island. That city and Puerto Plata are both places of considerable commercial importance, where there are business firms of high standing, having connections with the markets of Europe and the United States, necessitating considerable traffic between the two places. Near Santiago, a Dutch company has established a model tobacco plantation, which explains the interest taken in Holland in the improvement and development of this district.

The amount that will be required to meet the obligations of the Government toward these several concessions will form a heavy tax on the custom-house receipts, but the outlay will be small at first, increasing in the process of construction, and it is fair to conclude that the enlarged trade and increased prosperity that will be the result of the improved means of transportation will yield a sufficient enlargement of revenue to the Government to enable it to fulfill all its engagements without undue strain upon its resources and income.

TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraph lines throughout the Dominican Republic are, in virtue of a concession from the Government, in the hands of The Telegraph Company of the Antilles, which commenced its operations in 1886. The first line constructed was from Puerto Plata to the city of Santo Domingo, passing through Santiago, Moca, La Vega, and Cotui. By agreement with the railroad company, their line from La Vega to Sanchez was also opened to the public. Another line was constructed connecting Santiago with Monte Cristi, having intermediate stations at Mao and Guayubin. These several lines bring four of the principal ports in direct communication, viz, Monte Cristi and Puerto Plata on the north; Sanchez, on the bay of Samana, on the east, and Santo Domingo, the capital, on the south.

At the end of 1890, the lines in operation were:

	Miles.
From Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata	148
From La Vega to Sanchez.....	62
From Santiago to Monte Cristi	84
Total	294

Another line is about to be constructed from Santo Domingo to Macoris, about 40 miles in length, which will be of great advantage to the commerce of that port.

The Republic of Santo Domingo is also in communication with the submarine cable systems and telegraphs of the world by means of the French Submarine Telegraph Company, which has landed its cables and established stations at Puerto Plata on the north side of the island, and at the city of Santo Domingo on the south. From the latter city, the cable runs to Curaçao; thence to La Guayra, on the coast of Venezuela. On the north side, the cable is laid to the Mole St. Nicholas, in the Republic of Haiti, and from thence to Santiago de Cuba, where it connects with lines which put it in communication with the telegraph systems all over the world.

During the short time that it has been in existence, the land and submarine telegraph has proved in Santo Domingo, as it has done everywhere else, of inestimable service to the commercial interests of the country, and it has afforded, as nothing else could do, the most effective aid for the administration of the Government. The only objection to it is that the tariff of charges is too high, but, as the business of the lines increases, that complaint may be met by a corresponding reduction in the rates.

To complete the system, the following lines are urgently needed and will probably be constructed.

	Miles.
From city of Santo Domingo to Macoris and Seybo	93
From city of Santo Domingo to Bani and Azua	90
From Azua to Barahona	37
From Sanchez to Samana	22
Total	242

When these lines are completed, all the most important points on the island will be placed in communication.

Chapter VII.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of Santo Domingo is showing a healthy and steady increase. This favorable condition is chiefly the growth of the last ten years, and with the completion of the railroads now in course of construction or projected there is no doubt that, year by year, a greater development in the commerce of the country will be witnessed.

The foreign commerce of Santo Domingo is mainly with the United States, Spain, Great Britain, France, the Danish Antilles, and Germany. According to the report submitted to the President of the Republic on February 20, 1892, by the Secretary of the Treasury and of Commerce (*Secretario de Estado en los Despachos de Hacienda y Comercio*), the imports into Santo Domingo in 1891 were:

Through the custom-house of—		Through the custom-house of—	
	Dollars.		Dollars.
Santo Domingo	1, 548, 580. 89	Macoris	179, 398. 94
Puerto Plata	570, 123. 96	Azua	33, 898. 06
Monte Cristi	166, 414. 57	Barahona .....	.....
Sanchez	250, 567. 89	Total	2, 687, 558. 33
Samaná	28, 574. 04		

According to the same report, the exports during the same year were:

Through the custom-house of—		Through the custom-house of—	
	Dollars.		Dollars.
Santo Domingo	656, 376. 77	Macoris	716, 776. 43
Puerto Plata	612, 056. 00	Azua	164, 793. 20
Monte Cristi	455, 105. 25	Barahona	21, 062. 00
Sanchez	296, 121. 44	Total	2, 926, 039. 10
Samaná	3, 748. 01		

The following is the list of the articles of merchandise exported from Santo Domingo in 1891, and the quantity thereof, as officially given in the report above mentioned:

Rum	gallons..	26, 808	Mulberry	tons..	1, 088
Cedar wood.....	feet..	6, 200	Molasses	gallons..	1, 373, 559
Cowhorns.....	number..	1, 500	Gum guaiac.....	pounds..	22, 145
Pitch.....	tons..	9, 020	Tobacco	do...	7, 624, 648
Campeachy wood.....	do...	25, 164	Yaya rods.....	do...	905, 232
Beeswax	pounds..	209, 283	Yellowwood	tons..	636
Mahogany	feet..	945, 528	Fustic.....	pounds..	10, 000
Turtle shell.....	pounds..	503	Orange peels.....	do...	3, 700
Dry cocoanuts.....	do...	40, 900	Quiebra hacha wood...	do...	36, 000
Coffee	do...	1, 290, 781	Achiote, or annotto....	do...	290
Cowhides	number..	23, 067	Maple wood.....	feet..	4, 000
Sheepskins.....	do...	26, 469	Húscaró.....	pounds..	12, 000
Cacao	pounds..	1, 480, 434	Sole	do...	1, 940
Divi-divi.....	do...	22, 145	Rosewood.....	feet..	980
Espinillo wood.....	feet..	155, 967	Beans	pounds..	2, 000
Guaiacum (wood).....	tons..	5, 653	Managle	do...	2, 000
Honey.....	gallons..	23, 070	Sugar.....	do...	36, 361, 468
Goatskins	dozens..	7, 314			

The report explains that in 1891 the production of the country had been smaller than in 1890, on account of a protracted drought and other calamities which had afflicted a section of the country.

The following statement, based upon official figures, shows the steady increase of exports in previous years:

	Dollars.
1880	1, 328, 083
1884.....	2, 526, 903
1887.....	2, 660, 471
1889.....	2, 957, 764

A large proportion of the commerce of Santo Domingo is with the United States. According to the latter's official returns for six fiscal years, that commerce has been as follows:

Imports from Santo Domingo into the United States.

	Dollars.		Dollars.
1885.....	1, 461, 419	1889	1, 454, 261
1886.....	1, 656, 131	1890.....	1, 951, 013
1887.....	1, 380, 126	1891.....	1, 699, 935
1888.....	1, 459, 392		

Domestic exports from the United States to Santo Domingo.

	Dollars.		Dollars.
1885.....	962,428	1889.....	1,150,651
1886.....	1,017,285	1890.....	926,651
1887.....	1,014,414	1891.....	1,006,388
1888.....	792,560		

The leading imports of Santo Domingo into the United States were, in 1890-'91: Sugar, \$1,282,631; hides and skins, \$95,503; dyewoods, \$81,014; coffee, \$51,972; and woods, unmanufactured, \$66,345.

The exports from the United States to Santo Domingo were, in the same year, principally: Iron and steel and their manufactures, \$205,011; flour, \$206,239; wood and its manufactures, \$103,706; cottons, \$52,917; meat and dairy products, \$147,460, and fish, \$60,858.

In the report submitted on June 13, 1892, to the President of the United States by Mr. William F. Wharton, Acting Secretary of State, and transmitted to Congress by the President (Ex. Doc. No. 119, 52d Congress, 1st session), the following is said in regard to the effect of the reciprocal commercial arrangement entered into between the two countries:

COMMERCE WITH SANTO DOMINGO.

"The commercial arrangement with Santo Domingo was concluded on the 4th of June, was proclaimed on the 1st of August, and went into effect on the 1st of September, 1891, so that it had been in operation eight months on the 30th of April last, the latest date for which the statistics of trade are obtainable. * * *

"The following statement from the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department shows the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to Santo Domingo during the seven months ending March 31, 1892, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

Exports to Santo Domingo for seven months ending March 31, 1891 and 1892.

Articles.	Seven months ending March 31—			
	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Breadstuffs:				
Wheat flour.....	132,323	84,048	.....	48,239
All other.....	10,419	8,913	.....	1,506
Bricks	5,027	6,586	1,559	.....
Carriages and horse cars, and parts of.....	6,441	3,875	.....	2,566
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....	12,528	11,629	.....	899
Coal	839	2,645	1,806	.....
Cotton, manufactures of:				
Cloths, colored and uncolored.....	26,004	29,933	3,929	.....
All other.....	6,699	3,409	.....	3,290
Fish:				
Codfish, including haddock, etc., dried, smoked, or cured.....	20,749	21,267	518	.....
All other.....	4,291	12,356	8,065	.....
Flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of.....	5,379	4,238	.....	1,141
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:				
Machinery, not elsewhere specified.....	88,567	83,743	.....	4,824
Steam engines, and parts of.....	2,066	13,427	11,361	.....
Wire.....	11,747	5,041	.....	6,706
All other.....	37,097	23,617	.....	13,480
Total	139,477	125,828	.....	13,649
Oils, mineral, refined.....	17,434	23,311	5,877	.....
Paper, and manufactures of.....	3,763	4,229	466	.....
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef products	28,046	8,695	.....	19,351
Pork products:				
Bacon and hams.....	7,719	7,928	209	.....
Pork, pickled	6,584	4,942	.....	1,606
Lard	29,726	24,843	.....	4,883
All other.....	19,608	14,686	.....	4,922
Total	91,647	61,094	.....	30,553
Sugar, refined.....	6,774	6,094	.....	680
Vegetables	9,055	4,499	.....	4,556
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Boards, deals, and planks.....	38,851	46,214	7,363	.....
Other lumber, and timber.....	10,589	4,278	.....	6,311
Household furniture.....	5,523	6,586	1,063	.....
Other manufactures of.....	2,867	13,451	10,584	.....
Total	57,830	70,529	12,699	.....
All other articles.....	73,150	49,707	.....	23,443
Total value of domestic merchandise...	629,829	534,226	.....	95,603

Total value of domestic exports to Santo Domingo during seven months ending March 31, 1890, \$538,913.

Exports to Santo Domingo for eight months ending April 30, 1891 and 1892.

Articles.	Eight months ending April 30—			
	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Breadstuffs:				
Wheat flour.....	144,342	104,392	.....	39,950
All other.....	11,867	13,300	1,433	.....
Bricks.....	5,027	6,919	1,892	.....
Carriages and horse cars, and parts of.....	6,483	4,045	.....	2,438
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.....	13,806	13,966	160	.....
Coal.....	1,559	2,657	1,098	.....
Cotton, manufactures of:				
Cloths, colored and uncolored.....	30,674	41,433	10,759	.....
All other	6,773	5,128	.....	1,645
Fish:				
Codfish, including haddock, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dried, smoked, or cured.....	23,004	25,456	2,452	.....
All other.....	18,339	15,504	.....	2,835
Flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of.....	5,980	11,192	5,212	.....
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:				
Machinery not elsewhere specified.....	89,852	132,742	42,890	.....
Steam engines and parts of.....	2,866	13,427	10,561	.....
Wire.....	12,801	8,477	.....	4,324
All other.....	40,903	28,722	.....	12,181
Total.....	146,422	183,368	36,946	.....
Oils, mineral, refined.....	18,996	29,699	10,703	.....
Paper, and manufactures of.....	4,042	5,217	1,175	.....
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef products.....	28,083	11,408	.....	16,675
Pork products.....				
Bacon and hams.....	8,109	9,971	1,862	.....
Pork, pickled.....	6,602	6,073	.....	529
Lard.....	32,734	29,517	.....	3,217
All other.....	20,554	19,645	.....	909
Total.....	96,082	76,614	.....	19,468
Sugar, refined.....	7,014	7,329	315	.....
Vegetables.....	9,638	5,924	.....	3,714
Wood and manufactures of:				
Boards, deals, and planks.....	42,583	56,253	13,670	.....
Other lumber and timber.....	12,079	11,334	.....	745
Household furniture.....	5,812	5,694	.....	118
Other manufactures of.....	2,948	18,049	15,101	.....
Total.....	63,422	91,330	27,908	.....
All other articles.....	61,769	50,591	.....	11,178
Total value of domestic merchandise....	675,239	694,064	18,825	.....

“This statement shows only a slight increase in our exports to Santo Domingo since the reciprocity arrangement went into effect, which is due to the financial depression that has affected that Republic during the past year; but it is more satisfactory than the decrease shown in the exports of Great Britain, which amounted to only \$186,270 during the first three months of the current year, against \$380,945 for the first three months of 1891.”

TRADE UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Under the above heading, the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, in his report on foreign commerce for the year ending June 30, 1893, says:

Under the tariff act of 1890 commercial agreements were entered into with certain countries of South America and colonies of European nations. Some of these agreements have been in force for a period sufficient to gauge the effect, and they have been in force during two very exceptional years—1892, when the exports of domestic produce from the United States were the largest in its history, and 1893, when the imports of the United States also touched high-water mark. Whatever adverse influences could therefore apply to these agreements did not arise from conditions in the United States, but from conditions purely local to the countries with which it had entered into these commercial agreements. So far, therefore, as the United States is concerned the experience of the last four years should be taken as conclusive upon the policy of these arrangements. It is also possible to gauge relatively the effect of the concessions contained in them by comparing the imports and exports into and from the United States of certain lines of articles with the commerce in similar lines of articles of other nations, nations enjoying no special privileges or concessions in these South American and West Indian markets. The policy can be judged only as any other natural force can be measured by its results. Premising that the returns of imports into the United States for 1892 were overvalued in many important lines, I submit the following tables showing the trade of these reciprocity countries with the United States, United Kingdom, France, and Germany. Comment is unnecessary.

Under the reciprocity clause of the tariff act Presidential proclamations were issued imposing duties upon the imports of sugar, hides, and coffee from countries the customs regulations of which were believed to discriminate unduly against products of the United States. I need only refer to the decreased imports from the countries so affected, namely, Venezuela, Colombia, and Haiti, as evidence of their disastrous effect upon imports from those countries.

The figures for Santo Domingo are:

Imports of coffee, hides and skins,

Articles.	1889.		1890.	
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Free of duty :				
Coffee	823, 920	100, 868	242, 954	49, 443
Hides and skins, other than fur skins—				
Goat skins		27, 640		34, 220
All other.....		33, 857		43, 059
Sugar and molasses—				
Molasses				
Sugar not above No. 16, Dutch stand- ard in color, and tank bot- toms, melada, etc.—				
Cane and other.....				
Dutiable :				
Sugar and molasses—				
Molasses.....	<i>Gallons.</i> 4, 540	679	<i>Gallons.</i> 400	96
Sugar, Dutch standard in color—				
Not above No. 13, and tank bot- toms, sirups, melada, etc.—				
Cane and other.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 36, 905, 443	1, 142, 844	<i>Pounds.</i> 47, 033, 940	1, 715, 364
Above No. 16				

Domestic products exported from the

Agricultural implements		921		717
Cars, passenger and freight for steam railroads .....number..			2	1, 710
Cotton manufactures of :				
Cloths, colored and uncolored ..yds..	1, 760, 817	119, 416	1, 048, 066	63, 890
All other.....		6, 910		2, 635
India rubber and gutta percha, manu- factures of		811		1, 329
Fish, canned, other than salmon.....		1, 251		1, 646
Iron and steel, manufactures of :				
Car wheels .....number..	32	327		
Cutlery.....		357		339
Firearms.....		108, 945		4, 846
Machinery, not elsewhere specified....		30, 258		87, 771
Nails and spikes—				
Cut.....lbs..	182, 750	4, 323	277, 400	6, 475
Wire, wrought, horseshoe, and all other, including tacks ....lbs..	11, 058	921	11, 081	873
Railway, bars or rails of iron or steel.....tons..	10	343	73	2, 488
Saws and tools		8, 467		9, 245
Steam engines and parts of—				
Stationary engines..... number.			4	3, 395
Wire.....lbs..	215, 639	7, 266	328, 750	11, 501
Leather and manufactures of :				
Leather.....		883		964
Manufactures of—				
Boots and shoes .....pairs..	14, 406	12, 249	7, 511	6, 860
Harness and saddles.....		1, 313		1, 169
All other		9, 082		327
All other articles		836, 608		718, 471
Total domestic exports to Santo Domingo		1, 150, 651		926, 651

SANTO DOMINGO.

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and sugar from Santo Domingo.

1891.		1892.		1893.	
<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
263,683	51,972	200,147	38,041	553,584	111,823
.....	45,424	.....	44,178	.....	44,288
.....	50,079	.....	37,469	.....	36,783
.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>Gallons.</i>	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,565	2,334
21,035,400	689,463	62,615,068	2,017,739	<i>Pounds.</i>	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	64,035,840	2,054,201
.....					
.....					
19,853,724	593,168	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120	42

United States to Santo Domingo.

.....	946	.....	439	.....	432
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	225
710,195	45,268	950,831	56,853	1,618,085	95,478
.....	7,649	.....	5,748	.....	5,858
.....	854	.....	933	.....	5,358
.....	2,563	.....	931	.....	1,052
.....	.....	38	360	2	18
.....	221	.....	486	.....	880
.....	7,221	.....	482	.....	21,113
.....	128,308	.....	208,242	.....	146,853
185,250	4,215	151,500	3,109	315,498	6,435
4,910	325	18,810	1,103	40,005	1,936
254	9,075	110	3,803	187	6,099
.....	6,641	.....	6,593	.....	11,705
3	1,300	1	560	1	900
478,418	15,813	387,484	12,130	836,989	22,766
.....	1,181	.....	375	.....	170
9,870	7,755	6,089	4,599	6,171	5,811
.....	714	.....	806	.....	1,223
.....	261	.....	1,310	.....	1,488
.....	746,516	.....	675,326	.....	722,933
.....	986,826	.....	984,188	.....	1,108,733

Imports into the United Kingdom

Articles.	1889.	
	<i>Quantities.</i>	£
Cocoa.....lbs.		
Coffee.....cwt.	4	16
Dyewoods.....tons.	2, 027	12, 739
Fertilizers: Phosphate of lime and rock.....tons.	4, 094	8, 928
Wood, furniture woods, and hard woods:		
Mahogany.....tons.	517	5, 096
All other.....tons.	256	1, 813
All other articles.....		18, 531
Total.....		47, 123

Imports into France from

	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Cocoa.....	1, 256, 477	1, 972, 669
Coffee.....	24, 007, 601	53, 296, 874
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	807, 783	1, 171, 285
Hides and skins, undressed.....		
Medicinal barks.....	119, 342	120, 329
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	122, 351	149, 268
Wax.....		
Wood.....	37, 758, 909	7, 246, 780
All other articles.....		291, 831
Total.....		64, 249, 036

Imports into Germany from

	<i>100 kilos.</i>	<i>1,000 marks.</i>
Cocoa.....	2, 960	400
Coffee.....	52, 859	9, 303
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	1, 733	192
Dyewoods:		
Redwood.....	7, 339	117
Logwood.....	90, 841	1, 544
Hides and skins, undressed.....	406	53
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	37, 400	6, 358
Wood.....	1, 654	32
All other articles.....		132
Total.....		18, 131

Exports from the United Kingdom

	<i>Quantities.</i>	£
Bags and sacks, empty.....doz.	14, 863	4, 508
Cotton, manufactures of:		
Entered by the yard.....yds.	12, 286, 400	144, 341
Entered at value.....		18, 349

from Haiti and Santo Domingo.

1890.		1891.		1892.	
<i>Quantities.</i>	£	<i>Quantities.</i>	£	<i>Quantities.</i>	£
23, 978	422	169, 330	2, 991	.....	.....
942	3, 383	5	19	.....	.....
8, 446	54, 131	1, 300	7, 117	1, 328	7, 520
992	2, 260	1, 639	4, 588	.....	.....
1, 409	12, 899	1, 022	9, 901	2, 289	20, 622
1, 633	10, 183	3, 342	19, 547	2, 270	12, 658
.....	6, 315	.....	594	.....	568
.....	89, 593	.....	44, 757	.....	40, 975

Haiti and Santo Domingo.

<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
2, 036, 426	3, 079, 076	1, 585, 600	2, 381, 571	1, 460, 554	2, 404, 039
24, 358, 671	56, 024, 943	28, 444, 915	60, 445, 449	23, 016, 399	46, 378, 044
1, 179, 003	1, 709, 554	383, 529	460, 235	511, 700	542, 402
510, 267	714, 374	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....					
173, 185	225, 141	.....	.....	375, 058	450, 070
.....	.....	80, 441	257, 411	33, 971	108, 707
47, 718, 328	8, 754, 155	31, 951, 736	5, 644, 581	35, 073, 285	6, 692, 831
.....	504, 961	.....	945, 539	.....	254, 527
.....	71, 012, 204	.....	70, 134, 786	.....	56, 830, 620

Haiti and Santo Domingo.

100 kilos.	1,000 marks.	100 kilos.	1,000 marks.		
4, 359	567	5, 393	728	.....	.....
70, 919	13, 191	96, 430	16, 875	.....	.....
1, 531	172	553	48	.....	.....
.....	.....	116	2	.....	.....
92, 709	1, 483	79, 781	1, 197	.....	.....
117	13	224	24	.....	.....
39, 898	6, 982	47, 554	7, 704	.....	.....
2, 497	54	6, 739	136	.....	.....
.....	134	.....	137	.....	.....
.....	22, 596	.....	26, 851	.....	.....

to Haiti and Santo Domingo.

<i>Quantities.</i>	£	<i>Quantities.</i>	£	<i>Quantities.</i>	£
22, 045	6, 662	20, 298	6, 108	9, 206	3, 035
26, 048, 100	312, 703	11, 321, 300	137, 806	10, 591, 000	116, 508
.....	43, 375	.....	26, 582	.....	23, 167

Exports from the United Kingdom

Articles.	1889.	
	Quantities.	£
Earthen and china ware.....	.....	3, 315
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:		
Hardware and cutlery.....	.....	3, 544
Machinery.....	.....	3, 203
All other..... tons..	1, 566	21, 667
Linens.....	.....	13, 200
Wool, manufactures of..... yds..	212, 700	7, 426
All other articles.....	.....	30, 071
Total.....	.....	249, 624

Exports from France to

	Quantities.	Francs.
Cotton, manufactures of..... kilos..	38, 288	197, 818
Furniture, and musical instruments..... do...	35, 223	73, 261
Furs and skins, dressed..... do...	49, 197	1, 208, 896
Glassware and porcelain..... do...	508, 273	197, 427
Hats, of fur or straw.....	.....	39, 820
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:		
Machines..... kilos..	99, 413	107, 207
Tools..... do...	193, 096	117, 324
All other, and castings..... do...	47, 969	5, 906
Linen, manufactures of, and clothing..... do...	145, 681	674, 843
Medicines and medicinal preparations..... do...	34, 083	166, 336
Oil, olive..... do...	180, 352	230, 852
Paper, books and paints..... do...	48, 493	118, 667
Spirits distilled, brandy and liquors..... liters..	51, 449	107, 953
Sugar, refined; sirups and confectionery.....	.....	.....
Toys.....	.....	.....
Wines..... liters..	680, 900	906, 965
Wool, and manufactures of..... kilos..	9, 154	149, 242
All other articles.....	.....	950, 409
Total.....	.....	5, 252, 926

Exports from Germany to

	100 kilos.	1,000 marks.
Chemicals, medicines, etc.....	828	66
Cotton, manufactures of.....	301	165
Earthenware.....	1, 637	74
Instruments, machines, etc.....	696	117
Iron, manufactures of.....	1, 587	155
Leather, and manufactures of.....	57	61
Linen and linen goods.....	451	59
Paper, and manufactures of.....	309	21
Soap and perfumery.....	56	17
Wearing apparel.....	87	90
Wine.....	12	1
Wool, manufactures of.....	143	102
All other articles.....	.....	301
Total.....	.....	1, 234

to Haiti and Santo Domingo—Continued.

1890.		1891.		1892.	
<i>Quantities.</i>	£	<i>Quantities.</i>	£	<i>Quantities.</i>	£
.....	9,440	.....	6,489	.....	4,684
.....	6,074	.....	4,080	.....	3,542
.....	8,487	.....	8,417	.....	9,283
2,696	41,201	1,875	28,114	2,028	29,696
.....	22,248	.....	19,276	.....	14,522
749,900	27,426	356,800	18,750	204,000	11,149
.....	50,741	.....	65,376	.....	32,385
.....	528,357	.....	320,998	.....	247,971

Haiti and Santo Domingo.

<i>Quantities.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
88,128	489,874	45,697	257,775	52,428	355,033
141,812	273,374	75,595	116,460	.....	195,107
105,634	2,760,245	83,447	2,305,186	89,105	2,043,791
1,147,768	567,791	503,762	217,993	865,576	278,473
.....	273,270	.....	181,281	.....	177,114
89,447	153,110	48,761	73,266	50,093	137,530
526,727	337,035	1,577,999	805,961	218,612	221,338
.....					
147,745	1,850,634	22,530	1,162,207	83,303	1,040,029
66,708	312,429	43,824	214,628	.....	199,877
423,103	537,341	123,423	128,360	336,826	357,036
95,682	289,920	73,048	270,644	93,349	255,538
99,100	212,869	129,800	173,098	85,000	192,441
191,203	203,522	.....	.....	.....	.....
88,041	792,369	28,488	256,392	40,964	368,676
1,634,000	2,265,925	919,800	1,354,685	1,258,900	1,746,300
35,367	495,955	11,887	168,383	32,219	540,225
.....	1,658,513	.....	1,104,557	.....	1,095,953
.....	13,474,176	.....	8,790,876	.....	9,204,461

Haiti and Santo Domingo.

100 kilos.	1,000 marks.	100 kilos.	1,000 marks.		
1,802	163	1,379	117	.....	.....
689	358	261	123	.....	.....
2,513	141	1,824	96	.....	.....
1,057	145	462	57	.....	.....
3,091	274	6,787	405	.....	.....
116	141	100	91	.....	.....
231	19	176	16	.....	.....
429	33	303	23	.....	.....
199	73	45	19	.....	.....
155	185	27	36	.....	.....
30	4	12	1	.....	.....
364	267	157	104	.....	.....
.....	565	.....	350	.....	.....
.....	2,368	.....	1,438	.....	.....

From the same report, we obtain comparative figures of the trade with Santo Domingo for the fiscal years 1892 and 1893:

Imports from Santo Domingo into United States.

Year.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1892	2, 279, 267	14, 481	2, 293, 748
1893	2, 368, 620	27, 695	2, 396, 315

Exports from the United States to Santo Domingo.

Year.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1892	984, 188	35, 262	1, 019, 450
1893	1, 108, 733	34, 746	1, 143, 479

Making the total trade between the two countries, in 1893, \$3,539,794.

The official statistics of exports from Santo Domingo do not include the merchandise sent to Haiti. As that Republic is a large consumer of Dominican products, the country does not thus obtain credit for all the trade it is doing. As an illustration of this fact, it may be mentioned that while in the statistics the exports of rum in the year 1889 appear as amounting to only 20,162 gallons, over 200,000 gallons, in addition to that quantity, were sent to Haiti. The exportation of cattle to that Republic is very large, as is also that of sugar, wax candles, and soap. Thus, if calculation is made of all the goods that find an outlet in that direction, there is no doubt that they will amount to four or five per cent of the total of the external commerce of Santo Domingo, but they make no showing in the statistics.

Considering all the disadvantages against which the Dominican Republic has had to contend, the position to which its commerce has attained is highly creditable to the people. The following

table shows the amount of trade per capita of the population compared with that of countries on the South American continent during the year 1889:

Countries.	Population.	Commerce, imports and exports.	Approximate amount per inhabitant.
		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Argentine Republic.....	4, 200, 000	325, 000, 000	77
Chile	2, 600, 000	125, 000, 000	48
Brazil	14, 000, 000	242, 000, 000	17
Santo Domingo.....	400, 000	5, 300, 000	13
Bolivia.....	1, 200, 000	15, 000, 000	12
Peru	2, 600, 000	17, 400, 000	6

One of Santo Domingo's greatest needs is an influx of industrious and progressive people. With such an increase of productive power and improved means of interior communication, which railroads will afford, Santo Domingo will be able to demonstrate to the world the correctness of the estimate formed by the United States commissioners, who visited the country in 1871, when they said in their report that, taken as a whole, Santo Domingo is one of the richest and most fertile regions on the face of the earth.

In 1891, 175 vessels of 104,342 tons entered, and the same number and tonnage cleared the port of Santo Domingo. In 1890, 148 vessels of 125,390 tons entered and cleared at the port of Puerto Plata.

Chapter VIII.

RECIPROCAL COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND SANTO DOMINGO.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, pursuant to section 3 of the Act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," the Secretary of State of the United States of America communicated to the Government of the Dominican Republic the action of the Congress of the United States of America, with a view to secure reciprocal trade, in declaring the articles enumerated in said section 3, to wit, sugars, molasses, coffee, and hides, to be exempt from duty upon their importation into the United States of America;

And whereas the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic at Washington has communicated to the Special Plenipotentiary of the United States the fact that, in reciprocity and compensation for the admission into the United States of America free of all duty of the articles enumerated in section 3 of said Act, the Government of the Dominican Republic will, by due legal enactment, admit, from and after September 1, 1891, into all the established ports of entry of the Do-

minican Republic, the articles or merchandise named in the following schedules, on the terms stated therein, provided that the same be the product or manufacture of the United States and proceed directly from the ports of said States:

SCHEDULE A.

Articles to be admitted free of duty into the Dominican Republic:

1. Animals, live.
2. Meats of all kinds, salted or in brine, but not smoked.
3. Corn or maize, corn meal and starch.
4. Oats, barley, rye and buckwheat, and flour of these cereals.
5. Hay, bran, and straw for forage.
6. Trees, plants, vines, and seeds and grains of all kinds for propagation.
7. Cotton-seed oil and meal cake of same.
8. Tallow in cake or melted and oil for machinery, subject to examination and proof respecting the use of said oil.
9. Resin, tar, pitch and turpentine.
10. Manures, natural and artificial.
11. Coal, mineral.
12. Mineral waters, natural and artificial.
13. Ice.
14. Machines, including steam engines and those of all other kinds, and parts of the same, implements and tools for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, industrial, and scientific purposes, including carts, wagons, handcarts and wheelbarrows, and parts of the same.
15. Material for the construction and equipment of railways.
16. Iron, cast and wrought, and steel, in pigs, bars, rods, plates, beams, rafters, and other similar articles for the construction of buildings, and in wire, nails, screws, and pipes.
17. Zinc, galvanized and corrugated iron, tin and lead in sheets, asbestos, tar paper, tiles, slate, and other material for roofing.

18. Copper in bars, plates, nails, and screws.
19. Copper and lead pipe.
20. Bricks, fire bricks, cement, lime, artificial stone, paving tiles, marble and other stones in rough, dressed or polished, and other earthy materials used in building.
21. Windmills.
22. Wire, plain or barbed, for fences, with hooks, staples, nails, and similar articles used in the construction of fences.
23. Telegraph wire and telegraphic, telephonic, and electrical apparatus of all kinds for communication and illumination.
24. Wood and lumber of all kinds for building, in logs or pieces, beams, rafters, planks, boards, shingles, flooring, joists, wooden houses, mounted or unmounted, and accessory parts of buildings.
25. Cooperage of all kinds, including staves, headings and hoops, barrels and boxes, mounted or unmounted.
26. Materials for shipbuilding.
27. Boats and lighters.
28. School furniture, blackboards, and other articles exclusively for the use of schools.
29. Books, bound or unbound, pamphlets, newspapers and printed matter, and paper for printing newspapers.
30. Printers' inks of all colors, type, leads and all accessories for printing.
31. Sacks, empty, for packing sugar.
32. Gold and silver coin and bullion.

SCHEDULE B.

Articles to be admitted into the Dominican Republic at a reduction of duty of 25 per centum :

33. Meats not included in Schedule A and meat products of all kinds, except lard.
34. Butter, cheese, and condensed or canned milk.

35. Fish and shellfish, salted, dried, smoked, pickled or preserved in cans.

36. Fruits and vegetables, fresh, canned, dried, pickled or preserved.

37. Manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not included in Schedule A.

38. Cotton, manufactured, spun or twisted, and in fabrics of all kinds, woven or knit, and the same fabrics mixed with other vegetable or animal fibers in which cotton is the equal or greater component part.

39. Boots and shoes in whole or in part of leather or skins.

40. Paper for writing, in envelopes, ruled or blank books, wall paper, paper for wrapping and packing, for cigarettes, in cardboard, boxes and bags, sand paper and pasteboard.

41. Tin plate and tinware for arts, industries and domestic uses.

42. Cordage, rope and twine of all kinds.

43. Manufactures of wood of all kinds not embraced in Schedule A, including wooden ware, implements for household use, and furniture in whole or in part of wood.

And that the Government of the Dominican Republic has further provided that the laws and regulations, adopted to protect its revenue and to prevent fraud in the declarations and proof that the articles named in the foregoing schedules are the product or manufacture of the United States of America, shall place no undue restrictions on the importer, nor impose any additional charges or fees therefor on the articles imported.

And whereas the Special Plenipotentiary of the United States has, by my direction, given assurance to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic at Washington that this action of the Government of the Dominican Republic, in granting exemption of duties to the products and manufactures of the United States of America on their importa-

tion into the Dominican Republic, is accepted as a due reciprocity for the action of Congress as set forth in section 3 of said Act:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, BENJAMIN HARRISON, President of the United States of America, have caused the above stated modifications of the tariff laws of the Dominican Republic to be made public for the information of the citizens of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of August,
 [SEAL.] one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of the
 Independence of the United States of America the one
 hundred and sixteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President:

WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Acting Secretary of State.

PRECEDING CORRESPONDENCE.

Señor Galvan to Mr. Foster.

LEGATION OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
Washington, June 4, 1891.

MR. MINISTER: The Government of the Dominican Republic having been officially informed of the action of the Congress of the United States of America in the enactment of the tariff law of October 1, 1890, authorizing the admission through the custom-houses of said United States, free of all duty, of the articles enumerated in section 3 of said law, with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the articles named, I am pleased to be able to state to you that the Dominican Government,

likewise animated by the desire to maintain the relations of sincere friendship which happily exist between the Dominican Republic and the United States of America, and especially recognizing that the close proximity of the two countries suggests the good policy of establishing the reciprocal commerce upon such a basis as shall encourage the development of trade and strengthen friendly feeling between their respective peoples, has resolved to respond in the most liberal manner within its power to the legislation above referred to of the Congress of the United States.

I have, therefore, the honor to inform you that the Government of the Dominican Republic, in reciprocity for, and in consideration of, the free admission into all the ports of the United States exempt from the payment of duties, whether national, state, or municipal, of the products of the Dominican Republic enumerated in section 3 of said law, is prepared, by virtue of the legislative resolution of the national Congress of March 23 last, to decree the admission into all the established ports of entry of the Dominican Republic, on and after the 1st day of September, 1891, free of all customs duty and any other national or port charges, of the articles or merchandise named in the following Schedule A, provided that the said articles of merchandise are exported directly from, and are the product or manufacture of, the United States of America:

[Here follows Schedule A, as heretofore given.]

It is understood that the packages or coverings in which the articles named in the foregoing schedule are imported shall be free of duty if they are usual and proper for the purpose.

The Government of the Dominican Republic is, further, prepared to decree the admission into all the established ports of entry of the said Republic, at a reduction of 25 per cent of the duty designated in the customs tariff now in force or which may hereafter be adopted in said Republic (which reduction shall likewise apply to all duties which are imposed on these articles by authority of the national Government), of the articles or merchandise named

in the following Schedule B, provided that said articles or merchandise are exported directly from, and are the product or manufacture of, the United States of America:

[Here follows Schedule B, as heretofore given.]

The Government of the Dominican Republic gives the assurance that no increase whatever shall be made in the export duties of any character now in force on the articles enumerated in section 3 of the said tariff law of the United States, nor upon any article, the product of said Republic, now on the free list of the tariff of said United States, so long as such article continues to be admitted free of duty; and, further, that if the Dominican Republic makes any reduction in the export duty on any of its products, such reduction shall immediately apply to said products when exported to the United States.

The Government of the Dominican Republic also gives the assurance that no greater municipal taxes than those now in force, nor than those levied upon national products, shall be imposed upon articles imported from the United States.

The Government of the Dominican Republic reserves the right to adopt the necessary laws and regulations to protect its revenue and prevent fraud in the declarations and proof that the articles enumerated in the foregoing schedules are exported directly from, and are the product or manufacture of, the United States; but the laws and regulations to be adopted shall place no undue restrictions upon the importer, nor occasion any additional charges or fees therefor upon the articles imported.

For the better application of the foregoing schedules by the custom-houses of the Dominican Republic, it would be mutually convenient that a repertory or classification of articles or merchandise should be compiled before the present commercial arrangement goes into operation, under the joint supervision of the legation of the Dominican Republic and the Department of State in Washington.

I have confidence that the President of the United States will duly regard the present proof that the Government of the Dominican Republic has met the legislation of the Congress of the United States in a spirit of friendly accord and wise reciprocity; and, in that event, I shall hold myself ready to agree with you upon a time when the decree of the Dominican Republic and the proclamation of the President of the United States may be simultaneously and officially published in both countries, with the understanding that the commercial arrangement, when it shall have been thus promulgated, shall remain in force so long as it shall not be modified by the legislative action of either Government or by mutual agreement of the Executive Power of the two countries.

Be so kind as to accept, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed)

MANUEL DE J. GALVAN.

Honorable JOHN W. FOSTER,

*Special Minister Plenipotentiary of the
United States of America, Washington.*

Mr. Foster to Señor Galvan.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 4, 1891.

SIR: I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your note of this date, in which you inform me that the Government of the Dominican Republic, in due reciprocity for, and in consideration of, the admission into the ports of the United States free of all duty, whether national, State, or municipal, of the products of said Republic, enumerated in section 3 of the tariff law of the Congress of the United States of October 1, 1890, is prepared by legal enactment to authorize the free or privileged admission, on and after the 1st day of September, 1891, of the articles directly imported from, and the product or manufacture of, the

United States of America named in your note; that your Government gives the assurance that no increase shall be made in the export tax on the articles admitted free into the United States; that all future reduction in the export tax shall immediately apply to such articles when sent to the United States; that no greater municipal taxes than those now in force, nor than those which national products pay, shall be imposed on articles imported from said States; and that the laws and regulations adopted by the Dominican Republic to prevent fraud shall not impose any additional charges or fees therefor on the articles named in your note imported from the United States.

I am directed by the President to state to you that he accepts this action of the Government of the Dominican Republic, in granting exemption of duties to the products and manufactures of the United States, as a due reciprocity for the action of the Congress of the United States, as contained in section 3 of the tariff law above cited.

I am also pleased to reciprocate the assurances contained in your note, and to state that no export tax, whether national, State, or municipal, can or will be imposed in the United States upon the products or manufactures enumerated in schedules A and B of your note of this date sent to San Domingo.

It may be further understood that, while the Government of the United States reserves the right to adopt the laws and regulations necessary to protect its revenue and prevent fraud in the declarations and proof that the articles enumerated in section 3 of the law cited are the product or manufacture of San Domingo, the laws and regulations to be adopted shall place no undue restrictions upon the importer, nor impose any additional charges or fees upon the articles imported.

It is also understood that, for the better application of said schedules in the custom-houses of San Domingo, a repertory shall be compiled before the present commercial arrangement goes into

operation, under the joint supervision of the Department of State and the Dominican Legation in Washington.

I have, therefore, to request that you will meet me at the Department of State at your early convenience, to agree upon the time and manner of making public announcement of this commercial arrangement, which, it is understood, shall remain in force so long as it shall not be modified by the legislation of either Government or by the mutual agreement of the Executive Power of the two countries.

I improve the occasion, Mr. Minister, to convey to you the assurances of my high consideration and esteem.

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Special Plenipotentiary for the United States.

The Honorable MANUEL DE J. GALVAN,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Dominican Republic.*

AGREEMENT AS TO DECREE OF JULY 4, 1887.

Señor Galvan to Mr. Foster.

[Translation.]

LEGATION OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC,
Washington, June 4, 1891.

MR. MINISTER: In confirmation of the assurances, given in advance, during the course of the negotiations which resulted in the commercial arrangement concluded this day, I now have the honor to inform you that, in consideration of the aforesaid arrangement, and as one of the conditions thereof, the Government of the Dominican Republic pledges itself to endeavor, during the next legislative session, to secure the repeal of the law of June 26, which was promulgated July 4, 1887, declaring the importation into the Republic of the articles mentioned in the said law to be

free or subject to a reduced duty; and that the Executive will take the initiative, as he is privileged to do by the constitution, to the end that the effects of the aforesaid law cease on the 31st day of March, 1892, or sooner if possible, so far as they relate to the said articles, and to the end that the articles in question be subjected to the tax required by the tariff and to the payment of import duties on and after the day aforesaid; it being, however, understood and stipulated that all the articles enumerated in schedules A and B, referred to in my note of this date, that shall have been produced in, and imported directly from, the United States shall be exempt from the payment of such duties, as provided in the aforementioned commercial arrangement.

It is further understood that, if the above-mentioned law of July 4, 1887, shall not be repealed, as above stipulated, before the 31st day of March, 1892, the United States Government shall have the right to declare the aforesaid commercial arrangement annulled at any time subsequent to the date designated, if it shall think proper so to do.

I reiterate to you, Mr. Minister, the assurances of the consideration and respect with which I am your most obedient and faithful servant,

MANUEL DE J. GALVAN.

Honorable JOHN W. FOSTER,
Special Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America,
Washington, D. C.

DECREE OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF JULY 4, 1887.

[Translation.]

ARTICLE 1. From the date of this decree until the 31st of December, 1890, and from the latter date until the enactment of another decree repealing the present, the following-named articles shall be exempted in this Republic from all fiscal duty, to wit:

All kinds of machinery to be used in the sugar and other estates and in the

agricultural and industrial establishments, and the pieces accessory or sent extra to replace those worn out or damaged; crude tallow and oil, when, upon careful investigation at the custom-house, it is ascertained that it is to be used exclusively for the said machinery; phosphatic and ammoniacal guanos, zinc, galvanized and corrugated iron, hand and steam water pumps, windmills; hogshead staves, heads, and shooks; box shooks and bags for sugar, rails and spikes, railroad cars axles and boxes for carts and wagons, barbed wire for fences, coal; plows, hoes, axes, spades, hand rakes, short machetes for agricultural purposes, and, generally, all instruments exclusively applicable to the cultivation of the soil or the clearing of forests.

The exemption provided for in this article for such pieces as are considered accessory to engines or machinery does not apply to screws, screw nuts, nails, bars or sheets of iron or of other metals which can be used for other purposes.

ART. 2. The following-named articles, by whomsoever imported, shall be subject only to the payment of 10 per cent ad valorem, to wit: Boards, planks, and scantlings of pine, pitch pine, or any other lumber; shingles, roofing tiles, roofing slates, tarred roofing paper, and all other kinds of roofing; bricks, flagstones of the Canary Islands; iron, steel, and copper in bars or sheets; nails and screws of iron or copper, whether galvanized or not; Portland Roman cement, manilla rope; iron, copper, or lead pipes; lighters, whether large or small; iron tanks; wheelbarrows, picks, mattocks, and shovels of all shapes; and ox carts and wagons and the wheels therefor.

ART. 5. Panama hats and revolvers and cartridges shall only pay 10 per cent, to be assessed, in the case of hats, upon the tariff valuation, and in the case of revolvers and cartridges upon appraisement; and the duty thus collected shall be used for the same purposes as were set forth in the preceding article. Pianos, organs, and all other musical instruments, safes, and all pieces of furniture or articles imported free from duty, unless mentioned in article 1 of this decree, shall be subject to the provisions of the present article.

ABROGATION OF DECREE OF JULY 4, 1887.

[Translation.]

Ulises Heureaux, General of Division, Commander in Chief of the National Army, Pacifier of the Country, and Constitutional President of the Republic.

Whereas the decree of the National Congress relating to the free entry of agricultural supplies, dated the 4th of July, 1887, was fixed to remain in force until the 31st of December, 1890, and after that date until other dispositions should be substituted for or abrogate it.

Whereas the commercial arrangement recently concluded between the Government of the Dominican Republic and that of the United States of America allows to agricultural industries, for whose benefit the decree of free entry was made, to enjoy equally the advantages of its protectionist character.

Having heard the views of the members of the cabinet,

Resolved, The decree relating to the free entry of agricultural implements of the 4th of July, 1887, is hereby abrogated.

Given in the National Palace in Santo Domingo, capital of the Republic, the 5th of August, 1891, the forty-eighth year of the independence and the twenty-eighth of the restoration.

(Signed)

U. HEUREAUX,
President of the Republic.

Countersigned:

(Signed)

A. W. Y GIL,
Minister of Fomento and of Public Works.

(Signed)

SANCHEZ,
Minister of Finance and of Commerce.

DECREE AS TO NEW DUTIES.

[Translation.]

Ulises Heureaux, General of Division, Commander in Chief of the National Army, Pacifier of the Country, and Constitutional President of the Republic.

The law relating to the free entry of agricultural implements, which was to cease to be in force on the 30th of December, 1890, having been abrogated by a previous resolution,

Considering that the commerce of revolvers, cartridges for the same, Panama hats, and musical instruments, including pianos and harmoniums, had been favored by said law by a duty of only 10 per cent on the invoice value;

Considering that it is necessary to again regulate the commerce of said articles, among which are some prohibited by the law above mentioned,

Resolved, (1) From and after the date of the publication of the present resolution the custom-houses throughout the territory of the Republic shall collect duties of importation upon the following articles:

(1) Revolvers, each, fixed duty, \$2.

(2) Caps for revolvers, per 100, fixed duty, \$2.

(3) Pianos, large and small, harmoniums, organs, and every kind of musical instruments for bands or orchestras, 10 per cent upon the invoice value. Accor-

dions are excepted from this remission, which shall pay the 60 per cent ad valorem levied upon other merchandise.

(4) Panama hats in the proportion established by the tariff in force.

Given at Santo Domingo, in the National Palace of the Government, capital of the Dominican Republic, on the 5th of August, 1891, the forty-eighth year of the independence and the twenty-eighth of the restoration.

(Signed)

U. HEUREAUX.

(Signed)

SANCHEZ,

Minister of Finance and Commerce.

REPERTORY.

Repertory of schedules A and B of the reciprocity arrangement.

The undersigned, John W. Foster, representing the Department of State of the United States of America, and Francisco de P. Suarez, representing the Dominican legation in Washington, hereby agree that, in conformity with the provisions to that end in the commercial arrangement concluded June 4, 1891, between the Governments of the United States and of the Dominican Republic, the annexed repertory shall be observed in the custom-houses of the Dominican Republic in the application of schedules A and B, in accordance with the stipulations of said commercial arrangement.

This repertory, adopting the nomenclature used in the tariff of the Dominican Republic, is intended to embrace the names of merchandise most commonly and frequently appearing in commerce as among those enumerated in schedules A and B. It shall be understood, however, that articles or merchandise which are properly embraced in the numbers of schedules A and B shall enjoy the benefits stipulated in said commercial arrangement, although this repertory does not mention them.

The number put at the side of each name in the alphabetical repertory is the number in the schedule in which the merchandise is embraced.

SCHEDULE A.—ARTICLES TO BE ADMITTED FREE OF DUTY INTO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

No. 1.—Animals, live.

1. Animales vivos.

1. Live animals.

No. 2.—Meats of all kinds, salted or in brine, but not smoked.

2. Carne salada de puerco.

2. Salt pork.

3. Carne salada de vaca.

3. Salt beef.

4. Carne salada de otros animales.

4. Other salt meats.

5. Carne en salmuera.

5. Meats in brine.

No. 3.—Corn (or maize), corn meal, and starch.

6. Almidon.

6. Starch.

7. Harina de maíz.

7. Corn meal.

8. Maíz en grano.

8. Indian corn.

No. 4.—Oats, barley, rye, and buckwheat, and flour of these cereals.

9. Avena.

9. Oats.

10. Cebada.

10. Barley.

11. Centeno.

11. Rye.

12. Trigo sarraceno.

12. Buckwheat.

13. Harina de avena.

13. Oatmeal.

14. Harina de cebada.

14. Barley meal.

15. Harina de centeno.

15. Rye flour.

16. Harina de trigo sarraceno.

16. Buckwheat flour.

No. 5.—Hay, bran, and straw for forage.

17. Afrecho ó salvado.

17. Bran.

18. Heno.

18. Hay.

19. Paja para forraje.

19. Straw for forage.

No. 6.—Trees, plants, vines, and seeds and grains of all kinds for propagation.

20. Árboles.

20. Trees.

21. Plantas.

21. Plants.

22. Sarmientos.

22. Vines.

23. Semillas y granos para propagación.

23. Seeds and grains for propagation.

No. 7.—Cotton-seed oil and meal cake of same.

24. Aceite de semillas de algodón.

24. Cotton-seed oil.

25. Harina de semillas de algodón en panes.

25. Cotton-seed cakes.

26. "Cottolene."

26. Cottolene.

No. 8.—Tallow in cake or melted and oil for machinery, subject to examination and proof respecting the use of said oil.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 27. Aceite para maquinaria. | 27. Machinery oil. |
| 28. Sebo en pasta. | 28. Tallow in cake. |
| 29. Sebo derretido. | 29. Melted tallow. |

No. 9.—Resin, tar, pitch, and turpentine.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 30. Aguarrás. | 30. Spirits of turpentine. |
| 31. Alquitran. | 31. Tar. |
| 32. Brea. | 32. Pitch. |
| 33. Colofonia. | 33. Colophony. |
| 34. Pez-rubia. | 34. Rosin. |
| 35. Resina de pino. | 35. Pine resin. |
| 36. Trementina. | 36. Turpentine. |

No. 10.—Manures, natural and artificial.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 37. Abonos naturales y artificiales. | 37. Fertilizers, natural and artificial. |
| 38. Guano. | 38. Guano. |
| 39. Huesos molidos. | 39. Ground bones. |
| 40. Huesos disueltos en ácidos. | 40. Bones dissolved in acids. |
| 41. Nitrates de cal, soda ó potasa. | 41. Nitrates of lime, soda, or potash. |
| 42. Yeso (sulfato de cal). | 42. Gypsum. |
| 43. Sangre preparada para abonos. | 43. Blood fertilizers. |

No. 11.—Coal, mineral.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 44. Antracita. | 44. Anthracite coal. |
| 45. Carbón bituminoso. | 45. Bituminous coal. |
| 46. Carbón de tierra ó piedra. | 46. Mineral coal. |
| 47. Carbón prensado en panes. | 47. Coal dust pressed in cakes. |
| 48. Cok. | 48. Coke. |

No. 12.—Mineral waters, natural and artificial.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 49. Aguas minerales naturales. | 49. Mineral waters, natural. |
| 50. Aguas minerales artificiales. | 50. Mineral waters, artificial. |

No. 13.—Ice.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 51. Hielo. | 51. Ice. |
|------------|----------|

No. 14.—Machines, including steam engines and those of all other kinds, and parts of the same, implements and tools for agricultural, mining, manufacturing, industrial, and scientific purposes, including carts, wagons, handcarts, and wheelbarrows, and parts of the same.

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|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 52. Almireces de hierro. | 52. Mortars, iron. |
| 53. Anafes. | 53. Heaters. |
| 54. Anclas. | 54. Anchors. |
| 55. Anzuelos. | 55. Fishhooks. |

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| 56. Arados. | 56. Plows. |
| 57. Azadas y azadones. | 57. Spades and hoes. |
| 58. Arcos de hierro. | 58. Hoops, iron. |
| 59. Argollas. | 59. Staples. |
| 60. Azuelas. | 60. Adzes. |
| 61. Barómetros y termómetros. | 61. Barometers and thermometers, |
| 62. Barrenas. | 62. Augers. |
| 63. Bigornias. | 63. Anvils. |
| 64. Bombas. | 64. Pumps. |
| 65. Buriles. | 65. Burins. |
| 66. Cabrestantes. | 66. Capstans. |
| 67. Cadenas de hierro. | 67. Chains, iron. |
| 68. Calderas. | 68. Boilers. |
| 69. Carretas. | 69. Carts. |
| 70. Carretillas. | 70. Wheelbarrows. |
| 71. Carretones. | 71. Wagons. |
| 72. Cepillos de carpintero. | 72. Planes. |
| 73. Compases ó brújulas. | 73. Compasses. |
| 74. Destornilladores. | 74. Screw-drivers. |
| 75. Ejes de hierro. | 75. Axles, iron. |
| 76. Fondos de hierro para trapiches. | 76. Bottoms, iron, for sugar mills. |
| 77. Formones. | 77. Chisels, |
| 78. Garlopas. | 78. Planes. |
| 79. Gubias. | 79. Gouges. |
| 80. Hachas. | 80. Axes. |
| 81. Hachuelas. | 81. Hatchets. |
| 82. Hormas para botas y zapatos. | 82. Lasts for boots and shoes. |
| 83. Hormas para sombreros. | 83. Blocks for hats. |
| 84. Instrumentos y herramientas de artes. | 84. Instruments and tools for the arts. |
| 85. Instrumentos de cirugía. | 85. Instruments, surgical. |
| 86. Instrumentos de matemáticas y ciencias naturales. | 86. Instruments, mathematical and scientific. |
| 87. Lesnas para zapateros. | 87. Awls, shoemakers'. |
| 88. Limas. | 88. Files. |
| 89. Machetes. | 89. Cane knives. |
| 90. Máquinas de todas clases. | 90. Machinery of all kinds. |
| 91. Morteros. | 91. Mortars. |
| 92. Motones. | 92. Pulley blocks. |
| 93. Pailas. | 93. Pans. |
| 94. Palas. | 94. Shovels. |
| 95. Picos. | 95. Picks. |
| 96. Pinzas de todas clases. | 96. Pincers of kinds. |
| 97. Planchas para ropa. | 97. Sadirons. |
| 98. Planas de albañil. | 98. Trowels. |
| 99. Poléas. | 99. Pulleys. |
| 100. Pesa licores. | 100. Liquor weighers. |
| 101. Rejas de arado. | 101. Plowshares, |

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| 102. Romanas. | 102. Steelyards. |
| 103. Ruedas para carretas, carretillas y
carretones. | 103. Wheels for carts, wheelbarrows, and
wagons. |
| 104. Serruchos. | 104. Handsaws. |
| 105. Sierras de todas clases. | 105. Saws of all kinds. |
| 106. Tenazas. | 106. Tongs. |
| 107. Tijeras ordinarias. | 107. Shears and scissors, common. |
| 108. Yunque. | 108. Anvils. |
| 109. Todos los demás instrumentos, uten-
silios y herramientas para la agri-
cultura, la minería, las manufactu-
ras; y otros objetos industriales y
científicos. | 109. All other implements, instruments,
and tools for agriculture, mining,
manufacture, and other industrial
and scientific objects. |

No. 15.—Material for the construction and equipment of railways.

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| 110. Agujas cambiavias. | 110. Switches. |
| 111. Aparejos de choque. | 111. Buffers. |
| 112. Aparejos de tracción. | 112. Traction apparatus. |
| 113. Carritos de mano. | 113. Hand cars. |
| 114. Carros para pasajeros. | 114. Cars, passengers. |
| 115. Carros para carga. | 115. Cars, freight. |
| 116. Carriles ó rieles. | 116. Rails. |
| 117. Durmientes. | 117. Cross-ties. |
| 118. Ejes de carros. | 118. Car axles. |
| 119. Ejes de locomotoras. | 119. Locomotive axles. |
| 120. Frenos. | 120. Brakes. |
| 121. Locomotoras. | 121. Locomotives. |
| 122. Plataformas giratorias. | 122. Turntables. |
| 123. Puentes para ferro-carriles. | 123. Bridges, railroad. |
| 124. Ruedas para carros y locomotoras. | 124. Car and locomotive wheels. |
| 125. Todos los demás objetos y materiales
para construcción y equipo de ferro-
carriles. | 125. All other objects and materials for the
construction and equipment of rail-
ways. |

No. 16.—Iron, cast and wrought, and steel in pigs, bars, rods, plates, beams, rafters, and other similar articles for the construction of buildings, and in wire, nails, screws, and pipes.

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| 126. Acero en barras. | 126. Steel in bars. |
| 127. Acero en lingotes. | 127. Ingot steel. |
| 128. Alambre de hierro y acero. | 128. Iron and steel wire. |
| 129. Balaustres de hierro. | 129. Railings, iron. |
| 130. Barras de hierro y acero. | 130. Iron and steel bars. |
| 131. Clavos de hierro y acero. | 131. Iron and steel nails. |
| 132. Hierro colado. | 132. Iron, cast. |
| 133. Hierro en barras. | 133. Iron in bars. |
| 134. Hierro forjado. | 134. Iron, wrought. |
| 135. Hierro batido. | 135. Hammered iron. |

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| 136. Hierro en lingotes. | 136. Pig iron. |
| 137. Planchas de hierro y acero. | 137. Iron and steel plates. |
| 138. Tachuelas de todas clases. | 138. Tacks of all kinds. |
| 139. Tornillos de hierro y acero. | 139. Iron and steel screws. |
| 140. Tubos de hierro y acero. | 140. Iron and steel pipes. |
| 141. Varillas de hierro y acero. | 141. Iron and steel rods. |
| 142. Vigas de hierro y acero. | 142. Iron and steel beams. |
| 143. Viguetas de hierro y acero. | 143. Iron and steel rafters. |
| 144. Otros artículos semejantes de hierro ó
acero para construcción de edificios. | 144. Other similar articles of iron or steel
for the construction of buildings. |

No. 17.—Zinc, galvanized and corrugated iron, tin and lead in sheets, asbestos, tar paper, tiles, slate, and other material for roofing.

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| 145. Amianto para techumbre. | 145. Asbestos roofing. |
| 146. Fieltro de techumbre. | 146. Roofing felt. |
| 147. Hierro acanalado para techumbre. | 147. Corrugated iron for roofing. |
| 148. Hierro galvanizado para techumbre. | 148. Galvanized iron for roofing. |
| 149. Hoja de lata. | 149. Roofing tin (sheet). |
| 150. Hoja de plomo. | 150. Roofing lead (sheet). |
| 151. Papel alquitranado. | 151. Tarred roofing paper. |
| 152. Pizarra. | 152. Roofing slate. |
| 153. Planchas de zinc, hierro galvanizado
y plomo. | 153. Plates of zinc, galvanized iron, and
lead. |
| 154. Plomo en láminas ó planchas. | 154. Lead in sheets or plates. |
| 155. Pizarra. | 155. Roofing tiles. |
| 156. Zinc. | 156. Zinc for roofing. |
| 157. Todos los demás materiales para
techumbre. | 157. All other materials for roofing. |

No. 18.—Copper in bars, plates, nails, and screws.

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| 158. Barras de cobre. | 158. Copper bars. |
| 159. Clavos de cobre. | 159. Copper nails. |
| 160. Planchas de cobre. | 160. Copper sheets. |
| 161. Tornillos de cobre. | 161. Copper screws. |

No. 19.—Copper and lead pipes.

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| 162. Tubos de cobre. | 162. Copper pipes or tubes. |
| 163. Tubos de plomo. | 163. Lead pipes or tubes. |

No. 20.—Bricks, fire bricks, cement, lime, artificial stone, paving tiles, marble and other stones in rough, dressed, or polished, and other earthy materials used in building.

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| 164. Cal. | 164. Lime. |
| 165. Cimento. | 165. Cement. |
| 166. Columnas de piedra ó marmol. | 166. Pillars of stone or marble. |

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| 167. Ladrillos. | 167. Bricks. |
| 168. Ladrillos refractarios. | 168. Fire bricks. |
| 169. Losas para pavimento. | 169. Paving tiles (or blocks). |
| 170. Losas para enclosar pisos. | 170. Flooring tiles. |
| 171. Mármol en bruto. | 171. Marble in the rough. |
| 172. Mármol labrado ó pulido. | 172. Marble, dressed or polished. |
| 173. Mesas de mármol. | 173. Marble tables. |
| 174. Otras piedras en bruto. | 174. Other stones in the rough. |
| 175. Otras piedras labradas ó pulidas. | 175. Other stones, dressed or polished. |
| 176. Piedra artificial. | 176. Artificial stones. |
| 177. Piedra para pisos. | 177. Stones for floors. |
| 178. Terra cotta. | 178. Terra cotta. |
| 179. Yeso. | 179. Plaster of Paris. |
| 180. Todos los demás materiales térreos para construcción de edificios. | 180. All other earthy materials used in the construction of buildings. |

No. 21.—Windmills.

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| 181. Molinos de viento. | 181. Windmills. |
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No. 22.—Wire, plain or barbed, for fences, with hooks, staples, nails, and similar articles used in the construction of fences.

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| 182. Alambre liso ó con púas para construcción de cercas. | 182. Fencing wire, smooth or barbed. |
| 183. Alambre galvanizado para construcción de cercas. | 183. Galvanized fencing wire. |
| 184. Clavos para cercas. | 184. Nails for fencing. |
| 185. Garfios para cercas. | 185. Hooks for fencing. |
| 186. Grampas para cercas. | 186. Staples for fencing. |
| 187. Todos los demás útiles semejantes para construcción de cercas. | 187. All other like articles for the construction of fences. |

No. 23.—Telegraph wire and telegraphic, telephonic, and electrical apparatus of all kinds for communication and illumination.

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| 188. Alambre para telégrafos. | 188. Telegraph wire. |
| 189. Alambre para teléfonos. | 189. Telephone wire. |
| 190. Alambre cubierto de cualquier tejido para telégrafos, teléfonos ó luz eléctrica. | 190. Wire covered with any texture for telegraphs, telephones, or electric light. |
| 191. Aparatos eléctricos de todas clases. | 191. Electric apparatus of all kinds. |
| 192. Aparatos telefónicos de todas clases. | 192. Telephonic apparatus of all kinds. |
| 193. Aparatos telegráficos de todas clases, para comunicación y alumbrado. | 193. Telegraphic apparatus of all kinds for communication and illumination. |

No. 24.—Wood and lumber of all kinds for building, in logs or pieces, beams, rafters, planks, boards, shingles, flooring, joists, wooden houses, mounted or unmounted, and accessory parts of buildings.

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| 194. Accesorios de madera para edificios. | 194. Accessory parts (wooden) of buildings. |
| 195. Alfarjías ó cuartones. | 195. Floor beams. |
| 196. Cabrios. | 196. Rafters or cross beams. |
| 197. Casas de madera armadas ó en piezas. | 197. Wooden houses, put together or in parts. |
| 198. Contraventanas. | 198. Shutters. |
| 199. Listones. | 199. Laths (strips). |
| 200. Marcos de puertas y ventanas. | 200. Door and window frames. |
| 201. Persianas. | 201. Blinds. |
| 202. Piezas de madera. | 202. Pieces of lumber. |
| 203. Puertas. | 203. Doors. |
| 204. Tablas. | 204. Boards. |
| 205. Tablas para pisos. | 205. Flooring. |
| 206. Tablones. | 206. Planks. |
| 207. Tejamanil ó tejamaní. | 207. Shingles. |
| 208. Tozas. | 208. Logs. |
| 209. Vigas. | 209. Beams. |
| 210. Viguetas. | 210. Joists and scantling. |
| 211. Todas las demás piezas, partes, y accesorios de madera para construcciones. | 211. All other wooden pieces, parts and accessories, for the construction of buildings. |

No. 25.—Cooperage of all kinds, including staves, headings, and hoops, barrels and boxes, mounted or unmounted.

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| 212. Aros, arcos ó flejes de madera para tonelería. | 212. Hoops (wooden) for cooperage. |
| 213. Baldes de madera. | 213. Buckets or pails, wooden. |
| 214. Barriles nuevas ó usadas. | 214. Barrels, new or old. |
| 215. Barricas nuevos ó usados. | 215. Casks, new or old. |
| 216. Bocoyes nuevos ó usados. | 216. Hogsheads, new or old. |
| 217. Cubos de madera. | 217. Tubs, wooden. |
| 218. Cuñetes. | 218. Kegs. |
| 219. Pipas. | 219. Pipes. |
| 220. Toneles. | 220. Tuns. |
| 221. Tapones. | 221. Bungs. |
| 222. Duelas. | 222. Staves. |
| 223. Fondos. | 223. Heads for barrels, casks, hogsheads, etc. |
| 224. Tinajas de madera. | 224. Tubs, wooden. |
| 225. Tonelería armada ó sin armar. | 225. Cooperage, set up or in shooks. |
| 226. Cajas de madera armadas ó sin armar. | 226. Boxes, wooden, or box shooks. |
| 227. Todos los demás efectos de tonelería. | 227. All other articles of cooperage. |

No. 26.—Materials for shipbuilding.

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| 228. Anclas. | 228. Anchors. |
| 229. Árboles ó mástiles de madera ó hierro. | 229. Masts of wood or iron. |
| 230. Argollas. | 230. Rings. |
| 231. Barras y varas de metal. | 231. Bars and rods of metal. |
| 232. Bombas para buques. | 232. Pumps for vessels. |
| 233. Cabrestantes. | 233. Capstans. |
| 234. Cobre, el llamado de composición para buques. | 234. Copper (composition) for sheathing of vessels. |
| 235. Cordaje para buques. | 235. Cordage for vessels. |
| 236. Cables de hierro para buques. | 236. Wire rope for vessels. |
| 237. Curvas de madera, hierro ó acero. | 237. Knees of wood, iron, or steel. |
| 238. Estopa. | 238. Oakum. |
| 239. Garruchas. | 239. Cringles. |
| 240. Jarcia. | 240. Rigging. |
| 241. Materiales para construcción de buques. | 241. Materials for shipbuilding. |
| 242. Papal para forrar buques ú otros usos análogos. | 242. Sheathing paper for vessels and similar uses. |
| 243. Pernos de hierro ó cobre para buques. | 243. Bolts of iron or copper for vessels. |
| 244. Piezas de cobre y latón para buques. | 244. Copper and brass pieces for vessels. |
| 245. Planchas de cobre para forrar buques. | 245. Copper sheathing for vessels. |
| 246. Planchas de hierro y acero para buques. | 246. Iron and steel plates for vessels. |
| 247. Remos para embarcaciones. | 247. Oars. |
| 248. Vergas. | 248. Yards. |
| 249. Vigas. | 249. Beams of wood, iron, or steel. |
| 250. Todos los demás efectos y materiales para construcción de buques. | 250. All other articles and materials for the construction of vessels. |

No. 27.—Boats and lighters.

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| 251. Botes de remos ó de vapor. | 251. Boats, oar or steam. |
| 252. Lanchas de remos ó de vapor. | 252. Launches, oar or steam. |

No. 28.—School furniture, blackboards, and other articles exclusively for the use of schools.

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| 253. Bancos de escuela. | 253. School benches. |
| 254. Globos para escuela. | 254. School globes. |
| 255. Mapas para escuela. | 255. School maps. |
| 256. Mobiliario para escuela. | 256. School furniture. |
| 257. Pizarrones para escuela. | 257. Blackboards. |
| 258. Pupitres para escuela. | 258. School desks. |
| 259. Sillas para escuela. | 259. School chairs. |
| 260. Todos los demás objetos aplicables exclusivamente al uso de las escuelas. | 260. All other articles exclusively for the use of schools. |

No. 29.—Books, bound or unbound, pamphlets, newspapers and printed matter, and paper for printing newspapers.

261. Cuadernos de música.	261. Music books.
262. Folletos.	262. Pamphlets.
263. Impresos.	263. Printed matter.
264. Libros á la rústica.	264. Books, unbound.
265. Libros encuadernados.	265. Books, bound.
266. Papel para impresión de periódicos.	266. Paper for printing newspapers.
266 ^a . Periódicos.	266 ^a . Periodicals.

No. 30.—Printers' inks of all colors, type, leads, and all accessories for printing.

267. Cajas de imprenta.	267. Cases for printing.
268. Componedores.	268. Composing sticks.
269. Formas.	269. Forms for printing.
270. Galeras.	270. Galleys.
271. Mesas de imponer.	271. Imposing tables.
272. Piedras de imponer.	272. Imposing stones.
273. Prensas de imprimir.	273. Printing presses.
274. Reglas.	274. Rules.
275. Regletas.	275. Leads.
276. Tipos.	276. Types.
277. Tintas de todos colores para imprimir.	277. Inks of all colors for printing.
278. Todos los demás accesorios y útiles de imprenta.	278. All other tools and accessories for printing.

No. 31.—Sacks, empty, for packing sugar.

279. Sacos vacíos para embalar azúcar.	279. Empty sugar sacks.
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No. 32.—Gold and silver coin and bullion.

280. Monedas y barras de oro y plata de los Estados Unidos.	280. Gold and silver coin and bullion of the United States.
281. Oro acuñado de los Estados Unidos.	281. Gold, coined, of the United States.
282. Plata acuñada de los Estados Unidos.	282. Silver, coined, of the United States.

SCHEDULE B.—ARTICLES TO BE ADMITTED INTO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AT A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT.

No. 33.—Meats not included in Schedule A and meat products of all kinds, except lard.

283. Aceite de pezuña.	283. Neat's-foot oil.
284. Carne de vaca fresca.	284. Beef, fresh.
285. Carne de puerco fresca.	285. Pork, fresh.
286. Carnes frescas de otros animales.	286. Meats, fresh, of other animals.
287. Carne de vaca ahumada.	287. Beef, smoked.
288. Carne de puerco ahumada.	288. Pork, smoked.
289. Carnes ahumadas de otros animales.	289. Meats, smoked, of other animals.

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| 290. Carnes conservadas en latas. | 290. Meats preserved in cans. |
| 291. Carnes conservadas en vinagre. | 291. Meats preserved in vinegar. |
| 292. Carnes conservadas por extraccion del aire. | 292. Meats preserved by extraction of air. |
| 293. Cecina. | 293. Hung beef. |
| 294. Chorizos. | 294. Sausages, pork. |
| 295. Costillar ó costillon. | 295. Bacon sides, rib sides. |
| 296. Embuchados. | 296. Sausages, large. |
| 297. Embutidos. | 297. Stuffed meats. |
| 298. Jamones. | 298. Hams. |

No. 34.—Butter, cheese, and condensed or canned milk.

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| 299. Mantequilla. | 299. Butter. |
| 300. Queso. | 300. Cheese. |
| 301. Leche condensada ó en latas. | 301. Condensed or canned milk. |

No. 35.—Fish and shellfish, salted, dried, smoked, pickled, or preserved, in cans.

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| 302. Almejas frescas y en latas. | 302. Clams, fresh and canned. |
| 303. Anchoas en conserva, en escabeche, ahumadas, frescas, salpresadas y secas. | 303. Anchovies, preserved, pickled, smoked, fresh, salted, dried. |
| 304. Arenques, ahumados y salados. | 304. Herring, smoked, salted. |
| 305. Atun en conserva, en escabeche, fresco, salpresado. | 305. Tunny, preserved, pickled, fresh, salted. |
| 306. Bacalao, seco, salado, en salmuera. | 306. Codfish, dried, salted, in brine. |
| 307. Buches de pescado. | 307. Fish sounds. |
| 308. Caballa en conserva, fresca, salada, ahumada, escabechada. | 308. Mackerel, preserved, fresh, salted, smoked, pickled. |
| 309. Camarones. | 309. Shrimps. |
| 310. Caracoles. | 310. Periwinkles. |
| 311. Pescado en conserva. | 311. Preserved fish. |
| 312. Pescado en escabeche. | 312. Pickled fish. |
| 313. Huevas de pescado. | 313. Fish roe. |
| 314. Langostas, frescas, saladas, en latas. | 314. Lobsters, fresh, salted, canned. |
| 315. Lenguas de pescado, saladas, conservadas. | 315. Fish tongues, salted, preserved. |
| 316. Lisa. | 316. Skates. |
| 317. Macarelas. | 317. Mackerel. |
| 318. Mariscos. | 318. Shellfish. |
| 319. Morros de bacalao. | 319. Codfish lips. |
| 320. Ositones, en conserva. | 320. Oysters, preserved. |
| 321. Ostiones, frescos. | 321. Oysters, fresh. |
| 322. Ostiones en latas. | 322. Oysters, canned. |
| 323. Papadas. | 323. Fish necks. |
| 324. Pescada. | 324. Hake. |
| 325. Pez palo. | 325. Stockfish. |

- 326. Salmon, en conserva.
- 327. Salmon, ahumado.
- 328. Salmon, fresco.
- 329. Salmon en latas.
- 330. Sames.
- 331. Sardinas, saladas.
- 332. Sardinas en latas.
- 333. Tripas de bacalao.
- 334. Truchas.

- 326. Salmon, preserved.
- 327. Salmon, smoked.
- 328. Salmon, fresh.
- 329. Salmon, canned.
- 330. Haddock.
- 331. Sardines, salted.
- 332. Sardines, canned.
- 333. Codfish tripes.
- 334. Trout.

No. 36.—Fruits and vegetables, fresh, canned, dried, pickled, or preserved.

- 335. Aceitunas frescas.
- 336. Aceitunas in latas.
- 337. Aceitunas encurtidas.
- 338. Aceitunas en conserva.
- 339. Achicoria.
- 340. Ajos.
- 341. Albaricoques frescos.
- 342. Albaricoques in dulce.
- 343. Albaricoques en latas.
- 344. Albaricoques secos.
- 345. Alcaparras.
- 346. Almendras sin cáscara.
- 347. Almendras con cáscara.
- 348. Apio.
- 349. Avellanas.
- 350. Cacahuetes (maní).
- 351. Calabacitas.
- 352. Cañamones.
- 353. Castañas.
- 354. Cebollas ó cebollines, frescos.
- 355. Cebollas encurtidas.
- 356. Cerezas frescas.
- 357. Cerezas en conserva.
- 358. Cerezas en dulce.
- 359. Cerezas en latas.
- 360. Cerezas secas.
- 361. Chicharos.
- 362. Ciruelas frescas.
- 363. Ciruelas en dulce.
- 364. Ciruelas in latas.
- 365. Ciruelas secas.
- 366. Coles.
- 367. Cominos.
- 368. Conservas de frutas y legumbres.
- 369. Encurtidos en vinagre ó salmuera.

- 335. Olives, fresh.
- 336. Olives in cans.
- 337. Olives, pickled.
- 338. Olives, preserved.
- 339. Chicory.
- 340. Garlic.
- 341. Apricots, fresh.
- 342. Apricots in sirup.
- 343. Apricots in cans.
- 344. Apricots, dried.
- 345. Capers.
- 346. Almonds, shelled.
- 347. Almonds, unshelled.
- 348. Celery.
- 349. Filberts.
- 350. Peanuts.
- 351. Pumpkins.
- 352. Hemp seed.
- 353. Chestnuts.
- 354. Onions, fresh.
- 355. Onions, pickled.
- 356. Cherries, fresh.
- 357. Cherries, preserved.
- 358. Cherries in sirup or candied.
- 359. Cherries, canned.
- 360. Cherries, dried.
- 361. Chick-peas.
- 362. Plums, canned.
- 363. Plums in sirup.
- 364. Plums, canned.
- 365. Plums, dried.
- 366. Cabbage.
- 367. Cumin.
- 368. Preserved fruits and vegetables.
- 369. Pickles in vinegar or brine.

- 370. Espárragos.
- 371. Frijoles frescos.
- 372. Frijoles en latas.
- 373. Frijoles secos.
- 374. Frutas de todas clases y nueces con cáscara ó sin cáscara, frescas, conservadas en su propio jugo, secas, verdes, en conserva.
- 375. Frutas en pasta.
- 376. Frutas en almibar.
- 377. Frutas en latas.
- 378. Garbanzos.
- 379. Guisantes verdes.
- 380. Guisantes en latas.
- 381. Guisantes en conserva.
- 382. Guisantes secos.
- 383. Habas.
- 384. Higos.
- 385. Hongos ó setas en conserva.
- 386. Hongos ó setas en latas.
- 387. Hongos ó setas secas.
- 388. Hortalizas y legumbres, frescas.
- 389. Hortalizas y legumbres, concentradas al vapor.
- 390. Hortalizas y legumbres conservadas de cualquier modo.
- 391. Hortalizas y legumbres encurtidas.
- 392. Hortalizas y legumbres en vinagre.
- 393. Hortalizas y legumbres preparadas con sal.
- 394. Hortalizas y legumbres en latas.
- 395. Hortalizas y legumbres secas.
- 396. Judias.
- 397. Lentejas.
- 398. Limas.
- 399. Limones.
- 400. Manzanas frescas.
- 401. Manzanas en conserva.
- 402. Manzanas secas.
- 403. Manzanas en latas.
- 404. Melocotones frescos.
- 405. Melocotones en conserva.

- 370. Asparagus.
- 371. Beans, fresh.
- 372. Beans, canned.
- 373. Beans, dried.
- 374. Fruits of all kinds and nuts, shelled or unshelled, fresh, preserved in their own juice, dried, green, preserved.
- 375. Fruits in paste.
- 376. Fruits in sirup.
- 377. Fruits, canned.
- 378. Chick-peas.
- 379. Peas, green.
- 380. Peas, canned.
- 381. Peas, preserved.
- 382. Peas, dried,
- 383. Lima beans.
- 384. Figs.
- 385. Mushrooms, preserved.
- 386. Mushrooms, canned.
- 387. Mushrooms, dried.
- 388. Vegetables and garden products, fresh.
- 389. Vegetables and garden products concentrated by steam.
- 390. Vegetables and garden products preserved in any way.
- 391. Vegetables and garden products, pickled.
- 392. Vegetables and garden products in vinegar.
- 393. Vegetables and garden products prepared with salt.
- 394. Vegetables and garden products, canned.
- 395. Vegetables and garden products, dried.
- 396. French beans.
- 397. Lentils.
- 398. Limes.
- 399. Lemons.
- 400. Apples, fresh.
- 401. Apples, preserved.
- 402. Apples, dried or desiccated.
- 403. Apples, canned.
- 404. Peaches, fresh.
- 405. Peaches, preserved.

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| 406. Melocotones en dulce. | 406. Peaches in sirup. |
| 407. Melocotones secos. | 407. Peaches, dried or desiccated. |
| 408. Melocotones en latas. | 408. Peaches, canned. |
| 409. Melones. | 409. Melons. |
| 410. Ñame. | 410. Yams. |
| 411. Nabina. | 411. Rape seed. |
| 412. Nabos. | 412. Turnips. |
| 413. Nueces. | 413. Nuts. |
| 414. Papas ó batatas. | 414. Potatoes, Irish or sweet. |
| 415. Pasas. | 415. Raisins. |
| 416. Peras frescas. | 416. Pears, fresh. |
| 417. Peras en conserva. | 417. Pears, preserved. |
| 418. Peras secas. | 418. Pears, dried or desiccated. |
| 419. Peras en latas. | 419. Pears, canned. |
| 420. Pimentón. | 420. Red pepper. |
| 421. Pimientos secos. | 421. Dried peppers. |
| 422. Sandias. | 422. Watermelons. |
| 423. Tomates frescos. | 423. Tomatoes, fresh. |
| 424. Tomates en latas. | 424. Tomatoes, canned. |
| 425. Uvas frescas. | 425. Grapes, fresh. |
| 426. Uvas en conserva. | 426. Grapes, preserved. |
| 427. Todas las demás frutas, hortalizas y legumbres, frescas, conservadas, en almibar, en dulce de cualquiera clase, encurtidas, en vinagre, secas y en latas. | 427. All other fruits, vegetables, and garden products, fresh, preserved in sirups, in sweets of any kind, pickled, in vinegar, dried, and canned. |

No. 37.—Manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not included in Schedule A.

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| 428. Alcallatas de hierro ó acero, no incluidas en la Lista A. | 428. Hooks, staples, iron or steel, not included in Schedule A. |
| 429. Aldabas de hierro ó acero. | 429. Door knockers, iron or steel. |
| 430. Alfileres de hierro ó acero. | 430. Pins, iron or steel. |
| 431. Anafes de hierro ó acero. | 431. Heaters, iron or steel. |
| 432. Anillos de hierro ó acero. | 432. Rings for curtains, iron or steel. |
| 433. Anzuelos de hierro ó acero. | 433. Fishhooks, iron or steel. |
| 434. Arandelas de hierro ó acero. | 434. Washers, iron or steel. |
| 435. Arañas de hierro ó acero. | 435. Chandeliers, iron or steel. |
| 436. Argollas de hierro ó acero. | 436. Rings, iron or steel. |
| 437. Arpones de hierro ó acero. | 437. Harpoons, iron or steel. |
| 438. Asadores de hierro ó acero. | 438. Spits, iron or steel. |
| 439. Badilas de hierro ó acero. | 439. Fire shovels, iron or steel. |
| 440. Balanzas de hierro ó acero. | 440. Scales, iron or steel. |
| 441. Baldes de hierro ó acero. | 441. Buckets, pails, iron or steel. |
| 442. Barbadas de hierro ó acero. | 442. Curb chains for bridles, iron or steel. |
| 443. Bisagras de hierro ó acero. | 443. Hinges or butts, iron or steel. |
| 444. Bocados de hierro ó acero. | 444. Bridle bits, iron or steel. |

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| 445. Bocallaves de hierro ó acero. | 445. Keyhole guards, iron or steel. |
| 446. Botones de hierro ó acero. | 446. Buttons, iron or steel. |
| 447. Brocas para zapatas, de hierro ó acero. | 447. Shoe nails, iron or steel. |
| 448. Cabezones de hierro ó acero. | 448. Cavessons, iron or steel. |
| 449. Cacerolas de hierro ó acero. | 449. Stewpans, iron or steel. |
| 450. Cadenas de todas clases no incluidas en la Lista A. | 450. Chains of all kinds not included in Schedule A. |
| 451. Cafeteras de hierro ó acero. | 451. Coffeepots, iron or steel. |
| 452. Cajas, arcas ó cofres, de hierro ó acero. | 452. Boxes, chests, safes, iron or steel. |
| 453. Calderas y calderos de hierro ó acero. | 453. Boilers and kettles, iron or steel. |
| 454. Camas de hierro ó acero. | 454. Bedsteads, iron or steel. |
| 455. Canapés ó sofás de hierro ó acero. | 455. Sofas or lounges, iron or steel. |
| 456. Candados de hierro ó acero. | 456. Padlocks, iron or steel. |
| 457. Candeleros de hierro ó acero. | 457. Candlesticks, iron or steel. |
| 458. Cazos ó cazuelas de hierro ó acero. | 458. Saucepans, iron or steel. |
| 459. Cedazos de hierro ó acero. | 459. Sieves, sifters, bolters, iron or steel. |
| 460. Cerraduras de hierro ó acero. | 460. Locks, iron or steel. |
| 461. Cerrojos de hierro ó acero. | 461. Bolts, iron or steel. |
| 462. Charnelas de hierro ó acero. | 462. Hinges, iron or steel. |
| 463. Corchetes de hierro ó acero. | 463. Hooks and eyes, iron or steel. |
| 464. Corta-plumas de hierro ó acero. | 464. Penknives, iron or steel. |
| 465. Cuchillería de todas clases, de hierro ó acero. | 465. Cutlery of all kinds, iron or steel. |
| 466. Cunas de hierro ó acero. | 466. Cradles, iron or steel. |
| 467. Cuños de hierro ó acero. | 467. Wedges, iron or steel. |
| 468. Despabiladeras de hierro ó acero. | 468. Candle snuffers, iron or steel. |
| 469. Ejes para carruajes de todas clases. | 469. Axles for carriages of all kinds. |
| 470. Escopetas de hierro ó acero. | 470. Muskets, iron or steel. |
| 471. Eslabones. | 471. Steels for flints. |
| 472. Espadas y espadines. | 472. Swords. |
| 473. Espuelas de hierro ó acero. | 473. Spurs, iron or steel. |
| 474. Estribos de hierro ó acero. | 474. Stirrups, iron or steel. |
| 475. Flejes ó arcos no incluidos en el No. 25. | 475. Hoops not included in No. 25. |
| 476. Floretes. | 476. Foils, fencing. |
| 477. Fusiles. | 477. Guns. |
| 478. Ganchos de hierro ó acero. | 478. Hooks, iron or steel. |
| 479. Goznes de hierro ó acero. | 479. Hinges, iron or steel. |
| 480. Grifos de hierro ó acero. | 480. Faucets or cocks, iron or steel. |
| 481. Hebillas de hierro ó acero. | 481. Buckles, iron or steel. |
| 482. Hojas de hierro ó acero, para cuchillos. | 482. Knife blades, iron or steel. |
| 482 ^a . Hornillos de hierro. | 482 ^a . Ovens, iron. |
| 483. Horquillas para prendido de señoras, de hierro ó acero. | 483. Hairpins and lace pins, iron or steel. |

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| 484. Llantas para ruedas de carruajes de todas clases. | 484. Tires for carriage wheels of all kinds. |
| 485. Llaves de reloj, de hierro ó acero. | 485. Watch or clock keys, iron or steel. |
| 486. Llaves de hierro ó acero de todas clases. | 486. Keys of all kinds, iron or steel. |
| 487. Morrillos de chimenea. | 487. Andirons. |
| 488. Navajas. | 488. Razors. |
| 489. Ollas de hierro. | 489. Pots, iron. |
| 490. Ojetes para zapatos, etc., de hierro ó acero. | 490. Eyelets for shoes, etc., iron or steel. |
| 491. Ornamentos de hierro ó acero de todas clases. | 491. Ornaments of all kinds, iron or steel. |
| 492. Farrillas. | 492. Gridirons. |
| 493. Pernos de hierro ó acero, los no incluidos en la Lista A. | 493. Bolts, iron or steel, not included in Schedule A. |
| 494. Pesas de hierro ó acero. | 494. Weights, iron or steel. |
| 495. Pistolas de todas clases. | 495. Pistols of all kinds. |
| 496. Planchas para ropa. | 496. Sadirons, smoothing irons. |
| 497. Plumas de acero. | 497. Steel pens. |
| 498. Prensas para copiar. | 498. Copying presses. |
| 499. Quincallería, la no incluida en la Lista A. | 499. Hardware not included in Schedule A. |
| 500. Ratoneras de hierro ó acero. | 500. Rat and mouse traps, iron or steel. |
| 501. Redoblones de hierro ó acero. | 501. Rivets, iron or steel. |
| 502. Remaches de hierro ó acero. | 502. Rivets, iron or steel. |
| 503. Rifles de todas clases. | 503. Rifles of all kinds. |
| 504. Sables de todas clases. | 504. Sabers of all kinds. |
| 505. Sacacorchos de hierro ó acero. | 505. Corkscrews, iron or steel. |
| 506. Sartenes. | 506. Fry pans. |
| 507. Sellos para seller cartas. | 507. Letter seals. |
| 508. Tela de hierro ó acero. | 508. Wire cloth, iron or steel. |
| 509. Tenazas, las no incluidas en el No. 14. | 509. Tongs not included in No. 14. |
| 510. Tijeras, las no incluidas en el No. 14. | 510. Shears and scissors not included in No. 14. |
| 511. Tinteros de hierro ó acero. | 511. Inkstands, iron or steel. |
| 512. Tuercas de hierro ó acero. | 512. Nuts, iron or steel. |
| 513. Útiles de cocina de hierro ó acero. | 513. Kitchen utensils, iron or steel. |
| 514. Visagras. | 514. Hinges, iron or steel. |
| 515. Todos los demás artículos ó manufacturas de hierro ó acero no incluidos en la Lista A. | 515. All other articles or manufactures of iron or steel not included in Schedule A. |

No. 38.—Cotton, manufactured, spun, or twisted, and in fabrics of all kinds, woven or knit, and the same fabrics mixed with other vegetable or animal fibers in which cotton is the equal or greater component part.

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| 516. Alemanisco. | 516. Damasks. |
| 517. Algodón hilado. | 517. Spun cotton. |

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| 518. Algodón torcido. | 518. Thread, cotton. |
| 519. Algodón en hilo para coser. | 519. Sewing cotton. |
| 520. Bramante de algodón. | 520. Pack thread, cotton. |
| 521. Bretañas de algodón. | 521. Brittany cloths, cotton. |
| 522. Calcetines. | 522. Stockings, cotton. |
| 523. Camisas interiores de algodón. | 523. Undershirts, cotton. |
| 524. Camisas interiores, si tienen algodón hasta la mitad. | 524. Undershirts, if as much as one-half cotton. |
| 525. Carpetas de algodón. | 525. Table covers, cotton. |
| 526. Chales de algodón. | 526. Shawls, cotton. |
| 527. Colchas de algodón. | 527. Counterpanes. |
| 528. Correaje de algodón de todas clases. | 528. Cotton belting of all kinds. |
| 529. Cortes de vestido de algodón. | 529. Dress patterns, cotton. |
| 530. Cotin de algodón. | 530. Ticking, cotton. |
| 531. Crea de algodón. | 531. Cambric, fine, cotton. |
| 532. Crespón ó velillo de algodón. | 532. Crape or veiling, cotton. |
| 533. Dril Americano. | 533. Drills. |
| 534. Encajes de algodón. | 534. Laces, cotton. |
| 535. Encerados de algodón. | 535. Oilcloths, cotton. |
| 536. Felpas de algodón. | 536. Shag, cotton. |
| 537. Fielto de algodón. | 537. Felt, cotton. |
| 538. Flecós de algodón. | 538. Edgings, cotton. |
| 539. Frazadas de algodón. | 539. Bedspreads, cotton. |
| 540. Gasa de algodón. | 540. Gauze, cotton. |
| 541. Guantes de algodón. | 541. Gloves, cotton. |
| 542. Guinga de algodón. | 542. Gingham, cotton. |
| 543. Holandas de algodón. | 543. Hollands. |
| 544. Irlanda de algodón ó de algodón hasta la mitad. | 544. Irish cloth, of cotton or of as much as one-half cotton. |
| 545. Linón de hilo mezclado con algodón hasta la mitad. | 545. Lawn, linen, with mixture of at least one-half cotton. |
| 546. Listados de algodón. | 546. Stripes, cotton. |
| 547. Lona de algodón. | 547. Canvas, duck. |
| 548. Madapolanes de algodón. | 548. Modapolana. |
| 549. Mantas de algodón de todas clases. | 549. Coverings of all kinds. |
| 550. Manteles de algodón. | 550. Tablecloths, cotton. |
| 551. Mantillas. | 551. Mantillas. |
| 552. Mantos. | 552. Shawls. |
| 553. Mosquiteros. | 553. Mosquito netting. |
| 554. Medias de algodón. | 554. Stockings (cotton), socks. |
| 555. Muselinas. | 555. Muslins, cotton. |
| 556. Pana de algodón. | 556. Corduroy, cotton. |
| 557. Paño fino de algodón. | 557. Fine cloth, cotton. |
| 558. Pañuelos de algodón. | 558. Handkerchiefs, cotton. |
| 559. Punto de algodón. | 559. Knit goods, cotton. |
| 560. Raso de algodón. | 560. Satin. |
| 561. Servilletas de algodón. | 561. Napkins, cotton. |

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| <p>562. Tejidos de algodón afelpados, crudos ó blancos, en toallas turcas y objetos análogos; teñidos ó estampados en otra clase de felpas; alfombras, crudas, blancas, teñidas ó estampadas; mallas de algodón mantas de algodón panas y veludillos, piqués, crudos, blancos, teñidos ó estampados; puntillas, encaje y entredoses, claros ó diáfanos, lisos ó labrados, crudos, blancos, teñidos ó estampados.</p> <p>563. Tejidos de algodón, tupidos, llanos, asargados, cruzados y arrasados, crudos, blancos teñidos ó estampados; tupidos, lisos, labrados, floreados, espolinados, crudos, blancos, teñidos ó estampados.</p> <p>564. Tejidos de punto de crochet de punto de malla; de punto de media en piezas; de punto de media en camisetas, calzoncillos, medias, calcetines y objetos análogos; tules.</p> <p>565. Los demás tejidos y manufacturas de algodón, puro, ó de algodón mezclado con otras fibras vegetales y animales en los cuales el algodón entre como componente igual ó mayor.</p> <p>566. Terciopelo de algodón.</p> <p>567. Tiras bordadas.</p> <p>568. Torzal de algodón.</p> <p>569. Zaraza.</p> <p>569^a. Velos de todas clases de algodón.</p> | <p>562. Fabrics, cotton—shagged, unbleached or bleached, in Turkish towels or similar articles; dyed or printed, in other forms of shag; carpetings, raw, bleached, dyed, or printed; netting (cotton) cotton covers or blankets, corduroys, and velveteen; piqué, unbleached, bleached, dyed, or printed; edgings, laces, and insertions, fabrics, clear or translucent, plain or worked, unbleached, dyed, or printed.</p> <p>563. Fabrics, cotton, close woven, smooth, twilled, diagonal, or satined, unbleached, bleached, dyed, or printed; close woven, plain, worked, flowered, relief work, unbleached, bleached, dyed, or printed.</p> <p>564. Crochet work, network; knit goods in the piece; knit goods in undershirts, drawers, socks, stockings, and similar articles; tulle.</p> <p>565. All other fabrics and manufactures of cotton alone, or of cotton mixed with other vegetable and animal fibers when cotton forms the equal or greater component part.</p> <p>566. Cotton velvet.</p> <p>567. Embroidered stripes.</p> <p>568. Cotton floss.</p> <p>569. Chintz or calico.</p> <p>569^a. Veils, cotton, of all kinds.</p> |
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No. 39.—Boots and shoes in whole or in part of leather or skin.

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| <p>570. Balmorales.</p> <p>571. Borceguies.</p> <p>572. Botas de cochero.</p> <p>573. Botas de charol.</p> <p>574. Botas de montar.</p> <p>574^a. Botas de todas otras clases.</p> <p>575. Botinas.</p> <p>576. Botines.</p> <p>577. Broquies.</p> | <p>570. Balmorals.</p> <p>571. Buskins.</p> <p>572. Coachmen's boots.</p> <p>573. Boots, patent leather.</p> <p>574. Riding boots.</p> <p>574^a. Boots of all other kinds.</p> <p>575. Ladies' boots.</p> <p>576. Gaiters.</p> <p>577. Laced gaiters.</p> |
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| <p>578. Calzado para hombres, mujeres y niños; de fieltro con suela de cuero; de piel con suela de madera; de cualquier tejido con suela de cuero; de cualquiera otra clase de piel ó cuero en todo ó en parte.</p> <p>579. Chanclos.</p> <p>580. Chinelas.</p> <p>581. Zapatos.</p> <p>582. Zapatillas.</p> <p>583. Zapatones.</p> | <p>578. Boots and shoes for men, women, and children, of felt with leather sole; of leather with wooden sole; of any woven fabric with leather sole; of any other kind wholly or partly of leather.</p> <p>579. Overshoes.</p> <p>580. Slippers.</p> <p>581. Shoes.</p> <p>582. Slippers.</p> <p>583. Brogans.</p> |
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No. 40.—Paper for writing, in envelopes, ruled or blank books, wall paper, paper for wrapping and packing, for cigarettes, in cardboard, boxes, and bags, sandpaper and pasteboard.

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| <p>584. Cajas de papel.</p> <p>585. Carpetas.</p> <p>586. Cartulina.</p> <p>587. Carteras.</p> <p>588. Cartón.</p> <p>589. Libros en blanco.</p> <p>590. Libros rayados.</p> <p>591. Libritos de papel para cigarrillos.</p> <p>592. Libros de copiar.</p> <p>593. Papel aterciopelado para entapizar.</p> <p>594. Papel pintado.</p> <p>595. Papel de lija.</p> <p>596. Papel en sobres.</p> <p>597. Papel para escribir.</p> <p>598. Papel de estraza.</p> <p>599. Papel para embalar ó empaquetar de todas clases.</p> <p>600. Papel para cigarrillos.</p> <p>601. Papel para entapizar de todas clases.</p> <p>602. Sacos de papel.</p> | <p>584. Boxes, paper.</p> <p>585. Memorandum books.</p> <p>586. Cardboard, fine.</p> <p>587. Pocketbooks.</p> <p>588. Cardboard.</p> <p>589. Books, blank.</p> <p>590. Books, ruled.</p> <p>591. Books, small, of cigarette paper.</p> <p>592. Books, copying.</p> <p>593. Paper, wall, satin-faced.</p> <p>594. Paper, painted.</p> <p>595. Sandpaper.</p> <p>596. Envelopes, paper.</p> <p>597. Paper, writing.</p> <p>598. Paper, wrapping.</p> <p>599. Paper wrapping, and packing, of all kinds.</p> <p>600. Paper for cigarettes.</p> <p>601. Paper, wall, of all kinds.</p> <p>602. Bags, paper.</p> |
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No. 41.—Tin plate and tinware for arts, industries, and domestic uses.

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| <p>603. Hoja de lata charolada.</p> <p>604. Hoja de lata estampada.</p> <p>605. Hoja de lata lisa.</p> <p>606. Hoja de lata labrada en cualquier objeto ó artículo para artes, industrias y usos domésticos.</p> | <p>603. Tin plate, japanned.</p> <p>604. Tin plate, stamped.</p> <p>605. Tin plate, plain.</p> <p>606. Tin plate, manufactured in any object or article for the arts, industries, and domestic uses.</p> |
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No. 42.—Cordage, rope, and twine of all kinds.

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| 607. Acarreto. | 607. Pack thread. |
| 608. Cables de cualquier fibra vegetal no incluidos en el No. 26. | 608. Cables of any vegetable fiber not included in No. 26. |
| 609. Cordeles de pescar. | 609. Fishing lines. |
| 610. Cordage de todas clases. | 610. Cordage of all kinds. |
| 611. Hilo bramante de todas clases. | 611. Twine of all kinds. |
| 612. Hilo de zapatero. | 612. Thread, shoemakers'. |
| 613. Jarcia no incluida en el No. 26. | 613. Cordage for vessels not included in No. 26. |

No. 43.—Manufacturers of wood of all kinds not embraced in Schedule A, including wooden ware, implements for household use, and furniture in whole or in part of wood.

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| 614. Arcas. | 614. Chests. |
| 615. Arcos y aros no para tonelería. | 615. Hoops and rings not for cooperage. |
| 616. Armarios. | 616. Cupboards, clothes presses. |
| 617. Asientos (bidets). | 617. Bidets. |
| 618. Banastas de madera. | 618. Baskets, wooden. |
| 619. Banquetas. | 619. Stools or benches. |
| 620. Baúles. | 620. Trunks. |
| 621. Butacas. | 621. Chairs, arm, reclining. |
| 622. Caballos de madera para niños. | 622. Rocking horses, wooden, for children. |
| 623. Cajas de madera de todas clases no incluidas en el No. 25. | 623. Boxes, cases, wooden, of all kinds not included in No. 25. |
| 624. Cajas para carruajes. | 624. Carriage bodies. |
| 625. Canapés ó sofás. | 625. Sofas or lounges. |
| 626. Catres de madera. | 626. Cots, wooden. |
| 627. Camas de madera. | 627. Bedsteads, wooden. |
| 628. Cestos y cestas de madera. | 628. Baskets, wooden. |
| 629. Clavijas de madera. | 629. Pegs or pins, wooden, for musical instruments. |
| 630. Cómodas. | 630. Bureaus. |
| 631. Consolas. | 631. Consoles. |
| 632. Cortinas de madera. | 632. Venetian blinds. |
| 633. Cuadros de madera. | 633. Frames, wooden, for mirrors. |
| 634. Cubos para carruajes. | 634. Hubs for carriages. |
| 635. Cunas. | 635. Cradles. |
| 636. Efigies de madera. | 636. Images, wooden. |
| 637. Escaleras de madera. | 637. Ladders, wooden. |
| 638. Fustes de madera para sillas de montar. | 638. Saddletrees, wooden. |
| 639. Horcates de madera. | 639. Hames, wooden. |
| 640. Jaulas de madera. | 640. Cages, wooden. |
| 641. Lechos. | 641. Couches, wooden. |
| 642. Mangos de madera, los no incluidos en la Lista A. | 642. Handles, wooden, not included in Schedule A. |

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| 643. Marcos de madera, los no incluidos en la Lista A. | 643. Frames, wooden, not included in Schedule A. |
| 644. Mesas de todas clases. | 644. Tables of all kinds. |
| 645. Muebles en todo ó en parte de madera. | 645. Furniture wholly or in part of wood. |
| 646. Ornamentos de madera de todas clases no incluidos en la Lista A. | 646. Ornaments, wooden, of all kinds not included in Schedule A. |
| 647. Palas de madera. | 647. Shovels, wooden. |
| 648. Palitos para hacer fósforos. | 648. Splints for making matches. |
| 649. Palitos para tender ropa. | 649. Clothespins. |
| 650. Perambuladores. | 650. Perambulators. |
| 651. Pinas para carruajes. | 651. Felloes for carriages. |
| 652. Puertas de cercado. | 652. Gates, wooden. |
| 653. Rayos para carruajes. | 653. Spokes for carriages. |
| 654. Ruedas para carruajes. | 654. Wheels for carriages. |
| 655. Sillas de todas clases en todo ó en parte de madera. | 655. Chairs of all kinds wholly or partly of wood. |
| 656. Tabaqueras de madera. | 656. Tobacco or snuff boxes, wooden. |
| 657. Todos los demás objetos, artículos y utensilios de madera, de uso doméstico, no comprendidos en la Lista A. | 657. All other objects, articles, and utensils of wood for domestic uses not embraced in Schedule A. |
| 658. Todos las demás muebles en todo ó en parte de madera. | 658. All other furniture wholly or partly of wood. |

Signed in duplicate at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of August, A. D. 1891.

JOHN W. FOSTER.
FRANCO. DE P. SUAREZ.

Alphabetical repertory.

No. in sched- ule.	Articles.	No. of para- graph.
194	Accessory parts, wooden, of buildings	24
60	Adzes	14
346	Almonds, shelled	36
347	Almonds, unshelled	36
54	Anchors	14
228	Anchors	26
303	Anchovies	35
487	Andirons	37
I	Animals, live	I
44	Anthracite coal	11
108	Anvils	14
63	Anvils	14

Alphabetical repertory—Continued.

No. in sched- ule.	Articles.	No. of para- graph.
403	Apples, canned.....	36
402	Apples, dried	36
400	Apples, fresh.....	36
401	Apples, preserved	36
343	Apricots, canned	36
344	Apricots, dried	36
341	Apricots, fresh	36
342	Apricots in sirup	36
176	Artificial stone	20
145	Asbestos roofing.....	17
370	Asparagus	36
62	Augurs	14
87	Awls	14
80	Axes	14
469	Axles for carriages	37
75	Axles, iron	14
119	Axles, locomotive	15
295	Bacon sides, rib sides.....	33
602	Bags, paper	40
570	Balmorals	39
10	Barley	4
14	Barley meal	4
61	Barometers and thermometers.....	14
214	Barrels, new and old.....	25
231	Bars and rods of metal.....	26
618	Baskets, wooden	43
628	Baskets, wooden	43
209	Beams	24
249	Beams (wood, iron, or steel).....	26
372	Beans, canned.....	36
373	Beans, dried	36
396	Beans, French.....	36
371	Beans, fresh.....	36
539	Bedspreads, cotton	38
454	Bedsteads, iron or steel	37
627	Bedsteads, wooden	43
284	Beef, fresh	33
287	Beef, smoked	33
617	Bidets	43
45	Bituminous coal.....	11
257	Blackboards	28
201	Blinds	24
83	Blocks for hats.....	14
43	Blood fertilizers	10
204	Boards.....	24
251	Boats, oar or steam	27
68	Boilers	14
453	Boilers and kettles.....	37
461	Bolts, iron and steel	37
243	Bolts, iron or copper, for vessels	26
493	Bolts, iron or steel, not in Schedule A.....	37
40	Bones dissolved in acids	10
589	Books, blank.....	40

Alphabetical repertory—Continued.

No. in sched- ule.	Articles.	No. of para- graph.
265	Books, bound	29
592	Books, copying	40
585	Books, memorandum	40
591	Books of cigarette paper	40
587	Books, pocket	40
590	Books, ruled	40
264	Books, unbound	29
578	Boots and shoes, for men, women, and children, of felt, leather, or woven fabrics	39
575	Boots, ladies'	39
574 ^a	Boots of all other kinds	39
573	Boots, patent leather	39
76	Bottoms, iron, for sugar mills	14
623	Boxes, cases, wooden, not in No. 25	43
452	Boxes, chests, safes, iron or steel	37
584	Boxes, paper	40
226	Boxes, wooden, or box shooks	25
120	Brakes	15
17	Bran	5
167	Bricks	20
123	Bridges, railroad	15
444	Bridle bits, iron or steel	37
521	Brittany cloths	38
583	Brogans	39
213	Buckets or pails, wooden	25
441	Buckets, pails, iron or steel	37
481	Buckles, iron or steel	37
12	Buckwheat	4
16	Buckwheat flour	4
111	Buffers	15
221	Bungs	25
630	Bureaus	43
65	Burins	14
571	Buskins	39
299	Butter	34
446	Buttons, iron or steel	37
366	Cabbages	36
608	Cables	42
640	Cages, wooden	43
531	Cambric, fine, cotton	38
468	Candle snuffers	37
457	Candlesticks	37
89	Cane knives	14
547	Canvas (duck)	38
345	Capers	36
233	Capstans	26
66	Capstans	14
124	Car and locomotive wheels	15
118	Car axles	15
588	Cardboard	40
586	Cardboard, fine	40
624	Carriage bodies	43
115	Cars, freight	15

Alphabetical repertory—Continued.

No. in sched- ule.	Articles.	No. of para- graph.
114	Cars, passenger	15
69	Carts	14
267	Cases for printing	30
215	Casks, new or old	25
448	Cavessons, iron or steel	37
348	Celery	36
165	Cement	20
67	Chains	14
450	Chains not in Schedule A	37
621	Chairs, arm, reclining	43
655	Chairs, wholly or partly wood	43
435	Chandeliers, iron or steel	37
300	Cheese	34
359	Cherries, canned	36
360	Cherries, dried	36
356	Cherries, fresh	36
358	Cherries in sirup	36
357	Cherries, preserved	36
353	Chestnuts	36
614	Chests	43
361	Chick-peas	36
378	Chick-peas	36
339	Chicory	36
569	Chintz or calico	38
77	Chisels	14
302	Clams, fresh and canned	35
649	Clothespins	43
557	Cloth, fine, cotton	38
572	Coachmen's boots	39
44	Coal, anthracite	11
45	Coal, bituminous	11
47	Coal dust pressed in cakes	11
46	Coal, mineral	11
306	Codfish, dried, salted, in brine	35
319	Codfish lips	35
333	Codfish tripes	35
451	Coffeepots, iron or steel	37
48	Coke	11
33	Colophony	9
73	Compasses	14
268	Composing sticks	30
631	Consoles	43
225	Cooperage	25
244	Copper and brass pieces for vessels	26
158	Copper bars	18
159	Copper nails	18
161	Copper screws	18
234	Copper sheathing, composition, for vessels	26
245	Copper sheathing for vessels	26
160	Copper sheets	18
162	Copper tubes or pipes	19
498	Copying presses	37
610	Cordage	42

Alphabetical repertory—Continued.

No. in sched- ule.	Articles.	No. of para- graph.
235	Cordage for vessels.....	26
613	Cordage for vessels not in paragraph 26.....	42
556	Corduroy.....	38
505	Corkscrews.....	37
7	Corn meal.....	3
147	Corrugated iron for roofing.....	17
626	Cots, wooden.....	43
26	Cottolene.....	7
528	Cotton belting.....	38
568	Cotton floss.....	38
25	Cotton-seed cake.....	7
24	Cotton-seed oil.....	7
566	Cotton velvet.....	38
641	Couches.....	43
527	Counterpanes.....	38
549	Coverings of all kinds.....	38
635	Cradles.....	43
466	Cradles, iron or steel.....	37
532	Crape or veiling, cotton.....	38
239	Cringles.....	26
564	Crochet work, network, knit goods in the piece, knit goods in under- shirts, etc.....	38
117	Cross-ties.....	15
367	Cumin.....	36
616	Cupboards, clothes presses.....	43
442	Curb chains for bridles, iron or steel.....	37
465	Cutlery, iron or steel.....	37
516	Damasks.....	38
200	Door and window frames.....	24
429	Door knockers, iron or steel.....	37
203	Doors.....	24
529	Dress patterns, cotton.....	38
533	Drills.....	38
538	Edgings.....	38
191	Electric apparatus.....	23
279	Empty sugar sacks.....	31
596	Envelopes, paper.....	40
490	Eyelets, iron or steel.....	37
562	Fabrics, cotton.....	38
563	Fabrics, cotton.....	38
480	Faucets or cocks, iron or steel.....	37
651	Felloes for carriage wheels.....	43
537	Felt, cotton.....	38
182	Fencing wire, smooth or barbed.....	22
37	Fertilizers, natural or artificial.....	10
384	Figs.....	36
349	Filberts.....	36
88	Files.....	14
168	Fire bricks.....	20
439	Fire shovels, iron or steel.....	37
55	Fishhooks.....	14
433	Fishhooks, iron or steel.....	37
609	Fishing lines.....	42

Alphabetical repertory—Continued.

No. in sched- ule.	Articles.	No. of para- graph.
323	Fish necks.....	35
313	Fish roes.....	35
307	Fish sounds.....	35
315	Fish tongues.....	35
195	Floor beams.....	24
205	Flooring.....	24
170	Flooring tiles.....	20
476	Foils, fencing.....	37
269	Forms for printing.....	30
633	Frames, wooden, for mirrors.....	43
643	Frames, wooden, not in Schedule A.....	43
374	Fruits, all kinds, and nuts.....	36
377	Fruits, canned.....	36
375	Fruits in paste.....	36
376	Fruits in sirup.....	36
506	Frying pans.....	37
658	Furniture, all other, wholly or partly of wood.....	43
645	Furniture, wholly or partly of wood.....	43
576	Gaiters.....	39
577	Gaiters, laced.....	39
270	Galleys.....	30
183	Galvanized fencing wire.....	22
148	Galvanized iron for roofing.....	17
340	Garlic.....	36
652	Gates, wooden.....	43
540	Gauze, cotton.....	38
542	Ginghams, cotton.....	38
541	Gloves, cotton.....	38
280	Gold and silver coin and bullion of the United States.....	32
281	Gold, coined, of the United States.....	32
79	Gouges.....	14
425	Grapes, fresh.....	36
426	Grapes, preserved.....	36
492	Gridirons.....	37
39	Ground bones.....	10
38	Guano.....	10
477	Guns.....	37
42	Gypsum.....	10
330	Haddock.....	35
483	Hairpins and lace pins.....	37
324	Hake.....	35
639	Hames.....	43
298	Hams.....	33
113	Hand cars.....	15
558	Handkerchiefs, cotton.....	40
642	Handles, wooden, not in Schedule A.....	43
104	Handsaws.....	14
499	Hardware, not in Schedule A.....	37
437	Harpoons, iron or steel.....	37
81	Hatchets.....	14
18	Hay.....	5
223	Heads for barrels, casks, etc.....	25
53	Heaters.....	14

Alphabetical repertory—Continued.

No. in sched- ule.	Articles.	No. of para- graph.
431	Heaters, iron or steel	37
352	Hemp seed	36
304	Herrings	35
462	Hinges, iron or steel	37
514	Hinges, iron or steel	37
479	Hinges, iron or steel	37
443	Hinges or butts, iron or steel	37
216	Hogsheads, new or old	25
543	Hollands	38
463	Hooks and eyes, iron or steel	37
185	Hooks for fencing	22
478	Hooks, iron or steel	37
428	Hooks, staples, iron or steel, not in Schedule A	37
615	Hoops and rings not for cooperage	43
58	Hoops, iron	14
475	Hoops not included in paragraph 25	37
212	Hoops, wooden, for cooperage ..	25
634	Hubs for carriage wheels	43
293	Hung beef	32
51	Ice	13
636	Images, wooden	43
272	Imposing stones	30
271	Imposing tables	30
8	Indian corn	3
127	Ingot steel	16
277	Inks for printing	30
511	Inkstands, iron or steel	37
567	Insertions	38
84	Instruments and tools for the arts	14
86	Instruments, mathematical	14
85	Instruments, surgical	14
544	Irish cloth	38
130	Iron and steel bars	16
142	Iron and steel beams	16
131	Iron and steel nails	16
140	Iron and steel pipes	16
137	Iron and steel plates	16
246	Iron and steel plates for vessels	26
143	Iron and steel rafters	16
141	Iron and steel rods	16
139	Iron and steel screws	16
128	Iron and steel wire	16
132	Iron, cast	16
135	Iron, hammered	16
133	Iron in bars	16
134	Iron, wrought	16
210	Joists and scantling	24
218	Kegs	25
445	Keyhole guards, iron or steel	37
486	Keys of all kinds	37
513	Kitchen utensils, iron or steel	37
237	Knees of wood, iron, or steel	26

Alphabetical repertory—Continued.

No. in sched- ule.	Articles.	No. of para- graph.
482	Knife blades, iron or steel	37
559	Knit goods, cotton	38
534	Laces, cotton.....	38
637	Ladders, wooden	43
82	Lasts for boots and shoes.....	14
199	Laths (strips) wooden	24
252	Launches, oar or steam.....	27
545	Lawn, linen, mixed with cotton	38
154	Lead in sheets or plates	17
163	Lead pipes or tubes.....	19
275	Leads.....	30
399	Lemons.....	36
397	Lentils ..	36
507	Letter seals	37
383	Lima beans	36
164	Lime	20
398	Limes	36
100	Liquor weighers	14
314	Lobsters ...	35
460	Locks, iron or steel.....	37
121	Locomotives	15
208	Logs..	24
90	Machinery of all kinds	14
27	Machinery oil	8
317	Mackerel	35
308	Mackerel, preserved, etc	35
548	Madapolam	38
551	Mantillas	38
172	Marble, dressed or polished .	20
171	Marble in the rough	20
173	Marble tables	20
229	Masts, wooden or iron	26
241	Materials for shipbuilding.....	26
286	Meats, fresh...	33
5	Meats in brine	2
292	Meats preserved by extraction of air	33
290	Meats preserved in cans.....	33
291	Meats preserved in vinegar.....	33
289	Meats, smoked	33
409	Melons	36
301	Milk, condensed or canned.....	34
50	Mineral waters, artificial.....	12
49	Mineral waters, natural.....	12
91	Mortars	14
32	Mortars, iron	14
553	Mosquito netting	38
386	Mushrooms, canned	36
387	Mushrooms, dried	36
385	Mushrooms, preserved.....	36
261	Music books	29
470	Muskets, iron or steel.....	37
555	Muslins, cotton	38
184	Nails for fencing	22

Alphabetical repertory—Continued.

No. in sched- ule.	Articles.	No. of para- graph.
561	Napkins, cotton	38
283	Neat's-foot oil.....	33
41	Nitrates of lime, potash, and soda.....	10
413	Nuts	36
512	Nuts, iron or steel	37
238	Oakum	26
247	Oars.....	26
13	Oatmeal	4
9	Oats	4
535	Oilcloths, cotton.....	38
336	Olives, canned	36
335	Olives, fresh	36
337	Olives, pickled.....	36
338	Olives, preserved.....	36
354	Onions, fresh	36
355	Onions, pickled ..	36
491	Ornaments, iron	37
646	Ornaments, wooden	43
482a	Ovens, iron	37
579	Overshoes.....	39
322	Oysters, canned	35
321	Oysters, fresh ...	35
320	Oysters, preserved	35
607	Pack thread.....	42
520	Pack thread, cotton.....	38
456	Padlocks, iron or steel.....	37
262	Pamphlets .	29
93	Pans	14
600	Paper for cigarettes.....	40
266	Paper for printing newspapers.....	29
594	Paper, painted	40
601	Paper, wall	40
593	Paper, wall (satin-faced)	40
598	Paper, wrapping	40
599	Paper, wrapping and packing	40
597	Paper, writing.....	40
169	Paving tiles or blocks.....	20
408	Peaches, canned.....	36
407	Peaches, dried or desiccated	36
404	Peaches, fresh.....	36
419	Peaches in sirup.....	36
406	Peaches, preserved	36
405	Peanuts	36
350	Pears, canned	36
418	Pears, dried or desiccated	36
416	Pears, fresh	36
417	Pears, preserved	36
380	Peas, canned.....	36
382	Peas, dried	36
379	Peas, green	36
381	Peas, preserved	36
629	Pegs or pins, wooden, for musical instruments	43
464	Penknives, iron or steel.....	37

Alphabetical repertory—Continued.

No. in sched- ule.	Articles.	No. of para- graph.
420	Pepper, red	36
421	Peppers, dried	36
650	Perambulators.....	43
266a	Periodicals.....	29
310	Periwinkles	35
312	Pickled fish.....	35
369	Pickles in vinegar or brine	36
95	Picks	14
202	Pieces of lumber	24
136	Pig iron	16
166	Pillars of stone or marble	20
96	Pincers.....	14
35	Pine resin	9
430	Pins, iron or steel	37
219	Pipes.....	25
495	Pistols, all kinds	37
32	Pitch	9
72	Planes.....	14
78	Planes.....	14
206	Planks	24
21	Plants	6
179	Plaster of Paris	20
153	Plates of zinc, galvanized iron, and lead.....	17
56	Plows	14
101	Plowshares	14
364	Plums, canned	36
365	Plums, dried	36
362	Plums, fresh	36
363	Plums in sirup	36
285	Pork, fresh	33
288	Pork, smoked	33
414	Potatoes, Irish or sweet	36
489	Pots, iron	37
311	Preserved fish	35
368	Preserved fruits and vegetables.....	36
263	Printed matter	29
273	Printing presses	30
92	Pulley blocks	14
99	Pulleys.....	14
351	Pumpkins	36
64	Pumps	14
232	Pumps for vessels	26
196	Rafters or crossbeams.....	24
129	Railings, iron	16
116	Rails	15
415	Raisins	36
411	Rape seed	36
500	Rat and mouse traps.....	37
488	Razors.....	37
574	Riding boots	39
503	Rifles of all kinds	37
240	Rigging.....	26
230	Rings.....	26

Alphabetical repertory—Continued.

No. in sched- ule.	Articles.	No. of para- graph.
432	Rings, curtain, iron or steel	37
436	Rings, iron or steel	37
501	Rivets, iron or steel	37
502	Rivets, iron or steel	37
622	Rocking horses, wooden, for children	43
146	Roofing felt	17
150	Roofing lead	17
151	Roofing paper (tarred)	17
152	Roofing slate	17
155	Roofing tiles	17
149	Roofing tin	17
34	Rosin	9
274	Rules	30
11	Rye	4
15	Rye flour	4
504	Sabers	37
638	Saddletrees	43
97	Sadirons	14
496	Sadirons, smoothing irons.	37
329	Salmon, canned	35
328	Salmon, fresh	35
326	Salmon, preserved	35
327	Salmon, smoked	35
3	Salt beef	2
4	Salt meats	2
2	Salt pork	2
595	Sandpaper	40
332	Sardines, canned	35
331	Sardines, salted	35
560	Satin, cotton	38
458	Saucepans, iron or steel	37
296	Sausages	33
294	Sausages, pork	33
105	Saws of all kinds	14
440	Scales, iron or steel	37
253	School benches	28
259	School chairs	28
258	School desks	28
256	School furniture	28
254	School globes	28
255	School maps	28
74	Screw-drivers	14
23	Seeds and grains for propagation	6
519	Sewing cotton	38
536	Shag, cotton	38
552	Shawls, cotton	38
526	Shawls, cotton	38
107	Shears and scissors, common	14
510	Shears and scissors not included in paragraph 14.	37
242	Sheathing paper for vessels, etc.	26
318	Shellfish	35
207	Shingles	24
447	Shoe nails, iron or steel	37

Alphabetical repertory—Continued.

No. in sched- ule.	Articles.	No. of para- graph.
581	Shoes.....	36
94	Shovels.....	14
647	Shovels, wooden.....	43
309	Shrimps.....	35
198	Shutters.....	24
459	Sieves, sifters, bolters, iron or steel.....	37
282	Silver, coined, United States.....	32
316	Skates.....	35
580	Slippers.....	39
582	Slippers.....	39
625	Sofas or lounges.....	43
455	Sofas or lounges, iron or steel.....	37
57	Spades and hoes.....	14
30	Spirits of turpentine.....	9
438	Spits, iron or steel.....	37
648	Splints for making matches.....	43
653	Spokes for carriage wheels.....	43
517	Spun cotton.....	38
473	Spurs, iron or steel.....	37
59	Staples.....	14
186	Staples for fencing.....	22
6	Starch.....	3
222	Staves.....	25
471	Steel for flints.....	37
126	Steel in bars.....	16
497	Steel pens.....	37
102	Steelyards.....	52
449	Stewpans, iron or steel.....	37
474	Stirrups, iron or steel.....	37
325	Stockfish.....	35
522	Stockings.....	38
554	Stockings (socks).....	38
175	Stones, dressed or polished.....	20
177	Stones for floors.....	20
174	Stones in the rough.....	20
619	Stools or benches.....	43
19	Straw for fodder.....	5
546	Stripes, cotton.....	38
297	Stuffed meats.....	33
110	Switches.....	15
472	Swords.....	37
550	Tablecloths, cotton.....	38
525	Table covers, cotton.....	38
644	Tables of all kinds.....	43
138	Tacks of all kinds.....	16
28	Tallow in cake.....	8
29	Tallow, melted.....	8
31	Tar.....	9
193	Telegraphic apparatus.....	23
188	Telegraphic wire.....	23
189	Telephone wire.....	23
192	Telephonic apparatus.....	23
178	Terracotta.....	20

Alphabetical repertory—Continued.

No. in sched- ule.	Articles.	No. of para- graph.
518	Thread, cotton.....	38
612	Thread, shoemakers'.....	42
530	Ticking, cotton.....	38
603	Tin plate, japanned.....	41
606	Tin plate, manufactured.....	41
605	Tin plate, plain.....	41
604	Tin plate, stamped.....	41
484	Tires for carriage wheels.....	37
656	Tobacco or snuff boxes.....	43
424	Tomatoes, canned.....	36
423	Tomatoes, fresh.....	36
106	Tongs.....	14
509	Tongs not included in paragraph 14.....	37
112	Traction apparatus.....	15
20	Trees.....	6
334	Trout.....	35
98	Trowels.....	14
620	Trunks.....	43
217	Tubs, wooden.....	25
224	Tubs, wooden.....	25
305	Tunny.....	35
220	Tuns.....	25
412	Turnips.....	36
122	Turntables.....	15
36	Turpentine.....	9
611	Twine of all kind.....	42
276	Type.....	30
523	Undershirts, cotton.....	38
524	Undershirts, half or more cotton.....	38
394	Vegetables and garden products, canned.....	36
389	Vegetables and garden products, concentrated.....	36
395	Vegetables and garden products, dried.....	36
388	Vegetables and garden products, fresh.....	36
392	Vegetables and garden products in vinegar.....	36
391	Vegetables and garden products, pickled.....	36
390	Vegetables and garden products prepared in any way.....	36
393	Vegetables and garden products prepared with salt.....	36
569a	Veils, cotton.....	38
632	Venetian blinds.....	43
22	Vines.....	6
71	Wagons.....	14
434	Washers, iron or steel.....	37
485	Watch or clock keys.....	37
422	Watermelons.....	36
467	Wedges, iron or steel.....	37
494	Weights, iron or steel.....	37
70	Wheelbarrows.....	14
654	Wheels for carriages.....	43
103	Wheels for carts, wheelbarrows, and wagons.....	14
181	Windmills.....	21
508	Wire cloth, iron or steel.....	37
190	Wire covered with any texture, for telegraphs, telephones, or electric light.....	23

Alphabetical repertory—Continued.

No. in sched- ule.	Articles.	No. of para- graph.
236	Wire rope for vessels	26
197	Wooden houses, put together or in parts	24
410	Yams	36
248	Yards	26
156	Zinc for roofing	17
109	All other implements, instruments, and tools for agriculture, mining, manufactures, and other industrial and scientific objects	14
125	All other objects and materials for the construction and equipment of railways	15
144	All other similar objects of iron or steel for the construction of buildings.	16
157	All other roofing material	17
180	All other earthy materials for the construction of buildings	20
187	All other like articles for the construction of fences	22
211	All other wooden pieces for the construction of buildings	24
227	All other articles of cooperage	25
250	All other articles and materials for the construction of vessels	26
260	All other articles exclusively for the use of schools	28
278	All other tools and accessories for printing	30
427	All other fruits, vegetables, and garden products, fresh, preserved, etc..	36
515	All other articles or manufactures of iron or steel not included in Sched- ule A ..	37
565	All other fabrics and manufactures of cotton or of cotton mixed with other fibers	38
657	All other objects, articles, and utensils of wood for domestic uses not included in Schedule A	43
658	All other furniture wholly or partly of wood	43
574 ^a	Boots of all other kinds	39

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24	Aceite de semillas de algodón	7
27	Aceite para maquinaria	8
38	Aceitunas en conserva	36
37	Aceitunas encurtidas	36
336	Aceitunas en latas	36
335	Aceitunas frescas	36
126	Acero en barras	16
127	Acero en lingotes	16
339	Achicoria	36
17	Afrecho ó salvado	5
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50	Aguas minerales artificiales	82

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128	Alambre de hierro y acero	16
183	Alambre galvanizado para la construcción de cercas	22
182	Alambre liso ó con púas para la construcción de cercas	22
189	Alambre para teléfonos	23
188	Alambre para telégrafos	23
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343	Albaricoques en latas	36
341	Albaricoques frescos	36
344	Albaricoques secos	36
428	Alcallatas de hierro ó acero no incluidas en la Lista A	37
345	Alcaparras	36
429	Aldabas	37
516	Alemanisco	38
195	Alfarjias ó cuartones	24
430	Alfileres de hierro ó acero	37
519	Algodón en hilo para coser	38
517	Algodón hilado	38
518	Algodón torcido	38
302	Almejas frescas y en latas	35
347	Almendras con cáscara	36
346	Almendras sin cáscara	36
6	Almidon	3
52	Almireces de hierro	14
31	Alquitrán	9
145	Amianto para techumbre	17
53	Anafes	14
431	Anafes de hierro ó acero	37
303	Anchoas en conserva, en escabeche, ahumadas, frescas, salpresadas y secas	35
54	Anclas	14
228	Anclas	26
432	Anillos de hierro ó acero	37
1	Animales vivos	1
44	Antracita	11
433	Anzuelos	37
55	Anzuelos	14
191	Aparatos eléctricos de todas clases	23
192	Aparatos telefónicos de todas clases	23
193	Aparatos telegráficos de todas clases para comunicación y alumbrado	23
111	Aparejos de choque	15
112	Aparejos de tracción	15
348	Apio	36
56	Arados	14
435	Arañas de hierro ó acero	37
434	Arandelas de hierro ó acero	37
20	Árboles	6
229	Árboles ó mástiles de madera ó hierro	26

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437	Arpones de hierro ó acero.....	37
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439	Badilas de hierro ó acero.....	37
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215	Barricas nuevas ó usadas.....	25
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575	Botinas.....	39
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622	Caballos de madera para niños	43
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233	Cabrestantes	26
196	Cabrio	24
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452	Cajas, arcas ó cofres de hierro ó acero	37
267	Cajas de imprenta	30
226	Cajas de madera armadas ó sin armar	25
623	Cajas de madera de todas clases no incluidas en el No. 25	43
584	Cajas de papel	40
624	Cajas para carruajes	43
164	Cal	20
351	Calabacitas	36
522	Calcetines	38
68	Calderas	14
453	Calderas y calderos de hierro ó acero	37
578	Calzado para hombres, mujeres y niños, de fieltro con suela de cuero ; de piel con suela de madera ; de cualquier tejido, con suela de cuero ; de cualquiera otra clase de piel ó cuero en todo ó en parte . . .	39
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352	Cañamones	36
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45	Carbón bituminoso	11
46	Carbón de tierra ó piedra	11
47	Carbón prensado en panes	11
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70	Carretillas.....	14
71	Carretones.....	14
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113	Carritos de mano.....	15
115	Carros para carga.....	15
114	Carros para pasajeros.....	15
587	Carteras.....	40
588	Cartón.....	40
586	Cartulina.....	40
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353	Castañas.....	36
626	Catres de madera.....	43
458	Cazos de hierro ó acero.....	37
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355	Cebollas encurtidas.....	36
354	Cebollas ó cebollines frescos.....	36
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358	Cerezas en dulce.....	36
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371	Frijoles frescas.....	36
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374	Frutas de todas clases y nueces con cáscara ó sin cáscara, frescas, conservadas en su propio jugo, secas, verdes, en conserva.....	36
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541	Guantes de algodón.....	38
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542	Guinga de algodón.....	38
381	Guisantes en conserva.....	36
380	Guisantes en latas.....	36
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16	Harina de trigo sarraceno	4
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132	Hierro colado	16
133	Hierro en barras.....	16
136	Hierro en lingotes	16
134	Hierro forjado.....	16
148	Hierro galvanizado para techumbre	17
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604	Hoja de lata estampada	41
606	Hoja de lata labrada en cualquier objeto ó articulo para artes, industrias y usos domésticos.....	41
605	Hoja de lata lisa.....	41
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386	Hongos ó setas en latas.....	36
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393	Hortalizas y legumbres preparadas con sal.....	36
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40	Huesos disueltos en ácidos.....	10
39	Huesos molidos	10
313	Huevas de pescado	35
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396	Judías	36
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315	Lenguas de pescado, saladas, conservadas.....	35
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169	Losas para pavimento.....	20
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173	Mesas de mármol	20
644	Mesas de todas clases	43
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280	Monedas y barras de oro y plata de los Estados Unidos	32
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553	Mosquiteros	38
92	Motones	14
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413	Nueces	36
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123	Puentes para ferro-carriles.....	15
263	Puertas.....	24
652	Puertas de cercado.....	43
559	Punto de algodón.....	38
258	Pupitres para escuelas.....	28
300	Queso.....	34
499	Quincallería la no incluida en la Lista A.....	30
560	Raso de algodón.....	38
500	Ratoneras de hierro ó acero.....	37
653	Rayos para carruajes.....	43
501	Redoblones de hierro ó acero.....	37
274	Reglas.....	30
275	Regletas.....	30
101	Rejas de arado.....	14
502	Remaches de hierro ó acero.....	37
247	Remos para embarcaciones.....	26
35	Resine de pino.....	9
503	Rifles de todas clases.....	37
102	Romanas.....	14
103	Ruedas para carretas, carretillas y carratones ..	14
124	Ruedas para carros y locomotoras.....	15
654	Ruedas para carruajes.....	43
504	Sables de todas clases.....	37
505	Sacacorchos de hierro ó acero.....	37
602	Sacos de papel.....	40
279	Sacos vacíos para embalar azúcar.....	31
327	Salmon ahumado.....	35
326	Salmon en conserva.....	35
329	Salmon en latas.....	35
328	Salmon fresco.....	35
330	Sámes.....	35
422	Sandías.....	36
43	Sangre preparada para abonos.....	10
332	Sardinas en latas.....	35
331	Sardinas saladas.....	35
22	Sarmientos.....	6
506	Sartenes.....	37
29	Sebo derretido.....	8
28	Sebo en pasta.....	8
507	Sellos para sellar cartas.....	37
23	Semillas y granos para propagación.....	6
104	Serruchos.....	14
561	Servilletas de algodón.....	38
105	Sierras de todas clases.....	14
655	Sillas de todas clases en todo ó en parte de madera.....	43

Repertorio alfabético—Continúa.

Número de la lista.	Artículos.	Número del párrafo.
259	Sillas para escuela.....	28
656	Tabaqueras de madera.....	43
204	Tablas.....	24
205	Tablas para pisos.....	24
206	Tablones.....	24
138	Tachuelas de todas clases.....	16
221	Tapones.....	25
207	Tejamanil ó tejamaní.....	24
562	Tejidos de algodón afelpados crudos ó blancos, en toallas turcas, y objetos análogos; teñidos ó estampados en otra clase de felpas; alfombras crudas, blancas, teñidas ó estampadas; mallas de algodón, mantas de algodón, panas y veludillos, piqués, crudos, blancos, teñidos ó estampados; puntillas, encaje y entredoses, claros ó diáfanos, lisos ó labrados, crudos, blancos, teñidos ó estampados.....	38
563	Tejidos de algodón tupidos, llanos, asargados, cruzados y arrasados, crudos, blancos, teñidos ó estampados.....	38
564	Tejidos de punto de crochet, de punto de malla, de punto de media, en piezas; de punto de media en camisetas, calzoncillos, medias, calcetines y objetos análogos; tules.....	38
508	Tela de hierro ó acero.....	37
106	Tenazas.....	14
509	Tenazas, las no incluidas en el No. 14.....	37
566	Terciopelo de algodón.....	38
178	Terracotta.....	20
510	Tijeras, las no incluidas en el No. 14.....	37
107	Tijeras ordinarias.....	14
224	Tinas de madera.....	25
277	Tintas de todos colores para imprimir.....	30
511	Tinteros de hierro ó acero.....	37
276	Tipos.....	30
567	Tiras bordadas.....	38
424	Tomates en latas.....	36
423	Tomates frescos.....	36
225	Tonelería armada ó sin armar.....	25
220	Toneles.....	25
161	Tornillos de cobre.....	18
139	Tornillos de hierro y acero.....	16
568	Torzal de algodón.....	38
208	Tozas.....	24
36	Trementina.....	9
12	Trigo sarraceno.....	4
333	Tripas de bacalao.....	35
334	Truchas.....	35
162	Tubos de cobre.....	19
140	Tubos de hierro y acero.....	16
163	Tubos de plomo.....	19
512	Tuercas de hierro ó acero.....	37
426	Uvas en conserva.....	36
425	Uvas frescas.....	36
513	Útiles de cocina de hierro ó acero.....	37
141	Varillas de hierro y acero.....	16
569a	Velos de todas clases de algodón.....	42

Repertorio alfabético—Continúa.

Número de la lista.	Artículos.	Número del párrafo.
248	Vergas	26
209	Vigas.....	24
249	Vigas.....	26
142	Vigas de hierro y acero.....	16
210	Viguetas.....	24
143	Viguetas de hierro y acero.....	16
514	Visagras	37
179	Yeso	20
42	Yeso (sulfato de cal).....	10
108	Yunques.....	14
582	Zapatillas.....	39
583	Zapatones.....	39
581	Zapatos.....	39
569	Zaraza	38
156	Zinc	17
109	Todos los demás instrumentos, utensilios y herramientas para la agricultura, la minería, las manufacturas y otros objetos industriales y científicos.....	14
125	Todos los demás objetos y materiales para construcción y equipo de ferro-carriles	15
144	Otros artículos semejantes de hierro ó acero para construcción de edificios.....	16
157	Todos los demás materiales para techumbre.....	17
180	Todos los demás materiales térreos para la construcción de edificios....	20
187	Todos los demás útiles semejantes para construcción de cercas.....	22
211	Todas las demás piezas, partes y accesorios de madera para construcciones	24
227	Todos los demás efectos de tonelería.....	25
250	Todos los demás efectos y materiales para construcción de buques.....	26
260	Todos los demás objetos aplicables exclusivamente al uso de las escuelas.....	28
278	Todos los demás accesorios y útiles de imprenta.....	30
427	Todas las demás frutas, hortalizas y legumbres frescas, conservadas en almíbar, en dulce de cualquier clase, encurtidas, en vinagre, secas y en latas	36
515	Todos los demás artículos ó manufacturas de hierro ó acero no incluidos en la Lista A.....	37
565	Los demás tejidos y manufacturas de algodón puro, ó de algodón mezclado con otras fibras vegetales y animales en las cuales el algodón entre como componente igual ó mayor.....	38
657	Todos los demás objetos, artículos y utensilios de madera, de uso doméstico, no comprendidos en la Lista A.....	43
658	Todos los demás muebles en todo ó en parte de madera	43

NOTE.—In April, 1892, the Bureau of the American Republics received official information from the Dominican Republic to the effect that that Government had decided to increase the rate of its export duties, and that the following charges would be levied on the articles named:

Dye wood (Campeche), \$1.50 per ton; mahogany, \$7.50 per 1,000 feet; dividivi, \$3 per ton; acacia (Espinillo), \$7.50 per 1,000 feet.

Chapter IX.

TARIFF—CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The tariff of Santo Domingo is rated on a basis materially different from that of the United States. According to the laws of that country the official value of the principal articles of merchandise is declared by statute, and it is upon this valuation that the import duty is assessed. For certain specified commodities provision is made that their value shall be ascertained by the customs officials and the duty charged thereon. A translation of the official valuations established by the act of 20th of February, 1887, made by Thomas Simpson, the United States consul at Puerto Plata, is here given, and also subsequent modifications which have been communicated to the Department of State, together with such extracts from the laws of Santo Domingo as will aid the exporter in comprehending the provisions for the importation of goods into that Republic.

Particular attention is directed to these amendments, and also to the reciprocal commercial arrangement of the United States, as in many instances the rates are modified to a very great extent.

Duties are payable in Mexican coin at the rate of 60 per cent. on the official tariff value, unless otherwise specified.

In addition, there is 2 per cent. on this 60 per cent. for revenue stamps, 1 per cent. wharfage on 40 per cent. of tariff value, and \$2.50 per \$1,000 manifested to pay custom-house laborers.

Stamped paper is required as follows:

On manifest valued at from \$1 to \$100	\$10. 75
On manifest valued at from \$101 to \$500	13. 50
On manifest valued at from \$501 to \$2,000.....	18. 50
On manifest valued at from \$2,001 and over	22. 75

All articles which, according to tariff, pay by weight, pay an additional 4 cents per quintal (gross) to owners of concession for warehouse and scale. This is a local charge, but a similar amount is collected in nearly if not quite all other ports in the Republic.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 20, 1875.

ARTICLE 1. The accompanying tariffs of importation and of exportation shall regulate the payment of the respective duties throughout the Republic, within sixty days after the publication of this law, for vessels coming from Europe, forty days for those from the United States, and twenty for those from the Antilles.

Vessels having entered before the publication of the present, or arriving prior to the expiration of the periods above mentioned, shall pay the duties according to the tariffs previously in force, in case the importer should prefer those now promulgated.

ART. 2. For the payment of duties of importation a tabular statement shall be drawn up in conformity with the valuation in coins established by said tariffs, said duties to be paid at the rate of 40 per cent. upon the appraisement, payable in the manner provided for in article 18, paragraph first, of the law of the 12th of December, 1874, relating to the liquidation and payment of the internal debt.

ART. 3. Goods upon which the duties are ad valorem, those not mentioned in the present tariffs as well as those subject to appraisement, shall pay 40 per cent.* upon the cost price marked upon the original invoice; or, in case of doubt, upon the appraised value.

When a disagreement occurs between the director of customs and the merchant, relating to the valuation of any articles, it shall be referred to the decision of experts named by both parties, and should the question be about the quantity, the weigher shall settle

* 60 per cent now.

it, carefully calculating the length, weight, and corresponding capacity, according to the French metrico-decimal system used in the Republic.

ART. 4. The following articles shall pay only 5 per cent. of their value:

1. Jewels and jewelry, articles of gold and silver, the chief value thereof being the material.
2. Watches.
3. Precious stones.

FREE LIST.*

ART. 5. The following articles are declared free of import duties:

1. Drums, cavalry sabers and swords, trumpets, uniforms, and all army equipage.
2. All kinds of agricultural implements and machinery for manufactures.
3. Horses, and all classes of animals introduced to promote breeding.
4. Every kind of machine and instrument applied to arts and sciences.
5. Printed books of every kind (except those which are prohibited) and other articles used in schools and establishments of education.
6. Ores of all kinds, coming from mines worked in the Republic.
7. Church ornaments and objects for religious and divine service, upon the statement made by the prelate (the high dignitary of the church).
8. The baggage of passengers which may contain new goods, ascertained to be for their personal use, to the value of \$100.
9. Every object declared free of entry, by the annexed tariffs.

* See also page 109.

CIRCULAR, SEPTEMBER 23, 1880:

It is understood that the cases (boxes) appraised in the tariff of importation shall pay the corresponding duties of importation, though containing goods liable to duties.

Exceptions:

1. Hogsheads and barrels of salted provisions, flour, cereals and vegetables, crockery and earthenware, glassware, oil, paint, cement, manufactured iron, and similar articles.

2. In general, all casks, barrels or any vessel, etc., containing liquids which are subject to duties.

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE, DECEMBER 6, 1882:

Until the National Congress amends the law of maritime commerce, the standard in every custom-house of the Republic shall be the gallon containing 3,240 grams of distilled water, or of the capacity of four and a half common bottles of 720 grams each.

LAWS RELATING TO ENTRIES, ETC.

ART 84. Within 48 hours from the arrival of the vessel, according to article 36, importers must present to the collector of the custom-house a certified copy of the invoice, accompanied by two manifests of the same tenor on corresponding stamped paper, clearly and legibly written in Spanish, and meeting every requirement provided for invoices, leaving three blank columns; one showing the amount produced by the articles taxed 10 per cent. for public instruction, another the corresponding number on the tariff, and the last one, the appraised value.

One of these manifests shall be left with the chief of the revenue service, and the other, certified by him, together with the invoice, shall be delivered to the collector of customs.

These three columns shall be filled in by the supervisor (*interventor*) while verifying the merchandise.

ART. 85. The importer may present only one manifest to the

custom-house, including one or several invoices, provided the merchandise therein referred to bear the same mark, arrive by the same vessel, and are addressed or belong to the same consignee.

ART. 86. The corrections upon the manifests must be made carefully before writing the date, which shall be put after the last line of the respective documents.

ART. 87. After the manifests and invoices are presented at the custom-house, they shall remain with the collector.

ART. 88. Should an importer desire to correct either the weight of one or several packages marked upon the invoices, or the material, name, quality or particular circumstances of the goods therein contained, he will so state, and give the reasons of his doubts, at the end of the manifest, before presenting it to the revenue department. The corrections shall be made by the supervisor (*interventor*) at the time of the examination, in a note relating thereto, at the end of the declaration made by the interested party.

ART. 89. The custom-house supervisors shall keep a register in which shall be entered in numerical order the presentation of the manifests, the number of folios in each, the day and hour of the examination, also the fines and damages.

On the presentation of every manifest the supervisor shall make a note at the foot of the page, under his signature, of the day and hour it took place, the order of its presentation, and shall number and mark every page.

ART. 90. Should the importer fail to present the manifest within the time prescribed by article 85 he shall be liable to a fine of ten pesos for the first day of delay and of twenty pesos for each following one.

ART. 91. Before proceeding to the examination of the merchandise the custom-house officers shall compare the manifests with the invoices presented by the importers, and with those received in closed and sealed envelopes, making a statement of the result at the end of the manifest.

LAW OF JULY 4, 1887.

On the 4th of July, 1887, the Congress of Santo Domingo passed a decree making important changes in its customs tariff. The following is a translation of the substance of the same, or at least so much thereof as is of general interest to parties abroad:

FREE LIST.*

Article 1 declares absolutely free of all duties until the 31st December, 1890, and afterward until the passage of a decree annulling the same, the following articles:

All classes of machinery for the development of agricultural and industrial establishments, together with accessory and spare pieces for same;

Tallow and oil exclusively applicable for use on machinery;

Phosphate and ammonical guano;

Zinc,

Galvanized iron,

Hand and steam water pumps,

Windmills,

Hogshead and box shooks,

Bags for sugar,

Rails and railroad spikes,

Railroad wagons,

Axles and boxes for wagons and carts;

Barbed wire fencing,

Coal,

Plows, hoes, axes, crowbars, hand-rakes, short machetes, and, in general any instrument exclusively used in the cultivation of the soil or for use in the mountains.

It is not intended to include in the foregoing as accessory parts of machinery such articles as may be applied to other uses, such as screws, nuts, nails, bars, or sheets of iron or other metal.

* See also page 106.

Article 2 declares that the articles following shall be admitted subject only to a duty of 10 per cent. on their cost, by whomsoever imported, viz:

ARTICLES PAYING TEN PER CENT.

Boards, planks, and scantling, of pine, or pitch pine, or other woods for construction; shingles, roofing tiles, roofing slate, tarred roofing paper, or any other kind of roofing; bricks, flagstones, iron, steel, and copper, in sheets or bars; nails and screws, of iron or copper, galvanized or not; Roman (Portland) cement, manila rope, tubes of iron, copper, or lead; lighters (large or small), iron tanks, wheelbarrows, picks and shovels, of all kinds; bull-carts and wagons, and also wheels for making same.

Article 3 gives the executive authority to admit, free of duty, any or all of the articles mentioned in article 2, and others that he may see fit, once only, to assist in the formation of new agricultural establishments, on being previously solicited to do so; but the exoneration only extends to the quantity that the Minister of Fomento deems just, and in accordance with the proportion of the establishment to be erected, a plan of which must be submitted. If all the articles to be exonerated are not imported before the expiration of two years from the commencement of the establishment, they will be admitted only after the payment of the 10 per cent. mentioned in article 2.

Article 4 refers to the disposition of the amount received from the 10 per cent.

Article 5 declares that Panama hats, revolvers, and percussion caps shall also pay 10 per cent.—the former on tariff values and the latter on invoice value. In this class are included pianos, organs, and other musical instruments, iron safes, and all furniture and effects which heretofore have been imported free of duty (such as sewing-machines, etc.), provided they are not included in article 1.

Article 6 relates to entry of goods.

Article 7 provides that notwithstanding the goods imported pay no duty, or only 10 per cent., yet manifests must be made as heretofore, and minute description given of the contents of each package. It also provides that importers who declare goods as free or subject only to 10 per cent. duty, which are liable to a higher rate, will incur the penalties prescribed by law.

Articles 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 provide for carrying into effect and for disposition of receipts.

Article 12 repeals all former laws in regard to free importation for rural estates.

IMPORT DUTIES.

ARANCEL DE IMPORTACION.

Duties are assessed on tariff valuation and payable in Mexican coin at the rate of 60 per cent. unless otherwise expressed.

The Introduction should be carefully examined for all rates of duty.

See Commercial Arrangement in Chapter VIII.

The Mexican silver dollar was worth 80 cents July 1, 1891, according to the official circular of the Director of the Mint.

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Acid, acetic.....per pound..	\$0. 15	Acido, acético.....la libra..	\$0. 15
Acid, carbolic.....per pound..	.40	Idem, carbólico ó fénico..la libra..	.40
Acid, citric.....per pound..	.50	Idem, cítrico.....la libra..	.50
Acid, muriatic.....per pound..	.04	Idem, clorhídico ó muriático,	
		la libra..	.04
Acid, nitric.....per pound..	.10	Idem, nítrico.....la libra..	.10
Acid, oxalic.....per pound..	.25	Idem, oxálico.....la libra..	.25
Acid, pyrogallic.....per ounce..	.50	Idem, pirogálico.....la onza..	.50
Acid, sulphuric.....per pound..	.05	Idem, sulfúrico.....la libra..	.05
Acid, tannic.....per pound..	1. 00	Idem, tánico.....la libra..	1. 00
Acid, tartaric.....per pound..	.40	Idem, tartárico.....la libra..	.40
Adzes, with or without handles,		Azuclas, con cabos ó sin ellos,	
.....per dozen..	6. 00	la docena..	6. 00
Almanacs, desk, pocket, etc.,		Almanaques, de escritorio ó fal-	
illustrated.....per dozen..	1. 00	triquera, y de cualquiera otra	
		clase, ilustrados..la docena..	1. 00
Almonds, in shell...per quintal..	6. 00	Almendras, en cáscaras,	
		el quintal..	6. 00
Almonds, shelled, in demijohns or		Idem, mondadas en damezanas	
other receptacles...per quintal..	18. 00	ú otros envases...el quintal..	18. 00
Aloes.....per pound..	.50	Acíbar ó aloes.....la libra..	.50
Alum.....per quintal..	4. 00	Alumbre.....el quintal..	4. 00
Anchors, iron.....per quintal..	8. 00	Anclas de hierro....el quintal..	8. 00
Anchovies.....per pound..	.30	Anchoas.....la libra..	.30
Animals, all classes, alive.....	Free.	Animales, vivos de todas clases..	Libres.
Aniseed.....per quintal..	10. 00	Anis en grano.....el quintal..	10. 00
Anisette, in cases of 12 ordinary		Anicete, en cajas de 12 botellas	
bottles.....per dozen..	4. 00	comunes.....la docena..	4. 00
Anisette, in baskets, each contain-		Idem, en canastos de 2 frascos,	
ing 2 large bottles...per basket..	.75	el canasto..	.75
Anvils, small, for silversmiths,		Bigornias.....la docena..	8. 00
.....per dozen..	8. 00		
Anvils, blacksmiths or silver-		Yunque, para herreros ó plate-	
smiths.....per quintal..	4. 00	ros.....el quintal..	4. 00
Apples.....per barrel..	4. 00	Manzanas.....el barril..	4. 00
Aprons, silk, ready made.		Delantales, de seda, hechos,	
.....per dozen..	24. 00	la docena..	24. 00
Aprons, patent leather or rubber,		Idem, de hule ó goma..la docena..	12. 00
.....per dozen..	12. 00		

Artic.es.	Tariff valuation	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Aprons, others of inferior material.....per dozen..	\$6. 00	Delantales, de otro género inferior la docena..	\$6. 00
Arsenic .....per pound..	2. 00	Arsénico .....la libra..	2. 00
Augers, all sizes.....per dozen..	3. 00	Barrenas salomónicas de todos tamaños.....la docena..	3. 00
Awls, without handles, for shoemakers.....per gross..	1. 00	Lesnas, para zapateros sin cabos, .....la gruesa..	1. 00
Awls, with handles, for shoemakers.....per gross..	3. 00	Idem, con cabos.....la docena..	3. 00
Axes, with handles...per dozen..	12. 00	Hachas, de hierro, empabonadas .....la docena..	12. 00
Axes, without handles, per dozen..	8. 00	Idem, idem, sin pabon, la docena..	8. 00
Axes, felling	Free.	Hachas de tumba.....	Libres.
Axles, iron.....	Free.	Ejes de hierro	Libres.
Bacon, in boxes ....per quintal..	10. 00	Tocineta, en cajas...el quintal..	10. 00
Baggage, passengers'.....	Free.	Equipajes del uso de pasajeros..	Libres.
Bagging, sackcloth or gunny, per yard..	. 05	Cañamazo ó tela para sacos, .....la yarda..	. 05
Bags, empty, for shipping coffee, etc.....	Ad val.	Sacos, de coleta ú otra tela, para embarcar café ú otros frutos..	Avalúo.
Bags for sugar	Free.	Sacos para embarcar azúcar.....	Libres.
Baizes, under 55 inches broad .....per yard..	1. 00	Balletas (bayetas) hasta 55 pulgadas de ancho ....la yarda..	1. 00
Baizes, over 55 inches broad, per yard..	1. 35	Idem mas ancho ....la yarda..	1. 25
Balls, iron	Free.	Balas de hierro.....	Libres.
Balusters or railings, iron, .....per quintal..	6. 00	Balaustres, de hierro.el quintal..	6. 00
Balusters, copper...per quinta..	30. 00	Idem, de cobre.....el quintal..	30. 00
Barbed wire fencing	Free.	Alambre con puas para cercas ..	Libres.
Barley.....per quintal..	12. 00	Cebada.....el quintal..	12. 00
Barometers and thermometers....	Free.	Barómetros y termómetros.....	Libres.
Barrels or casks, empty, new, hooped, with iron or wood, .....per gallon capacity..	. 05	Barricas ó barriles, vacíos, nuevos, arqueados con arcos de hierro ó de palo, por cada galon de capacidad..	. 05
Barrels, used.....each..	1. 00	Barricas, usadas.....una..	1. 00
Basins, wash-bowls, according to class and size	Ad val.	Palanganas, segun su clase y tamaño	Avalúo.
Baskets, large, panniers.per doz..	24. 00	Canastas .....la docena..	24. 00
Bathtubs, copper, tin or brass, .....each..	12. 00	Bañaderas de hoja de lata, laton, ó cobre.....una..	12. 00
Bathtubs, footbaths.....each..	6. 00	Idem, medias.....una..	6. 00
Beads, gold.....	Ad val.	Cuentas de oro.....	Avalúo.
Beads, glass.....per pound..	. 25	Idem, de vidrio.....la libra..	. 25
Beads, embroidering, fine, gold or silver.....	Ad val.	Brillo, canutillo fino, de oro ó de plata .....la libra..	Avalúo.
Beads, embroidering, imitation gold or silver ....per pound..	2. 00	Brillo canutillo, ó gusanillo falso .....la libra..	2. 00
Beads, embroidering, glass, .....per pound..	1. 00	Mostacilla ó cuentas de vidrio, .....la libra..	1. 00
Beans, all kinds ....per quintal..	4. 00	Frijoles, de todas clases. ....el quintal:	4. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Beds, camp, and cots, iron. each..	\$6.00	Catres de campaña ú otros, de hierro	\$6.00
Beds, camp, wooden	2.00	Idem idem de maderas ...	2.00
Bedquilts, silk, embroidered or plain	ad val.	Colchas de seda bordadas ó lisas.	avalúo.
Bedquilts, cotton, figured, for large beds	8.00	Idem de algodón labradas para camas grandes	8.00
Bedquilts, cotton, figured, for small beds	4.00	Idem para camas pequeñas,	4.00
Bedquilts, woolen, white or colored bed rugs or blankets, under 66 inches wide..	9.00	Idem de lana ó frazadas blancas ó de colores, hasta 66 pulgadas,	9.00
Bedquilts, woolen, over 66 and under 72 inches wide,	12.00	Idem idem hasta 72 pulgadas,	12.00
Bedquilts, woolen, over 72 and under 78 inches....	15.00	Idem idem hasta 78 pulgadas,	15.00
Bedquilts, woolen, over 78 and under 84 inches....	18.00	Idem idem hasta 84 pulgadas,	18.00
Bedquilts, broader widths, pay in proportion.		Idem idem mas anchas en proporción.	
Bedquilts, cotton, under 66 inches wide.....	4.00	Idem de algodón, hasta 66 pulgadas.....	4.00
Bedquilts, cotton, 66 to 72,	6.00	Idem idem hasta 72 pulgadas,	6.00
Bedquilts, cotton, 72 to 78,	8.00	Idem idem hasta 78 pulgadas,	8.00
Bedquilts, cotton, 78 to 84.	10.00	Idem idem hasta 84 pulgadas,	10.00
Bedquilts, broader widths, pay in proportion.		Idem, mas anchas, en proporción.	
Bedsteads, large, mahogany or cabinet woods.....	60.00	Camas grandes de caoba ú otras maderas finas	60.00
Bedsteads, large, common wood,	30.00	Idem idem ordinarias.....	30.00
Bedsteads, small, in proportion.		Idem idem pequeñas en proporción.	
Bedsteads, iron, all classes.....	ad val.	Idem de hierro de todas clases..	avalúo.
Bedticking, linen, up to 45 inches,	.40	Cotin de colchon de hilo hasta 45 pulgadas.....	.40
Bedticking, linen, 45 to 60 inches,	.50	Idem de 45 á 60 pulgadas,	.50
Bedticking, linen, over 60 inches,	.60	Idem de 60 en adelante,	.60
Bedticking, mixture, in equal proportions, 10 cents less per yard.		Idem mezclado en las mismas proporciones, 10 centavos menos por yarda.	
Bedticking, cotton, in equal proportions, 15 cents less per yard.		Idem de algodón en las mismas proporciones, 15 centavos menos por yarda.	
Bedticking, bramante or cottonia, width, 35 inches and over,	.20	Bramante ó cottonia de 35 pulgadas en adelante de ancho,	.20
Bedticking, gante de lona, 35 inches and over.....	.20	Idem llamado gante de lona,	.20

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Bedticking, gante de lona, narrower .....per yard..	\$0. 18	Bramante llamado gante de lona, de menos ancho ....la yarda..	\$0. 10
Beer, bottled in whole or half bottles... dozen whole bottles..	1. 50	Cerveza en botellas ó medias botellas comunes, .....la docena de botellas...	1. 50
Bells, all sizes and classes, .....per quintal..	50. 00	Campanas de todas clases y tamaños.....el quintal..	50. 00
Belts of all kinds, for officers	free.	Cinturones para oficiales, de todas clases	libres.
Belts, ladies' or children's, silk, velvet, morroco, patent-leather or similar make	ad val.	Idem para señoras ó niños, de seda, terciopelo, charol, marroquin, ó cualesquiera otras clases.....	avalúo.
Beets and potatoes.. per barrel..	2. 50	Papas y remolaches...el barril..	2. 50
Bellows, all kinds	ad val.	Fuelles de todas clases.....	avalúo.
Billiard balls, ivory, per set of 4..	12. 00	Bolas de marfil para billar, ....el juego de cuatro bolas..	12. 00
Billiard tables, with all accessories.....each..	500. 00	Billares con sus utensilios y enseres	500. 00
Biscuits, fine pilot..per quintal..	8. 00	Galletas finas, llamadas pilot, .....el quintal..	3. 00
Biscuits, common navy, .....per quintal..	6. 00	Idem ordinarias llamadas navi, .....el quintal..	6. 00
Biscuits, fine butter, soda, oyster, sugar, and similar, .....per quintal..	16. 00	Idem finas de soda, mantequilla, ostiones, azúcar y sus análogas	16. 00
Bitters, in whole bottles, .....per dozen..	12. 00	Biter en botellas ....la docena..	12. 00
Bitters, in half bottles, .....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem en medias botellas, .....la docena..	6. 00
Bits, for horses, gold or silver plated.....per dozen..	12. 00	Bocados de frenos plateados ó dorados.....la docena..	12. 00
Bits, for horses, iron, tinned, or plain .....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem estañados ó sin estañar de hierro.....la docena..	6. 00
Blades, sword.....per dozen..	36. 00	Hojas para espadas, espadines, y sables.....la docena..	36. 00
Blades, knife.....per dozen..	1. 50	Idem de hierro sueltas para cuchillos	1. 50
Blades, matchete, for agricultural use.....	free.	Idem idem para machetes de trabajo	libres.
Blacking or whiting, in pots, .....per dozen..	. 50	Betun ó blanquin en pots, .....la docena..	. 50
Blacking or whiting, in small tins, .....per dozen..	. 25	Idem idem en cajetas, .....la docena..	. 25
Blocks, double sheave..per inch..	. 12	Motones dobles....la pulgada..	. 12
Blocks, single sheave..per inch..	. 08	Idem sencillos....la pulgada..	. 08
Blocks, hat	18. 00	Hormas para sombreros, .....la docena..	18. 00
Blunderbusses of all kinds.....	Ad val.	Trabucos de cualquiera clase...	Avalúo.
Boats, or launches, ships'.....	Ad val.	Botes grandes para buques, ó sean lanchas.....	Avalúo.
Boats, smaller size, for vessels, .....each..	75. 00	Idem idem medianos ....uno..	75. 00
Boats, small.....each..	25. 00	Idem pequeños	25. 00
Bolts, door, iron....per quintal..	10. 00	Cerros de hierro...el quintal..	10. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Books, blank.....	ad val.	Libros en blanco	Avalúo.
Books printed (except prohibited works).....	Free.	Libros impresos, los no prohibidos	Libres.
Boots and shoes generally:		Calzado en general:	
Boots, patent leather, patent leather top, size 36 or larger,	\$96.00	Botas de charol con la campana de charol, del No. 36 en adelante.....la docena..	\$96.00
Boots, patent leather, top of other material, size 36 or larger	86.00	Idem con la campana de otro material.....la docena..	84.00
Boots, calfskin, size 36 or larger	72.00	Idem de becerro ....la docena..	72.00
Boots, patent leather, patent leather top, size from 36 down,	60.00	Idem de charol con la campana de charol, del No. 36 abajo,	60.00
Boots, patent leather, tops of other material, size from 36 down.....per dozen..	48.00	Idem de charol con la campana de otro material, id., la docena.	48.00
Boots, calfskin, size from 36 down.....per dozen..	36.00	Idem de becerro, del No. 36 abajo.....la docena..	36.00
Boots, gum or rubber, per dozen..	120.00	Idem de goma.....la docena..	120.00
Boots, gaiters, patent leather, elastic or buttoned, whether all leather or part silk, size 36 or larger.....per dozen..	36.00	Botines de charol, con elástico ó botones, sean todos de piel ó con otra parte de seda, id., No. 36 adelante.....la docena..	36.00
Boots, patent leather, elastic or buttoned, whether all leather or part silk, size 30 to 35...per dozen...	24.00	Idem id. del No. 30 al 35,	24.00
Boots, patent leather, elastic or buttoned, whether all leather or part silk, size 30 down,	15.00	Idem id. del No. 30 abajo,	15.00
Boots, calfskin or other material, elastic or buttons, whether all leather or part silk, size 36 or larger	30.00	Idem de becerro ó otro material, con elástico ó botones: sean de piel ó con otra parte de otro material del No. 36 en adelante.....la docena..	30.00
Boots, calfskin or other material, elastic or buttoned, whether, all leather or part silk, size 30 to 35.....per dozen..	20.00	Idem id. del No. 30 al 35,	20.00
Boots, calfskin or other material, elastic or buttoned, whether all leather or part silk, size 30 down.....per dozen..	12.00	Idem id. del No. 30, abajo,	12.00
Boots, ladies', satin, silk, or velvet, 34 or larger....per dozen..	36.00	Idem de raso, seda, terciopelo para señoras, del No. 34 en adelante	36.00
Boots, ladies', satin, silk, or velvet, 28 to 33.....per dozen..	24.00	Idem id. del No. 28 al 33,	24.00
Boots, ladies', satin, silk, or velvet, 28 down	12.00	Idem id. del 28 abajo, la docena..	12.00
Boots, ladies', patent leather or part cloth, 34 or larger,	20.00	Idem de charol ó con parte de otra tela, para señoras del No. 34 en adelante....la docena..	20.00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Boots, ladies', patent leather or part cloth, 28 to 33, per dozen..	\$15.00	Botines de charol, etc., del No. 28 al 33..... la docena..	\$15.00
Boots, ladies', patent leather or part cloth, 28 down, .....per dozen..	9.00	Idem id. del No. 28 abajo, la docena..	9.00
Boots, ladies', morocco leather or similar material, 34 or larger, .....per dozen..	15.00	Idem de marroquín ú otra piel análoga para señoras, del No. 34 en adelante.... la docena..	15.00
Boots, ladies', morocco leather or similar material, 28 to 33, .....per dozen..	12.00	Idem id. del No. 28 al 33, la docena..	12.00
Boots, ladies', morocco leather or similar material, 28 down, .....per dozen..	8.00	Idem id. del No. 28 abajo, la docena..	18.00
Boots, ladies', satin or similar material, 34 or larger, .....per dozen..	12.00	Idem de satin ú otra tela análoga para señoras, del No. 34 en adelante la docena..	12.00
Boots, ladies', satin or similar material, 28 to 33..per dozen..	9.00	Idem id. del No. 28 al 33, la docena..	9.00
Boots, ladies', satin or similar material, 28 down..per dozen..	6.00	Idem id. del No. 28 abajo, la docena..	6.00
Bottles, glass, for wine or other liquors .....per hundred..	6.00	Botellas de vidrio ordinarias para vinos ú otros licores, el ciento ..	6.00
Bottles, decanters, fine, .....per dozen..	12.00	Idem idem finas... la docena..	12.00
Bottles, decanters, crystal, .....per pair ..	2.00	Idem idem de cristal...el par..	2.00
Bottles, jars, jugs, pitchers, .....per dozen..	12.00	Botellas, porrones, cántaras, tinajas y alcarrazas, la docena..	12.00
Bottles, jars, jugs, pitchers, common, unpainted...per dozen..	4.00	Idem id., ordinarias, sin pintar, la docena..	4.00
Bottoms, copper, for stills, etc., etc .....per quintal..	30.00	Fondos de cobre para alambique ú otros usos ....el quintal..	30.00
Bottoms, iron, for sugar mills....	Free.	Idem de hierro para trapiche ú otros usos.....libres.	
Brabant cotton canvas, over 35 inches wide .....per yard..	.20	Bramante ó cotonía de 35 pulgadas en adelante de ancho, la yarda..	.20
Bran .....barrel..	3.00	Afrecho.....el barril ..	3.00
Brands for marking wood, .....per dozen..	6.00	Marcadores para maderas, la docena..	6.00
Bracebits, with or without drills, .....each..	3.00	Berbiquines, con las mechas ó sin ellas.....uno..	3.00
Braces or suspenders, all classes, .....per dozen..	3.00	Tirantes ó breteles de cualquiera clase..... la docena..	3.00
Braiding, silk .....yard..	1.00	Patente ó cordoncillo de seda, la yarda..	1.00
Bricks, glazed, for flooring.....	Ad val.	Ladrillos vidriados para solar, el millar..	Avalúo.
Bricks, glazed, fire.....	Ad val.	Idem id. de fuego...el millar..	Avalúo.
Bricks, glazed, ordinary, large, thick.....	Ad val.	Idem id. ordinarios grandes y gruesos .....el millar..	Avalúo.
Bricks, glazed, small, flooring and others	Ad val.	Idem id. de solar ú otra clase pequeños .....el millar..	Avalúo.

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Brandy, Cognac and others in ordinary bottles.....per doz..	\$6.00	Aguardiente de uvas, cognac, brandis y otros en botellas comunes.....la docena..	\$6.00
Brandy, in other receptacles, per gallon..	1.50	Idem idem idem en otros envases.....el galon..	1.50
Brazil wood .....per ton..	10.00	Palo de brazilete..la tonelada..	10.00
Bridles, for horses, complete, .....each..	2.00	Frenos completos para caballos.....uno..	2.00
Bridles, for horses, gilt, silvered, or plated with platina...each..	4.00	Idem id. dorados, plateados ó platinados.....uno..	4.00
Bronze, in bars or paste, per quintal..	20.00	Bronce en pasta ó en barras, .....el quintal..	20.00
Brooms, bristles or feathers, dusting .....per doz..	6.00	Escobillones de cerda ó plumas para barrer.....la docena..	6.00
Brooms, corn or grass..per doz..	3.00	Escobas de trigo ó esparto etc. para barrer.....la docena..	3.00
Brushes, hair or clothes, fine, per doz..	4.00	Cepillos ó escobillas finas para ropa ó cabeza....la docena..	4.00
Brushes, hair or clothes, common, per doz..	2.00	Idem id. ordinarias..la docena..	2.00
Brushes, paint, all kinds, .....per dozen..	2.00	Brochas de todas clases.....	2.00
Brushes, shoe or horse..per doz..	1.00	Idem para zapatos ó caballos, la docena..	1.00
Brushes, tooth.....per doz..	.75	Idem para dientes, la docena..	.75
Buckets, wooden, painted or plain .....per doz..	6.00	Baldes ó cubetas de madera pintadas ó sin pintar, la docena..	6.00
Buckets, tin.....per doz..	18.00	Idem, de hoja de lata.....	18.00
Buckles, common iron, for saddles, etc.....per gross..	1.00	Hebillas de hierro comunes para silla ú otros usos..la gruesa..	1.00
Bunting or flag-cloth..per yard..	.25	Estameña ó tela para banderas, la yarda..	.25
Bullets, leaden.....per quintal..	6.00	Balas de plomo....el quintal..	6.00
Burins or gravers..... per doz..	3.00	Buriles .....la docena..	3.00
Butter .....per quintal..	20.00	Manteca de leche ó mantequilla, el quintal..	20.00
Buttons, gold or silver.....	ad val.	Botones de oro ó plata.....	Avalúo.
Buttons, large, metal, smooth, plated or wrought..per gross..	6.00	Idem de metal lisos, labrados, dorados ó plateados, grandes, .....la gruesa..	6.00
Buttons, small, metal, smooth, plated or wrought..per gross..	2.00	Idem pequeños de la misma clase.....la gruesa..	2.00
Buttons, common, metal, .....per gross..	.50	Idem ordinarios.....la gruesa..	.50
Buttons, large, silk or cloth-covered .....per gross..	1.50	Idem forrados de seda, cerda ú otro género.....la gruesa..	1.50
Buttons, small, silk or cloth-covered .....per gross..	1.00	Idem de las mismas clases, pequeños.....la gruesa..	1.00
Buttons, metal, for trowsers, per gross..	.50	Idem de metal para pantalones, la gruesa..	.50
Buttons, bone, wood or paste, all sizes.....per great gross..	1.00	Idem de hueso ó palo ú otra pasta, grandes ó pequeños, .....la gran gruesa..	1.00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Buttons, china, porcelain, per great gross..	\$0. 75	Botones de porcelana, .....la gran gruesa..	\$0. 75
Buttons, mother of pearl for shirts.....per great gross..	3. 00	Idem de nácar para camisas, .....la gran gruesa..	3. 00
Buttons, mother of pearl, larger, for waistcoats.....per gross..	3. 00	Idem de nácar grandes para chalecos ú otros usos, .....la gruesa..	2. 00
Buttons, glass with brass ring fasteners.....per gross..	3. 00	Idem de vidrios para chalecos con realzas..... la gruesa..	3. 00
Cages, small, wire or tin, bird, .....each..	3. 00	Jaulas pequeñas de alambres ú hojas de lata para pájaros, una..	3. 00
Cages, large, wire or tin, bird, .....each..	5. 00	Idem grandes.....una..	5. 00
Cages, crystal, bird.....each..	10. 00	Idem de cristal.....una..	10. 00
Camomile.....per pound..	. 50	Manzanilla..... la libra..	. 50
Camphor.....per pound..	. 32	Alcanfor..... la libra..	. 32
Canary seed.....per pound..	. 10	Alpiste.....la libra..	. 10
Candles, sperm. ....per quintal..	40. 00	Velas de esperma...el quintal..	40. 00
Candles, composition or stearine, .....per quintal..	16. 00	Idem de composición.....id..	16. 00
Candles, wax.....per quintal..	30. 00	Idem de cera.....el quintal..	30. 00
Candles, tallow....per quintal..	14. 00	Idem de sebo.....idem....	14. 00
Candle shades, glass, plain or figured.....per pair..	4. 00	Briseras, ó guarda brisas lisas ó labradas de vidrio.. el par..	4. 00
Candle shades, crystal..per pair..	6. 00	Idem de cristal.....el par..	6. 00
Candle shades, cylinders with glass or metal candlesticks, plain or silver or gold plated..per pair..	6. 00	Idem id. cilindros con cande- leros de vidrios, ó metal, plateados, dorados ó sin platear ni dorar.....el par..	6. 00
Candle shades, cylinders without candlesticks or lamps, under 9 inches.....per doz..	3. 00	Idem id. sin candeleros, sin lámparas, hasta 9 pulgadas la docena..	3. 00
Candle shades, cylinders without candlesticks or lamps, 9 to 12 inches.....per doz..	4. 00	Idem id. hasta 12 pulgadas, la docena..	4. 00
Candlesticks, copper or brass, gold or silver plated.....	ad val.	Candeleros de cobre ú otro metal amarillo, plateados ó dorados..... el par..	Avalúo.
Candlesticks, glass or crystal under 9 inches.....per pair..	2. 00	Idem de cristal ó vidrio hasta 9 pulgadas..... el par..	2. 00
Candlesticks, glass or crystal over 10 inches.....per pair..	3. 00	Idem id. de 10 pulgadas ade- lante.....el par..	4. 00
Candlesticks, tin.....per dozen pairs..	3. 00	Idem de hoja de lata, .....la docena de pares..	3. 00
Canes (<i>see</i> Walkingsticks).		Cañas para paseo (véase Bas- tones).	
Candlewicks.....per pound..	. 25	Pabilo..... la libra..	. 25
Canned goods, for food (cans weighed).....per pound..	. 20	Conservas alimenticias, pesa- das, con las latas... la libra..	. 20
Canvas, for working in wool or embroidering.....per yard..	. 20	Cañamazo para tejer ó bordar con lana.....la libra..	. 20
Caps, fine, silk, ladies', trimmed, .....per dozen..	60. 00	Gorras de seda finas con adornos para señoras.....la docena..	60. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Caps, fine, straw, trimmed, .....per dozen..	\$48. 00	Gorras de paja con adornos, .....la docena..	\$48. 00
Caps, silk, untrimmed..per doz..	48. 00	Idem id. de seda sin adornos, .....la docena..	48. 00
Caps, straw, untrimmed, .....per dozen..	36. 00	Idem id. de paja...la docena..	36. 00
Caps, children's, of classes speci- fied, half price.		Idem id. para niños de las clases especificadas pagarán la mitad.	
Caps, cloth, trimmed, ladies', .....per dozen..	24. 00	Idem de tela con adornos para señoras.....la docena..	24. 00
Caps, cloth, untrimmed, ladies', .....per dozen..	18. 00	Idem id. sin adornos, la docena..	18. 00
Caps, children's, of classes speci- fied, half price.		Idem id. de las clases especifi- cadas para niños pagarán la mitad.	
Caps, black or colored silk, .....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem de seda negra ó de colores, .....la docena..	3. 00
Caps, woolen, linen or cotton, .....per dozen..	1. 00	Idem de lana, hilo ó algodón, .....la docena..	1. 00
Caps, plush or velvet..per dozen..	12. 00	Cachuchas de paño ó terciopelo, .....la docena..	12. 00
Caps, fine cloth.....per dozen..	8. 00	Idem de otra tela fina, la docena..	8. 00
Caps, cotton.....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem de algodón....la docena..	3. 00
Capers and all kinds of pickles, in ordinary small bottles, .....per dozen bottles..	1. 50	Alcaparras, y todo género de encurtidos en frasquitos co- munes.....la docena..	1. 50
Capers and all kinds of pickles, in large bottles, .....per dozen bottles..	3. 00	Idem, idem, en frascos grandes. .....la docena..	3. 00
Capstans.....	Free.	Cabrestantes.....	Libres.
Cartridges, revolver.....	Ad val.	Cápsulas para revolvers el ciento.	Avalúo.
Cartridge cases for troops.....	Free.	Cartucheras para tropas.....	Libres.
Carts or cars for mules.....	Ad val.	Carretas ó carros para mulos, .....una..	Avalúo.
Carts, ox.....	Ad val.	Carretones para bueyes...uno..	Avalúo.
Carriages, coaches, and similar vehicles.....	Ad val.	Carruajes, calezas y coches.....	Avalúo.
Cauldrons, kettles, and kitchen pots, copper.....per pound..	. 30	Idem birlochos, quitrines, y otros,	Avalúo.
Cauldrons, kettles, and kitchen pots, iron.....quintal..	4. 00	Ollas, etc., de cobre, la libra....	. 30
Cauldrons, kettles, and kitchen pots, tinned or porcelain-lined, .....per dozen..	8. 00	Idem de hierro ó sea en calderos, .....el quintal..	4. 00
Chains, watch, gold or silver.....	Ad val.	Idem id. estañadas ó enlozadas, .....la docena..	8. 00
Chains, watch, imitation, gold or silver.....per dozen..	1. 50	Cadenas de oro ú plata para re- lojes.....	Avalúo.
Chains, copper, for other uses, .....quintal..	30. 00	Idem, falsas para relojes, .....la docena..	1. 50
Chains, iron.....quintal..	8. 00	Cadenas de cobre para otros usos.....el quintal..	30. 00
Chairs, see <i>Furniture</i> .		Idem de hierro.....el quintal..	8. 00
Chalk.....quintal..	3. 00	Sillas, véase <i>Muebles</i> .	
Chandeliers.....	Ad val.	Tiza.....el quintal..	3. 00
		Arañas de cristal, ú otras mate- rias para alumbrado.....	Avalúo.

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Chasubles, priests' vestments, all classes.....	Ad val.	Casullas de todas clases.....	Avalúo.
Cheese, Dutch.....per dozen..	\$6.00	Quesos de Flandes..la docena..	\$6.00
Cheese, all other kinds,	12.00	Ídem de cualquiera otra clase,	12.00
Chess	1.00	Juegos de damas ó ajedrez, uno..	1.00
Chisels, assorted sizes..per doz..	3.00	Escoplos y formones surtidos,	3.00
Chinaware, coffee services complete with 1 dozen china cups,	12.00	Juegos de café completos con una docena de tasas, de china ó porcelana.....uno..	12.00
Chinaware, coffee services complete with imitation china cups,	4.00	Ídem de imitación finos...uno..	4.00
Chinaware, coffee services complete with common china cups,	2.00	Ídem id. ordinarios.....uno..	2.00
Chinaware, table service, complete, plain or gold...per set..	100.00	Vajillas de porcelana, lisa ó dorada, el servicio de mesa completo.....	100.00
Chinaware, table service, complete, imitation porcelain,	20.00	Ídem de, imitación idem.....	20.00
Chloroform.....per pound..	.80	Cloroformo.....la libra..	.80
Chocolate or cocoa manufactured.....per pound..	.30	Chocolate ó cacao manufacturado.....la libra..	.30
Cider, in ordinary bottles,	12.00	Cidra en botellas comunes,	12.00
Cider, in other receptacles,	2.00	Ídem, en otros envases,	2.00
Cigars, all classes and shapes,	30.00	Cigarros de todas clases y bitolas.....el millar..	30.00
Cigarettes, paper or husk,	1.00	Cigarrillos de papel ó paja,	1.00
Clocks	Ad val.	Relojos de sala.....	Avalúo.
Cloth, gold, silk or woolen	Ad val.	Cairo ó lama de oro, de seda ó lana	Avalúo.
Cloth, silver, silk or woolen	Ad val.	Ídem, idem, de plata.....	Avalúo.
Cloth, gold or silver, "Lama" or similar classes, not otherwise specified, under 24 inches in width	8.00	Lama, tisú, persiana y todo género de seda tejido de oro ó plata no espresados en este arancel, hasta 24 pulgadas,	8.00
Cloth, do., do., broader, in proportion.		Ídem, id., mas ancho, en proporción.	
Cloth, in cuts for trousers, woolen or similar material ...per doz..	18.00	Cortes de lana ú otras telas análogas para unos pantalones,	18.00
Cloth, in cuts for trousers, white or colored linen, fine..per doz..	12.00	Ídem, id., de géneros finos de hilo blanco ó de colores,	12.00
Cloth, in cuts for trousers, white or colored linen, lower quality,	9.00	Ídem, id., entrefinos..la docena..	9.00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Cloth, in cuts for trousers, cotton, per dozen..	\$6. 00	Cortes, de algodón, para unos pantalones.....la docena..	\$6. 00
Cloth, corduroy or velveret, cotton..... per yard..	. 20	Pana de algodón.....la yarda..	. 20
Cloth, fine, silk or satin, according to width and class.....	Ad val.	Paño, de seda ó gros, segun el ancho y la clase.....	Avalúo.
Clothing, ready-made capes or water-proof coats or cloaks....	Ad val.	Idem, ó capotes de paño, goma ú otro género para hombres...	Avalúo.
Clothing, ready-made coats, dress or frock, broadcloth, men's or boys'	Ad val.	Casacas ó levitas de paño fino, para hombres ó para niños...	Avalúo.
Clothing, ready-made coats, dress or frock, broadcloth, men's or boys', lower quality.....	Ad val.	Idem, id., de paño entrefino, id..	Avalúo.
Clothing, ready-made coats, dress or frock, broadcloth, men's or boys' common.....	Ad val.	Idem, id., de paño ordinario, id.	Avalúo.
Clothing, ready-made paletots, silk, broadcloth or kerseymere.	Ad val.	Idem, id., los nombrados paletot de seda, paño ó casimir fino.....	Avalúo.
Clothing, ready-made paletots, silk, broadcloth or kerseymere, lower quality.....	Ad val.	Idem, id., entrefinos	Avalúo.
Clothing, ready-made paletots, silk, broadcloth or kerseymere, common	Ad val.	Idem, id., ordinarios.....	Avalúo.
Clothing, ready-made coats, alpaca or similar material.. per doz..	24. 00	Idem, de alpaca ú otro género análogo.....la docena..	24. 00
Clothing, ready-made dress-coats, gold laced.....	Ad val.	Casacas bordadas de oro ó plata para hombres.....	Avalúo.
Clothing, ready-made dress-coats for Government officials, gold or silver lace.....	Free.	Idem, doradas ó plateadas para oficiales.....	Libres.
Clothing, ready-made jackets, colored or white linen. per doz..	15. 00	Idem, id., los nombrados sacos, de hilo blanco ó de colores, la docena..	15. 00
Clothing, ready-made jackets, cotton per dozen..	9. 00	Idem, id., de algodón, la docena..	9. 00
Clothing, ready-made drawers, linen, fine..... per dozen..	12. 00	Calzoncillos de hilo finos, la docena..	12. 00
Clothing, ready-made drawers, linen, middling.... per dozen..	9. 00	Idem, entrefinos.... la docena..	9. 00
Clothing, ready-made drawers, linen, ordinary per dozen..	6. 00	Idem, ordinarios.... la docena..	6. 00
Clothing, ready-made drawers, cotton, fine..... per dozen..	8. 00	Idem, de algodón, finos, la docena..	8. 00
Clothing, ready-made drawers, cotton, middling... per dozen..	6. 00	Idem, id., entrefinos. la docena..	6. 00
Clothing, ready-made drawers, cotton, ordinary... per dozen..	4. 00	Idem, id., ordinarios, la docena..	4. 00
Clothing, ready-made drawers, wool or merino.... per dozen..	18. 00	Idem, id., de lana ó merino, id..	18. 00
Clothing, ready-made jackets, all classes.....	Ad val.	Chaquetas, de todas clases.....	Avalúo.

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Clothing ready-made rain-coats, with trimmings, complete.....	Ad val.	Capas pluviales y ornamentos completos.....	Avalúo.
Clothing, ready-made trousers, broadcloth, cassimere, silk, or similar material, fine, medium, ordinary, according to class...	Ad val.	Calzones ó pantalones de paño, casimir, seda y sus análogos, finos, entrefinos y ordinarios, según su clase.....	Avalúo.
Clothing, ready-made trousers, drill, fine linen....per dozen..	\$20. 00	Idem, de dril ú otros géneros de hilo finos.....la docena..	\$20. 00
Clothing, ready-made trousers, drill, middling linen..per doz..	12. 00	Idem, entrefinos....la docena..	12. 00
Clothing, ready-made trousers, drill, cotton.....per dozen..	9. 00	Idem, id., de algodón, la docena..	9. 00
Clothing, ready-made trousers, broadcloth, frogged, braided, or embroidered for officers' uniforms.....	Free.	Idem, de paño ó, casimir galoneados ó bordados para oficiales.....	Libres.
Clothing, gowns or dresses made up.....	Ad val.	Camisones ó vestidos hechos...	Avalúo.
Clothing, ready-made waistcoats, all classes.....	Ad val.	Chalecos de todas clases.....	Avalúo.
Clothing, piqué, in cuts for waistcoats, fine.....per dozen..	6. 00	Piques finos en cortes para chalecos.....la docena..	6. 00
Clothing, piqué, in cuts for waistcoats, ordinary ....per dozen..	2. 00	Idem, ordinarios....la docena..	2. 00
Coal.....	Free.	Carbon de piedra ó tierra.....	Libres.
Cochineal .....per pound..	1. 00	Cochinilla.....la libra..	1. 00
Cocoa .....per quintal..	12. 00	Cacao.....el quintal..	12. 00
Codfish, dry or salt..per quintal..	3. 00	Bacalao ó pescado seco ó salado.....el quintal..	3. 00
Coffee, in berry.....per quintal..	12. 00	Café en grano .....el quintal..	12. 00
Coffee, ground.....per pound..	. 25	Idem, molido en polvo..la libra..	. 25
Coffee-pots, copper, or other yellow metal.....per quintal..	30. 00	Cafeteras de cobre ú otro metal amarillo.....el quintal..	30. 00
Coffee-pots, iron....per quintal..	6. 00	Idem, de hierro.....el quintal..	6. 00
Coffee-pots, tin.....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem, de hoja de lata, .....la docena..	6. 00
Coffee-pots, burnished zinc, .....per dozen..	18. 00	Idem, de zinc bruñido, .....la docena..	18. 00
Coffee-pots, gold or silver.....	Ad val.	Idem, de oro ó plata.....	Avalúo.
Coffee sets, complete for children's toys.....per set..	. 25	Juegos de café completos, para juegos de niños.....uno	. 25
Colocynth .....per pound..	. 12	Coloquintidas.....la libra..	. 12
Columns, stone, marble, bronze, or iron, for ornaments or buildings.....	Ad val.	Columnas, de piedra, mármol, bronce, ó hierro, para ornamentos ó edificios.....	Avalúo.
Compasses, mariner's.....	Ad val.	Compases ó brújulas.....	Avalúo.
Compasses, carpenter's, .....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem, para carpinteros y otros usos.....la docena..	6. 00
Combs, dress, for ladies, tortoise shell, according to size and ornament.....	Ad val.	Peinetas, de carey, según su tamaño y adornos.....	Avalúo.
Combs, dress, for ladies, horn or similar material....per dozen..	1. 50	Idem, de cuerno ú otra materia, análoga.....la docena..	1. 50
Combs, ivory or tortoise shell, .....per dozen..	6. 00	Peines, de marfil ó de carey, .....la docena..	6. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Combs, bone, wooden, or horn, common per dozen..	\$0. 50	Peines, de hueso, madera, ó cuerno, ordinario.. la docena..	\$0. 50
Confectionery or candies.. per lb..	. 50	Dulces secos..... la libra..	. 50
Copper, sheets or bars.....	ad val.	Cobre, en planchas ó barras, el quintal..	Avalúo.
Copper sheathing for ships, per quintal..	20. 00	Idem, el llamado de composición para buques, etc... el quintal..	20. 00
Copperas per quintal..	6. 00	Caparrosa el quintal..	6. 00
Copying and sealing-presses, each..	10. 00	Prensas para copiar y sellar cartas..... una..	10. 00
Cord or plush, silk.. per pound..	8. 00	Cordones ó felpas de seda, la libra ..	8. 00
Cord, cotton or linen, per pound..	1. 50	Idem de algodón ó hilo, la libra..	1. 50
Cord, woolen..... per pound..	3. 00	Idem de lana la libra..	3. 00
Cordage, hemp per quintal..	10. 00	Cables, jarcias ó cordajes de cáñamo el quintal..	10. 00
Cordage, Manilla	ad val.	Idem, de manila ó pita, el quintal..	Avalúo.
Coral, not made into ornaments, per pound..	6. 00	Coral, que no esté hecho adorno, la libra..	6. 00
Corks, for demijohns.. per 1,000..	2. 00	Tapones de corcho, para damazanas el 1,000..	2. 00
Corks, for bottles or phials, per 1,000..	1. 00	Idem, id., para botellas y frascuitos..... el 1,000..	1. 00
Corkscrews, patent or screw, per dozen..	3. 00	Tirabuzones de patente ó tornillo la docena..	3. 00
Corkscrews, common. per dozen..	1. 00	Idem, id., comunes.. la docena..	1. 00
Corsets, all classes... per dozen..	12. 00	Corsés, de todas clases, la docena..	12. 00
Cotton, in fibre..... per quintal..	10. 00	Algodon, en rama... el quintal..	10. 00
Cotton, twisted yarn, per quintal..	25. 00	Idem, torcido el llamado pábilo, el quintal..	25. 00
Cotton, linings..... per yard..	. 10	Calancanes, de algodón, la yarda..	. 10
Cotton, linings, mixed with silk or other material, under 36 inches..... per yard..	. 40	Idem, mezclados de seda ó estambre, hasta 36 pulgadas de ancho la yarda..	. 40
Cotton, linings, mixed with silk or other material, wider, per yard..	. 50	Idem, mas ancho la yarda..	. 50
Cotton, untwilled, domestics, colored stripes or checks, under 24 inches wide... per yard..	. 07	Doméstico, sin tramar con listas ó cuadros de colores, hasta 24 pulgadas de ancho.. la yarda..	. 07
Cotton, untwilled, domestics, colored, broader, increase 1 cent per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Idem, mas ancho hasta cada 3 pulgadas mas, 1 centavo mas de aumento la yarda.	
Cotton, untwilled, domestics, striped, same class and width, 2 cents more per yard in same proportion.		Idem, tramado de las mismas clases y ancho pagará 2 centavos mas por cada yarda, en la misma proporción.	
Cotton, gingham, under 24 inches wide per yard..	. 10	Guinga ó listado mezclado, hasta 24 pulgadas..... la yarda..	. 10

Articles.	Tariff valuation	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Cotton, gingham, broader, increase 1 cent per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Guinga o listado hasta cada 3 pulgadas mas de ancho, 1 centavo de aumento la yarda.	
Cotton, muslins, ordinary cotton, plain or figured, under 24 inches wide per yard..	\$0.09	Muselinas, lisas ó labradas de cualquiera clase de algodón, ordinaria, hasta 24 pulgadas de ancho.....la yarda..	\$0.09
Cotton, muslins, ordinary cotton, broader, plain or figured, increase 1 cent per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Idem, hasta cada 3 pulgadas mas de ancho, 1 centavo de aumento la yarda.	
Cotton, muslins, middling cotton, plain or figured, 2 cents more in same proportion.		Idem, id., entrefina, pagará 2 centavos mas en la misma proporción.	
Cotton, muslins, fine cotton, plain or figured, 4 cents more in same proportion than ordinary.		Idem, id., finas, pagará 4 centavos mas que la ordinaria en la misma proporción.	
Cotton, nankeen, unbleached, under 30 inches wide, per yard.	.10	Coleta, cruda, hasta 30 pulgadas de ancho.....la yarda..	.10
Cotton, nankeen, unbleached, over 30 inches wide, increase 1 cent per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Idem, id., hasta cada 3 pulgadas mas, 1 centavo mas de aumento.	
Cotton, nankeen, white or colored osnaburgs and similar material, under 30 inches, per yard..	.15	Idem, blanco ó de color, cregüela de hilo, el nombrado lomo de camello y sus análogos, hasta 30 pulgadas.....la yarda..	.15
Cotton, nankeen, white or colored osnaburgs, over 30 inches wide, increase 2 cents per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Idem, id., mas de 30 pulgadas de ancho, 2 centavos de aumento.	
Cotton, nankeen, white, yellow, or blue.....per yard..	.25	Mahon ó blanquin blanco, amarillo ó azul.....la yarda..	.25
Cotton, nankeen, imitation, .....per yard..	.10	Idem, id., de imitación. la yarda..	.10
Cotton shirtings, white, "Madapolam," common, under 24 inches wide.....per yard..	.07	Algodon blanco, madapolam, blanquin, bogotana, de la clase comun, hasta 24 pulgadas de ancho.....la yarda..	.07
Cotton shirtings, white, "Madapolam," common, under 27 inches wide.....per yard..	.08	Idem idem hasta 27 pulgadas ...	.08
Cotton shirtings, white, "Madapolam," common, under 30 inches wide.....per yard..	.09	Idem idem hasta 30 pulgadas...	.09
Cotton shirtings, white, "Madapolam," common, under 33 inches wide.....per yard..	.09½	Idem idem hasta 33 pulgadas...	.09½
Cotton shirtings, white, "Madapolam," common, under 36 inches wide.....per yard..	.10	Idem idem hasta 36 pulgadas...	.10
Cotton shirtings, white, "Madapolam," over 36 inches, increase one-half cent per yard every additional 3 inches width.		Idem idem de 36 pulgadas en adelante pagará medio centavo de aumento hasta cada 3 pulgadas mas ancho,	

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Cotton shirtings, white, grain of gold, or similar classes, fine, under 24 inches.....per yard..	\$0.08	Algodon blanco el nombrado grano de oro y sus análogos en clase de finos, hasta 24 pulgadas.....	\$0.08
Cotton shirtings, white, "Madapolam," grain of gold, broader, increase 2 cents per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Idem idem de mayor ancho pagará 2 centavos mas del valor que corresponda en la proporción igual sobre la clase común.	
Cotton shirtings, yellow, unbleached, "Liencillos," under 24 inches wide..per yard..	.06	Algodon amarillo ó doméstico crudo denominado liencillos hasta 24 pulgadas de ancho, .....la yarda..	.06
Cotton shirtings, yellow, crude, unbleached "Liencillos," broader, increase 1 cent per yard every additional 3 inches width.		Idem idem de mayor ancho pagará en la proporción anterior un centavo mas por yarda.	
Cotton shirtings, twilled, under 24 inches wide.....per yard..	.10	Idem idem el tramado; hasta 24 pulgadas .....la yarda..	.10
Cotton shirtings, twilled, broader, increase 1 cent per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Idem idem mas ancho, pagará en la misma proporción, 1 centavo mas por yarda.	
Cotton shirtings, twilled, double width, under 60 inches, .....per yard..	.16	Idem idem doble ancho hasta 60 pulgadas la yarda..	.16
Cotton shirtings, twilled, broader, .....per yard..	.18	Idem idem mas ancho, .....la yarda..	.18
Cotton shirtings, blue or glazed, fine hollands, in same classes or widths as common white, 1 cent more per yard in same proportion.		Idem azul, sea salpuria ú holandilla, de las mismas clases y anchos que el blanco comun, pagará 1 centavo mas por yarda en la misma proporción.	
Cradles, children's fine...each..	10.00	Cunas finas para niños...una..	10.00
Cradles, children's common, .....each..	4.00	Idem ordinarias.....una..	4.00
Crape or veiling.....per yard..	.35	Crespo ó velillo.....la yarda..	.25
Creosote .....per pound..	1.00	Creosota .....la libra..	1.00
Cringles, wooden, for ships, .....per hundred..	8.00	Garruchos de madera, para buques .....el 100..	8.00
Crockery, fine, in crates from 24x35 inches.....each..	40.00	Loza fina en canastos de 24 a 35 pulgadas, de largo .....uno..	40.00
Crockery, fine, in crates from 36x48 inches.....each..	50.00	Idem id. de 36 a 48.....uno..	50.00
Crockery, fine, in crates over 48 inches.....	60.00	Idem id. de 48 en adelante.uno..	60.00
Crockery, ordinary, in crates 24x35 inches.....each..	28.00	Idem ordinaria de 24 a 35 pulgadas de largo.....id..	28.00
Crockery, ordinary, in crates 36x48 inches.....each..	34.00	Idem de 36 a 48.....id..	34.00
Crockery, ordinary, in crates over 48 inches.....each..	40.00	Idem id. de 48 en adelante.....	40.00
Crockery, glazed clay, assorted, .....per 100 articles..	8.00	Idem de barro vidriada surtida, .....el 100 de piezas..	8.00
Crockery, glazed clay, chambers, bowls.....per 100..	12.00	Idem lebrillos, ó vasos de cama, .....el 100..	12.00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Crockery, china or porcelain bowls, chambers, whatever number of articles.....	Ad val.	Loza de china ó porcelana, cualquier número de piezas	Avalúo.
Crockery, not otherwise specified.....	Ad val.	La no especificada en el arancel.	Avalúo.
Cupping glasses, per doz. glasses..	\$1. 50	Ventosas.. la docena de vidrios..	\$1. 50
Cupping glasses, in cases with accessories.. per doz. glasses..	6. 00	Idem en su caja con los útiles necesarios	6. 00
Curry combs, for horses,	1. 50	Rasquetas para caballos,	1. 50
Cutch gum..... per pound..	. 08	Cató ó catecu goma.... la libra..	. 08
Daggers, prohibited.....		Puñales (prohibidos.)	
Demijohns, 1 gallon capacity,	2. 00	Damezanas ó garrafrones de un galon..... la docena..	2. 00
Demijohns, 2 gallons capacity,	3. 00	Idem id. de 2 galones,	3. 00
Demijohns, 3 gallons capacity,	3. 50	Idem id. de 3 galones,	3. 50
Demijohns, 4 gallons capacity,	4. 00	Idem id. de 4 galones,	4. 00
Demijohns, over 4 gallons capacity..... per dozen..	6. 00	Idem id. de 4 en adelante,	6. 00
Desks, see <i>Furniture</i> .		Escritorias, véase <i>Muebles</i> .	
Dice, bone or ivory.. per dozen..	12. 00	Dados de hueso ó marfil,	12. 00
Dolls, all classes	Ad val.	Muñecas de todas clases.....	Avalúo.
Dolmans, plain..... each..	50. 00	Dormanés lisos..... uno..	50. 00
Dolmans, embroidered.... each..	50. 00	Idem bordados	60. 00
Dresses, all kinds.....	Ad val.	Vestidos de todas clases	Avalúo.
Dress material, woolen and silk mixture..... per yard..	. 50	Género de lana mezclado con seda para vestidos.. la yarda..	. 50
Dress material, woolen and cotton mixture..... per yard..	. 30	Idem mezclado de algodón,	. 30
Dress material, woolen without mixture..... per yard..	. 40	Idem sin mezcla..... la yarda..	. 40
Drillings, white mixture, fine	. 40	Dril blanco mezclado fino,	. 40
Drillings, white mixture, middlings..... per yard..	. 30	Idem id. entrefino.... la yarda..	. 30
Drillings, white mixture ordinary..... per yard..	. 20	Idem id. ordinario.... la yarda..	. 20
Drillings, crude or colored, of this class, 5 cents less per yard in proportion.		Idem crudo ó de color de las clases especificadas pagará 5 centavos menos la yarda en la misma proporcion.	
Drillings, American, denims, blue or other colors and like classes..... per yard..	. 15	Dril Americano, azul ú otros colores el nombrado Denims y sus análogos..... la yarda..	. 15
Drillings, Amoskeag and the like,	. 18	Idem id. el nombrado Amoskeag y sus análogos,	. 18
Drillings, white fine linen,	. 60	Idem blanco de hilo fino,	. 60
Drillings, white, linen, middling,	. 45	Idem id. entrefino.... la yarda..	. 45

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Drillings, white, linen, ordinary, per yard..	\$0. 30	Dril blanco de hilo ordinario, .....la yarda..	\$0. 30
Drillings, linen, crude or colored of classes specified, 10 cents per yard less in same proportion.		Idem id. crudo ó de color de las clases especificadas, pagará 10 centavos menos la yarda en la misma proporcion.	
Drillings, cotton, white or colored, fine.....per yard..	. 25	Idem blanco ó de color fino de algodon..... la yarda..	. 25
Drillings, cotton, white or colored, middling...per yard..	. 20	Idem id. entrefino....la yarda..	. 20
Drillings, cotton, white or colored, ordinary... per yard..	. 15	Idem id. ordinario ...la yarda..	. 15
Drugs and medicines:		Drogas y medicamentos:	
Acid, acetic .....per pound..	. 15	Acido acético.....la libra..	. 15
Acid, arsenious...per pound..	2. 00	Arsénico blanco ó acido arse- nioso .....la libra..	2. 00
Acid, carbolic.....per pound..	. 40	Acido carbólico ó fénico, .....la libra..	. 40
Acid, citric .....per pound..	. 50	Acido cítrico.....la libra..	. 50
Acid, muriatic ....per pound..	. 04	Acido clorhídrico ó muriático, .....la libra..	. 04
Acid, nitric.....per pound..	. 10	Acido nítrico .....la libra..	. 10
Acid, oxalic.....per pound..	. 25	Acido oxálico.....la libra..	. 25
Acid, pyrogallic...per ounce..	. 50	Acido pirogálico....la onza..	. 50
Acid, sulphuric...per pound..	. 05	Acido sulfúrico.....la libra..	. 05
Acid, tannic.....per pound..	1. 00	Acido tánico.....la libra..	1. 00
Acid, tartaric .....per pound..	. 40	Acido tartárico.....la libra..	. 40
Alum .....per pound..	. 04	Alumbre .....la libra..	. 04
Alum, calcined ...per pound..	. 12	Idem, calcinado....la libra..	. 12
Alcohol, 96°-100°, or spirits of wine .....per gallon..	1. 00	Alcohol de 96 á 100 grados, ó espíritu de vino ..el galon..	1. 00
Aloes .....per pound..	. 50	Aloes .....la libra..	. 50
Amomum or grains of para- dise.....per pound..	. 20	Grano del paraíso ó pimienta guinea .....la libra..	. 20
Ammonia, liquefied, per pound..	. 10	Amoniaco líquido (alcali volá- til) .....la libra..	. 10
Ammonia, concentrated, per pound..	. 15	Idem, id., concentrado, .....la libra..	. 15
Arrowroot.....per pound..	. 06	Arrowroot.....la libra..	. 06
Balsam copaiba...per pound..	. 70	Bálsamo de copaiba..la libra..	. 70
Balsam, Peru.....per pound..	1. 50	Idem del Perú.....la libra..	1. 50
Balsam, Tolu.....per pound..	. 60	Idem de Tolú .....la libra..	. 60
Balsam, tranquil ..per pound..	. 30	Idem tranquilo ....la libra..	. 30
Bark, cinchona, yellow, com- mon .....per pound..	. 20	Corteza de quina amarilla co- mun .....la libra..	. 20
Bark, cinchona, yellow, pow- der .....per pound..	. 30	Idem, id., id., en polvo, .....la libra..	. 30
Bark, cinchona, red, per pound..	. 70	Idem, id. roja y calisaya, la libra..	. 70
Bark, cinchona, red, powder, per pound..	. 80	Idem, id., id., en polvo, .....la libra..	. 80
Bark, sassafras....per pound..	. 20	Corteza de sasafras..la libra..	. 20
Bark, simaruba...per pound..	. 20	Idem de simaruba...la libra..	. 20
Barley, pearl.....per pound..	. 12	Cebada perlada....la libra..	. 12
Baryta, nitrate of..per pound..	. 25	Barito (nitrato de) ...la libra..	. 25

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Drugs and medicines—Cont'd.		Drogas y medicamentos—Cont.	
Beans, tonca.....per pound..	\$0. 80	Habas tonka.....la libra..	\$0. 80
Beans, St. Ignatius, .....per pound..	. 80	Idem San Ignacio...la libra..	. 80
Bismuth, subnitrate of, .....per pound..	2. 00	Bismuto, sub-nitrato, la libra..	2. 00
Blue, Prussian and Chinese, .....per pound..	. 20	Azul de Prusia y China, .....la libra..	. 20
Borax.....per pound..	. 25	Atincar.....la libra..	. 25
Burgundy pitch...per pound..	. 06	Pez de Borgoña....la libra..	. 06
Castoreum.....per pound..	2. 00	Castóreo .....la libra..	2. 00
Cantharides .....per pound..	1. 20	Cantáridas.....la libra..	1. 20
Camphor .....per pound..	. 32	Alcanfor .....la libra..	. 32
Camomile flowers.per pound..	. 50	Flores de manzanilla vulgar, ó romana.....la libra..	. 50
Cassia.....per pound..	. 50	Canela ordinaria ó casia, .....la libra..	. 50
Chloroform.....per pound..	. 80	Cloroformo.....la libra..	. 80
Cinnamon (Ceylon), .....per pound..	. 70	Canela de Ceilan....la libra..	. 70
Charcoal (animal) .per pound..	. 03	Carbon animal.....la libra..	. 03
Cloves .....per pound..	. 25	Clavos de especie...la libra..	. 25
Cochineal .....per pound..	1. 00	Cochinilla .....la libra..	1. 00
Colocynth, or bitter apples, .....per pound..	. 12	Coloquintidas .....la libra..	. 12
Copper, sulphate of, .....per pound..	. 12	Piedra lipis (sulfato cobre), .....la libra..	. 12
Copperas, green ..per pound..	. 06	Caparrosa verde ....la libra..	. 06
Coral, red powdered, .....per pound..	. 20	Coral rojo en polvo..la libra..	. 20
Cream of tartar ...per pound..	. 25	Cremor tártaro.....la libra..	. 25
Cream of tartar, green and yel- low .....per pound..	. 10	Idem, verde y amarillo, .....la libra..	. 10
Creosote .....per pound..	1. 00	Creosota.....la libra..	1. 00
Cubebis.....per pound..	. 12	Cubebas .....la libra..	. 12
Dragon's blood ...per pound..	. 30	Sangre de drago en masa, .....la libra..	. 20
Dragon's blood in fescue grass, .....per pound..	. 30	Idem, id., id., en cañuelas, .....la libra..	. 30
Emery .....per pound..	. 06	Esmeril .....la libra..	. 06
Ergot of rye .....per pound..	. 30	Centeno, cornezuela, la libra..	. 20
Essence of semen contra, .....per 12 bottles..	3. 00	Escencia de semen-contra, .....los 12 frascos..	3. 00
Essence of other seeds	Ad val.	Idem, de otra especias (semil- las).....	Avalúo.
Extract of aconite, wormwood, .....per pound..	. 25	Extracto acónito, ajenjo, .....la libra..	. 25
Extract of henbane, belladonna, hemlock, bitter-sweet, gen- tian, foxglove, valerian, and sarsaparilla.....per pound..	. 60	Extractos, beleño, belladonna, cicuta, dulcámara, enciana, dijital, valeriana, zarzapa- rilla.....la libra..	. 60
Extract of Peruvian bark and rhatany.....per pound..	2. 00	Idem, quina y ratania, la libra..	2. 00
Flowers of arnica. .per pound..	. 10	Flores de árnica ....la libra..	. 10
Flowers of borage, per pound..	. 30	Flores de borraja....la libra..	. 30

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Drugs and medicines—Cont'd.		Drogas y medicamentos—Cont.	
Flowers of camomile or Roman.....per pound..	\$0. 50	Flores de manzanilla vulgar, ó romana.....la libra..	\$0. 50
Flowers of elder ..per pound..	. 50	Flores de sauco.....la libra..	. 50
Flowers of linden ..per pound..	. 08	Flores de tila .....la libra..	. 50
Flowers of lavender, .....per pound..	. 50	Flores de alhucena..la libra..	. 08
Flowers of marshmallows, .....per pound..	. 20	Flores de altea.....la libra..	. 20
Flowers of roses ..per pound..	. 50	Flores de rosas .....la libra..	. 50
Flowers of violets..per pound..	. 50	Flores de violetas...la libra..	. 50
Gelatine.....per pound..	. 50	Gelatina.....la libra..	. 50
Glycerine.....per pound..	. 15	Glicerina.....la libra..	. 15
Gum of aloes.....per pound..	. 14	Goma aloes.....la libra..	. 14
Gum ammoniacum, .....per pound..	. 20	Goma amoniaco.....la libra..	. 20
Gum Arabic.....per pound..	. 25	Goma arábiga.....la libra..	. 25
Gum of assafoetida, per pound..	. 20	Goma asafétida.....la libra..	. 20
Gum of benzoin...per pound..	. 20	Goma benjuí .....la libra..	. 20
Gums, cutch.....per pound..	. 08	Cato ó cateau goma..la libra..	. 08
Gums, gamboge...per pound..	. 40	Goma guta .....la libra..	. 40
Gums, shellac ....per pound..	. 25	Idem, laca.....la libra..	. 25
Gums, myrrh .....per pound..	. 25	Idem, mirra.....la libra..	. 25
Gums, tragacanth, per pound..	. 30	Idem, tragacanto ...la libra..	. 30
Hartshorn .....per pound..	. 08	Cuerno de ciervo...la libra..	. 08
Hops .....per pound..	. 10	Lúpulo.....la libra..	. 10
Indigo .....per pound..	. 50	Añil ó índigo.....la libra..	. 50
Incense .....per pound..	. 30	Incienso .....la libra..	. 30
Ipecacuana, extract, .....per pound..	3. 00	Extracto ipecacuana, la libra..	3. 00
Iron, filings .....per pound..	. 08	Hierro limaduras ordinarias, .....la libra..	. 08
Iron filings, alcoholized powder.....per pound..	. 15	Idem, limaduras porfirizadas, .....la libra..	. 15
Iron, oxide.....per pound..	. 20	Idem, óxido .....la libra..	. 20
Iron, lactate.....per pound..	. 60	Idem, lactado .....la libra..	. 60
Iron, and potassium tartrate, .....per pound..	. 25	Idem (tartaro de potasa), .....la libra..	. 25
Iron, reduced by hydrogen, .....per pound..	. 80	Idem, reducido para el hidrógeno.....la libra..	. 80
Iodine .....per pound..	3. 50	Yodo .....la libra..	3. 50
Jalap, root.....per pound..	. 40	Jalapa (raiz) .....la libra..	. 40
Jalap, powder ....per pound..	. 60	Jalapa en polvo....la libra..	. 60
Kermes, mineral..per pound..	. 70	Kermes mineral....la libra..	. 70
Lamp black .....per pound..	. 06	Humo negro.....la libra..	. 06
Lavender .....per quintal..	12. 00	Alhu ma.....el quintal..	12. 00
Lead, white.....per pound..	. 10	Albayalde.....la libra..	. 10
Lead, red.....per pound..	. 10	Minio .....la libra..	. 10
Lead, acetate of...per pound..	. 15	Plomo, acetato de...la libra..	. 15
Lead, iodide of....per ounce..	. 40	Idem, ioduro.....la onza..	. 40
Leaves, Indian senna, .....per pound..	. 10	Hojas de sen de la India, .....la libra..	. 10
Leaves, Alexandrian senna, .....per pound..	. 25	Idem, id., id., Alejandrina, .....la libra..	. 25

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Drugs and medicines—Cont'd.		Drogas y medicamentos—Cont.	
Leaves, medicinal, of other species.....per pound..	\$0.08	Hojas medicinales de otra especie.....la libra..	\$0.08
Leeches .....per 1,000..	20.00	Sanguijuelas .....el millar..	20.00
Lime, chloride of..per pound..	.05	Cal (cloruro de)....la libra..	.05
Lime, carbonate of..per pound..	.03	Idem (carbonato de)..la libra..	.03
Linseed.....per quintal..	6.00	Semilla de lino ...el quintal..	6.00
Litharge.....per pound..	.08	Litarjirio .....la libra..	.08
Lycopodium.....per pound..	.40	Licopodio .....la libra..	.40
Magnesia, calcined..per pound..	.35	Magnesia calcinada..la libra..	.35
Magnesia, carbonate of, .....per pound..	.12	Idem carbonato en pomos, .....la libra..	.12
Manna, flake.....per pound..	.60	Maná en lágrimas...la libra..	.60
Manna, sorts.....per pound..	.30	Idem en suerte .....la libra..	.30
Mercury, bichloride, .....per pound..	.80	Mercurio bicloruro..la libra..	.80
Mercury, bi-iodide..... .....per pound..	.40	Mercurio, bi-ioduro .la onza..	.40
Mercury, protochloride, .....per pound..	1.00	Idem protocloruro al vapor, .....la libra..	1.00
Mercury, calomel, per pound..	1.00	Calomelanos ó mercurio dulce, .....la libra..	1.00
Mercury, protoiodide, .....per ounce..	.40	Mercurio proto-ioduro, .....la onza..	.40
Mercurial ointment. .....per pound..	.60	Pomada ó ungüento mercurial, .....la libra..	.60
Morphine, acetate, hydrochlorate, and sulphate, per ounce..	3.20	Morfina, acetato, clorhidrato y sulfato .....la onza..	3.20
Moss, Iceland....per pound..	.04	Liquen, Islándico...la libra..	.04
Moss, Irish.....per pound..	.10	Idem perlado, ó carragahen, .....la libra..	.10
Moss, Corsican ...per pound..	.10	Musgo de Córsega .la libra..	.10
Musk, Tonquin ...per ounce..	3.00	Almizcle de Tonquin, la onza..	3.00
Musk, Canton ....per ounce..	.80	Idem de Canton....la onza..	.80
Mustard, ground .per pound..	.10	Mostaza en polvo...la libra..	.10
Mustard, ground (English, .....per pound..	.30	Idem, Inglesa, idem, la libra..	.30
Nitrate of silver...per ounce..	.90	Plata, nitrato de....la onza..	.90
Nitre.....per quintal..	10.00	Nitro .....el quintal..	10.00
Nutmeg.....per pound..	.90	Nuez moscada.....la libra..	.90
Nux-vomica .....per pound..	.10	Idem vómica .....la libra..	.10
Nutgalls.....per pound..	.20	Agallas, nueces de..la libra..	.20
Oil, sweet almond, .....per pound..	.50	Aceite de almendras dulce, .....la libra..	.50
Oil, sweet almond, one-half to 16-ounce phials..per pound..	.60	Idem idem en pomitos de media hasta 16 onzas....la libra..	.60
Oil, beneseed or sesame, .....per gallon..	1.50	Idem de ajonjoli ...el galon..	1.50
Oil, beneseed or sesame, one-half to 16-ounce phials, .....per pound..	.40	Idem idem en pomos de media á 16 onzas. ....la libra..	.40
Oil, castor or palma christi, .....per pound..	.50	Idem de palma cristi ó castor, .....la libra..	.50
Oil, castor or palma christi, one-half to 16-ounce phials, .....per pound..	.60	Idem id. en pomos de media á 16 onzas.....la libra..	.60

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Drugs and medicines—Cont'd.		Drogas y medicamentos—Cont.	
Oil, codliver, 4 to 32-ounce phials..... per pound..	\$0. 40	Aceite de bacalao en pomos de 4 á 32 onzas la libra..	\$0. 40
Oil, croton..... per pound..	1. 50	Idem de croton tiglio. la libra..	1. 50
Oil, essential, bitter almonds, per pound..	6. 00	Aceite esencial, ó aceite de al- mendras amargas.. la libra..	6. 00
Oil, essential, anise, per pound..	2. 00	Idem idem esencia de anis, la libra..	2. 00
Oil, essential, bergamot, per pound..	4. 00	Idem idem idem de bergamota, la libra..	4. 00
Oil, essential, cinnamon, per pound..	2. 00	Idem idem idem de canela, la libra..	2. 00
Oil, essential, cajeput, per pound..	1. 00	Idem idem idem de cayeput, la libra..	1. 00
Oil, essential, cloves, per pound..	1. 00	Idem idem idem de clavos, la libra..	1. 00
Oil, essential, mint, per pound..	3. 00	Idem idem idem de menta, la libra..	3. 00
Oil, essential, rosemary, per pound..	1. 00	Idem idem idem de romero, la libra..	1. 00
Oil, essential, roses, per ounce..	4. 00	Idem idem idem de rosas, la onza..	4. 00
Opium..... per pound..	4. 00	Opio..... la libra..	4. 00
Pastilles, camomile, gum, mint, etc..... per pound..	. 20	Pastillas, altea, goma, menta, vichy y otras clases, la libra..	. 20
Pastilles, santonine, per pound..	. 50	Idem santonina..... la libra..	. 50
Phials, glass, empty, assorted, per 100..	3. 00	Frascos de vidrio, vacíos sur- tidos..... el ciento..	3. 00
Phosphorus per pound..	. 70	Fósforo la libra..	. 70
Plasters, adhesive... per yard..	. 16	Emplasto adhesivo ó espara- drapo..... la vara..	. 16
Plasters, diachylon, per pound..	. 20	Idem diaquilon la libra..	. 20
Plasters, comforting, per pound..	. 30	Idem confortativo... la libra..	. 30
Plasters, mercurial, per pound..	. 70	Idem vigo mercurial. la libra..	. 70
Poppies per pound..	. 10	Adormideras..... la libra..	. 10
Potash, bicarbonate of, per pound..	. 20	Potasa, bicarbonato.. la libra..	. 20
Potash, bichromate of, per pound..	. 20	Idem, bicromato.... la libra..	. 20
Potash, bitartrate of, per pound..	. 25	Idem, bitartrato.... la libra..	. 25
Potash, carbonate of, per pound..	. 15	Idem, carbonato de (sal de tár- taros)..... la libra..	. 15
Potash, chlorate of, per pound..	. 30	Idem, clorato de.... la libra..	. 30
Potash, sulphate of, per pound..	. 10	Idem, sulfato de.... la libra..	. 10
Potash, iodide of... per pound..	2. 10	Idem, ioduro de.... la libra..	2. 10
Potassium, cyanide, per pound..	. 70	Potasio, cyanuro de.. la libra..	. 70
Precipitate, red.... per pound..	1. 00	Mercurio, óxido rojo ó pre- cipitado rojo..... la libra..	1. 00
Pumice stone..... per pound..	. 05	Piedra pomez..... la libra..	. 05
Quicksilver..... per pound..	. 75	Azogue, ó mercurio metálico, la libra..	. 75

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Drugs and medicines—Cont'd.		Drogas y medicamentos—Cont.	
Quinine, sulphate of, per ounce..	\$2. 00	Quinina, sulfato de..la onza..	\$2. 00
Quinine, valerianate, per ounce..	2. 00	Idem, valeriana.....la onza..	2. 00
Resin, white pine..per quintal..	3. 00	Resina de pino blanco, el quintal..	3. 00
Resin, common pine, .....per quintal..	2. 00	Idem de id., ordinario ó pez rubio .....el quintal..	2. 00
Roots, ipecacuana, per pound..	1. 00	Raíz de ipecacuana..la libra..	1. 00
Roots, ipecacuana (in powder), .....per pound..	1. 20	Idem, en polvo.....la libra..	1. 20
Roots, rhubarb ....per pound..	. 50	Raíz de ruibarbo ....la libra..	. 50
Roots, rhubarb (in powder), .....per pound..	1. 00	Idem de id., en polvo..la libra..	1. 00
Roots, sarsaparilla (Mexican), .....per pound..	. 15	Idem de zarzaparrilla, meji- cana .....la libra..	. 15
Roots, sarsaparilla (Honduras), .....per pound..	. 25	Idem de id., de Honduras, .....la libra..	. 25
Roots, valerian....per pound..	. 25	Idem de valeriana...la libra..	. 25
Roots, licorice ....per pound..	. 20	Orozuz (raiz).....la libra..	. 20
Roots, licorice (in paste) .....per pound..	. 80	Idem, en pasta.....la libra..	. 80
Saffron .....per pound..	5. 00	Azafran .....la libra..	5. 00
Sago, pearl.....per pound..	. 08	Sagú perlado ó salep..la libra..	. 08
Sago, powdered ...per pound..	. 06	Idem, en polvo.....la libra..	. 06
Sal ammoniac ....per pound..	. 10	Sal amoniaco .....la libra..	. 10
Sal soda .....per quintal..	4. 00	Idem, de soda cristalizada, el quintal..	4. 00
Salts, Epsom .....per quintal..	3. 00	Idem, Epsom .....el quintal..	3. 00
Salts, Glauber's...per quintal..	3. 00	Idem, Glauver ....el quintal..	3. 00
Salts, Rochelle ....per pound..	. 25	Idem, de la Rochela..la libra..	. 25
Salts of nitre.....per pound..	. 12	Idem, de nitro.....la libra..	. 12
Salts of tartar ....per pound..	. 15	Idem, de tártaro ó de ajenjo, .....la libra..	. 15
Santonine (crystalized), .....per pound..	7. 00	Santonina, cristalizada, .....la libra..	7. 00
Scents (perfumes) all kinds....	Ad val.	Esencia de olores de todas clases.....	Avalúo.
Seed, canary .....per pound..	. 10	Alpiste.....la libra..	. 10
Seed, caustic barley, .....per pound..	. 12	Semilla de alpiste, cebadilla, .....la libra..	. 12
Seed, cumin .....per pound..	. 12	Idem, de comino ....la libra..	. 12
Sneezewort .....per pound..	. 12	Cebadilla.....la libra..	. 12
Soda, bicarbonate of, .....per quintal..	8. 00	Soda, bicarbonato .el quintal..	8. 00
Spermacti .....per pound..	. 30	Esperma de ballena..la libra..	. 30
Sponges, common .per pound..	4. 00	Esponjas, ordinarias..la libra..	4. 00
Sponges, fine.....per pound..	6. 00	Idem, finas.....la libra..	6. 00
Strychnine .....per ounce..	1. 50	Estricnina.....la onza..	1. 50
Storax, calamite ...per pound..	. 15	Estoraque, calamita..la libra..	. 15
Storax, liquid ....per pound..	. 25	Idem, líquido .....la libra..	. 25
Strontium, nitrate..per pound..	. 25	Estronciana, nitrato..la libra..	. 25
Sulphuric ether ...per pound..	. 30	Eter sulfúrico.....la libra..	. 30
Sulphate of copper..per pound..	. 25	Cobre sulfato .....la libra..	. 25

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Drugs and medicines—Cont'd.		Drogas y medicamentos—Cont.	
Sulphur, roll, or flowers, .....per pound..	\$0. 10	Azufre, en barras ó de flores, .....la libra..	\$0. 10
Sugar candy.....per pound..	. 30	Azucar candi.....la libra..	. 30
Sugar of milk.....per pound..	. 30	Idem de leche.....la libra..	. 30
Sweet spirits of nitre, .....per pound..	. 25	Espíritu de nitro dulce, .....la libra..	. 25
Syringes, small, common, glass.....per 100..	3. 00	Geringuillas de vidrio comu- nes.....el ciento..	3. 00
Syringes, glass or crystal, 2 to 4 ounces.....per dozen..	1. 20	Geringas idem ó de cristal de 2 á 4 onzas inclusive, .....la docena..	1. 20
Syringes, glass or crystal, 4 to 16 ounces.....per dozen..	2. 00	Idem id. id. ó cristal de 4 á 16 onzas.....la docena..	2. 00
Syringes, tin or metal, one-half to 4 ounces.....per dozen..	2. 00	Idem de estaño ó metal de $\frac{1}{2}$ á 4 onzas inclusive, .....la docena..	2. 00
Syringes, tin or metal, 8 to 24 ounces.....per ounce..	6. 00	Idem id. id. de 8 á 24 onzas, .....la docena..	6. 00
Tartar emetic.....per pound..	. 80	Emético ó tártaro de antimo- nio y potasa.....la libra..	. 80
Tea.....per pound..	. 40	Té.....la libra..	. 40
Theriaca, confection of, .....per pound..	2. 00	Triaca en pasta.....la libra..	2. 00
Theriaca, powder.....per pound..	1. 50	Idem en polvo.....la libra..	1. 50
Tin foil.....per pound..	. 30	Estaño en hojas.....la libra..	. 30
Trusses, double.....per dozen..	10. 00	Bragueros dobles, la docena..	10. 00
Trusses, single.....per dozen..	5. 00	Idem sencillos.....la docena..	5. 00
Turpentine, common, .....per gallon..	. 80	Trementina, comun, el galon..	. 80
Turpentine, Venice, .....per pound..	. 15	Trementina de Venecia, .....la libra..	. 15
Turpentine, spirits of, .....per gallon..	. 80	Aguarras ó esencia de tremen- tina.....el galon..	. 80
Varnish, copal.....per gallon..	4. 00	Barniz copal para muebles, .....el galon..	4. 00
Varnish, carriage.....per gallon..	1. 50	Idem para carruajes, el galon..	1. 50
Verdigris, acetate of copper, .....per pound..	. 50	Cardenillo.....la libra..	. 50
Vermilion, common, .....per pound..	. 15	Bermellon comun...la libra..	. 15
Vermilion, Chinese, .....per pound..	1. 00	Idem de China.....la libra..	1. 00
Water, Florida, one-half litre, .....per dozen..	3. 00	Agua de Florida, en $\frac{1}{4}$ litro, .....la docena..	3. 00
Water, orange flower, .....per pound..	. 15	Idem de azahar.....la libra..	. 15
Water, orange flower, one-half to 16 ounce phials, .....per pound..	. 30	Idem id. en pomos, de media á 16 onzas.....la libra..	. 30
Water, cherry laurel, .....per pound..	. 10	Idem de laurel cerezo, .....la libra..	. 10
Water, rose.....per pound..	. 15	Idem de rosas.....la libra..	. 15

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Drugs and medicines—Cont'd.		Drogas y medicamentos—Cont.	
Water, rose, ½ to 16 ounce phials.....per pound..	\$0. 30	Agua de rosas en pomos de media á 16 onzas.....	\$0. 30
Wood, quassia, raspings, .....per pound..	.04	Leño de cuasia, rasuras, .....la libra..	.04
Wood, red sandal..per pound..	.03	Idem sándalo rojo...la libra..	.03
Zinc, oxide of ....per pound..	.12	Zinc (oxido de)....la libra..	.12
Zinc, sulphate of..per pound..	.08	Idem (sulfato de)...la libra..	.08
Drums, for army use.....	Free.	Cajas de guerra ó tambores.....	Libres.
Dye-woods, vera or campeche, .....per ton...	6.00	Palo de bera ó campeche, .....la tonelada..	6.00
Engines, fire.	Free.	Bombas para incendios.....	Libres.
Eyelets, for boots or other uses, .....per 1,000..	.25	Ojetes para zapatos y otros usos, .....el millar..	.25
Eye glasses, gold or silver.....	Ad val.	Lentes de oro ó plata	Avalúo.
Eye glasses, common, .....per dozen..	3.00	Idem ordinarios....la docena..	3.00
Fans, silk or similar material, ivory or pearl handle, .....per dozen..	48.00	Abanicos de seda ú otra tela semejante, con barillaje de marfil ó nácar ....la docena..	48.00
Fans, inferior material, same handle.....per dozen..	36.00	Idem entrefinos con el mismo barillaje.....la docena..	36.00
Fans, inferior material, bone handle.....per dozen..	18.00	Idem idem con barillaje de hueso .....la docena..	18.00
Fans, selected feathers, bone handle.....per dozen..	18.00	Idem de plumas finas, .....la docena..	18.00
Fans, common cloth, bone handle.....per dozen..	6.00	Idem de tela ordinaria con bari- llaje de hueso ....la docena..	6.00
Fans, paper, bone handles, .....per dozen..	3.00	Idem de papel con barillaje de hueso.....la docena..	3.00
Fans, paper, fine wood handle, .....per dozen..	1.50	Idem con barillaje de madera finos.....la docena..	1.50
Fans, paper, common wood handle.....per dozen..	1.00	Idem idem idem ordinarios, .....la docena..	1.00
Farming utensils	Free.	Máquinas de agricultura	Libres.
Faucets for barrels, according to size, wooden	Ad val.	Llaves de madera, para bocoyes, según el tamaño.....	Avalúo.
Faucets for barrels, tin or zinc, .....per quintal..	30.00	Idem de estaño.....el quintal..	30.00
Faucets for barrels, copper, .....per quintal..	30.00	Idem de cobre.....el quintal..	30.00
Feathers, for trimming hats, .....per dozen..	3.00	Plumas para adornar gorras ó sombreros etc....la docena..	3.00
Festoons or trimmings, embroid- ered.....each..	6.00	Festones o guarniciones bor- dados.....uno..	6.00
Festoons or trimmings, ordinary, .....each..	3.00	Idem id. ordinarios .....uno..	3.00
Fireworks	Ad val.	Fuegos artificiales	Avalúo.
Firecrackers, Chinese, .....per 10 packets..	.40	Triqui-traques ó cohetitos, .....cada 10 paquetes..	.40
Files, for all uses, under 9 inches.....per dozen..	3.00	Limas para todos usos hasta 9 pulgadas.....la docena..	3.00
Files, for all uses, over 9 inches inches.....per dozen..	6.00	Idem de 9 pulgadas adelante, .....la docena..	6.00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Files, triangular.....per dozen..	\$1. 50	Limas triangulares para amolar hierros.....la docena..	\$1. 50
Fishing-line.....per quintal..	12. 00	Guarales ó cordeles para pescar.....el quintal..	12. 00
Filtering stones.....each..	2. 00	Piedras para destilar agua, una..	2. 00
Firearms—		Armas de fuégo—	
Pistols, fine, in cases with utensils.....per pair..	25. 00	Pistolas finas en cajas con sus utensilios.... el par..	25. 00
Pistols, fine, without cases,	20. 00	Idem, id., sin cajas...el par..	20. 00
Pistols, common, large,	6. 00	Idem, ordinarias, grandes,	6. 00
Pistols, common, small,	3. 00	Idem, id., pequeñas..el par..	3. 00
Pistols, cavalry.....per pair..	5. 00	Idem, para uso de caballería,	5. 00
Pistols, pocket.....per pair..	3. 00	Idem, para uso de faltriquera,	3. 00
Revolvers, all classes.....	Ad val.	Revolvers.....	Avalúo.
Rifles, all kinds.....each..	30. 00	Rifles de todas clases...una..	30. 00
Shotguns, single-barrel, ordinary.....each..	3. 00	Escopetas de un cañon, ordinarias	3. 00
Shotguns, single-barrel, middling.....each..	6. 00	Idem, entrefinas	6. 00
Shotguns, single-barrel, fine,	10. 00	Idem, finas	10. 00
Shotguns, double-barrel, of above classes, \$2 in same proportion.		Idem, de dos cañones, de las clases especificadas, pagarán dos pesos mas en la misma proporcion.	
Shotguns, patent system, blue finish, one barrel.....each..	20. 00	Idem, empavonadas, sistema perfeccionado, de un cañon	20. 00
Shotguns, patent system, blue finish, two barrels.....each..	30. 00	Idem, de dos cañones ..una..	30. 00
Flags, all classes.....	Ad val.	Banderas de todas clases.....	Avalúo.
Flints.....per 1,000..	1. 50	Piedras de chispas...el millar..	1. 50
Flounces or fringes, gold or silver, fine.....	Ad val.	Flecos o franjas de oro ó plata fina.....la yarda..	Avalúo.
Flounces or fringes, gold or silver, imitation.....	Ad val.	Idem, id., falsos.....	Avalúo.
Flounces or fringes, silk,	. 20	Idem, de seda.....la yarda..	. 20
Flounces or fringes, mixture,	. 15	Idem, mezclados....la yarda..	. 15
Flounces or fringes, woolen,	. 10	Idem, de lana.....la yarda..	. 10
Flounces or fringes, cotton,	. 06	Idem, de algodón....la yarda..	. 06
Flour, wheat.....per barrel..	7. 00	Harina de trigo.....el barril..	7. 00
Flour, maize or corn meal,	4. 50	Idem, id., de maiz...el barril..	4. 50
Flour, rye, manioc, or yuca,	5. 00	Idem, id., de centeno, mañoca ó yuca.....el barril..	5. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Flowers, artificial, in wreaths or garlands..... per dozen..	\$6. 00	Flores artificiales de todas clases, en ramos ó guirnaldas, .....la docena..	\$6. 00
Flower-vases, imitation porcelain, more than 15 inches high, .....per pair..	10. 00	Floreros de imitacion porcelana de 15 pulgadas arriba..el par..	10. 00
Flower-vases, imitation porcelain, 12 to 15 inches high..per pair..	6. 00	Idem, id., de 12 á 15....el par..	6. 00
Flower-vases, imitation porcelain, 6 to 12 inches high...per pair..	3. 00	Idem, id., de 6 á 12.....el par..	3. 00
Flower-vases, imitation porcelain, smaller.....per pair..	. 75	Idem, mas pequeños...el par..	. 75
Flower-vases, glass, half value, in same proportion.		Idem, de vidrio, pagará la mitad en la misma proporcion.	
Foils, fencing, iron, with hilts, .....per pair..	1. 00	Floretes de hierro con puño, para juego de armas..el par..	1. 00
Foils, fencing, iron, without hilts.....per pair..	. 50	Idem, id., sin puño.....el par..	. 50
Foot-rules.....per dozen..	3. 00	Piés de rey.....la docena..	3. 00
Frames for pictures, looking-glasses, etc.....	Ad val.	Cuadros para espejos, láminas, etc.....	Avalúo.
Fruits, dried, not otherwise specified .....per pound..	. 25	Frutas secas no especificadas aquí.....la libra..	. 25
Fruits, bottled, in syrups, .....per dozen..	8. 00	Idem, en almibar, en potes ó frascos.....la docena..	8. 00
Fruits, bottled, in liquors, .....per dozen..	4. 00	Idem, en licores ....la docena..	4. 00
Frying pans, copper..per pound..	. 30	Sartenes de cobre ....la libra..	. 30
Frying pans, iron...per pound..	. 08	Idem, de hierro.....la libra..	. 08
Fustic.....per ton..	8. 00	Palo de fustete ó mora, .....la tonelada..	8. 00
Furniture—		Muebles—	
Chairs, common, wood, .....per doz..	6. 00	Sillas comunes de madera, .....la docena..	6. 00
Chairs, cane seats..per dozen..	14. 00	Idem, con asiento de rejilla, .....la docena..	14. 00
Chairs, cane backs..per dozen..	24. 00	Idem, id., con el espaldar de rejilla.....la docena..	24. 00
Chairs, horsehair or damask seated.....	Ad val.	Idem, con asiento de cerda, damasco, ú otra materia análoga.....	Avalúo.
Chairs, rocking, wooden, .....per dozen..	36. 00	Idem, balancines ó mecedoras de madera.....la docena..	36. 00
Chairs, rocking, cane seats, .....per dozen..	48. 00	Idem, con asiento de rejilla, .....la docena..	48. 00
Chairs, rocking, cane backs, .....per dozen..	54. 00	Idem, id., con el espaldar de rejilla.....la docena..	54. 00
Chairs, rocking, horsehair seats or similar material.....	Ad val.	Idem, id., con asiento de cerda ú otra materia.....	Avalúo.
Chairs, small, for church use, cane seats.....per dozen..	10. 00	Idem, pequeñas, para Iglesia, con asiento de rejilla, .....la docena..	10. 00
Chairs, small, for church use, ordinary, wooden or palm-leaf seats.....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem, id. ordinarias, con asiento de madera ó de guano.....la docena..	3. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Furniture—Continued.		Muebles—Continúa.	
Chairs, arm, covered with velvet or similar material.....	Ad val.	Sillones forrados de terciopelo, ú otras clases análogas.	Avalúo.
Office desks, mahogany or cabinet wood, fine.....each..	\$50. 00	Escritorios de caoba ú otra madera fina, para bufetes, etc. ....uno..	\$50. 00
Office desks, mahogany or cabinet wood, middling...each..	30. 00	Idem, id., entrefinos....uno..	30. 00
Office desks, mahogany or cabinet wood, ordinary....each..	15. 00	Idem, id., ordinarios...uno..	15. 00
Office desks, portable, fine, .....each..	10. 00	Idem, portátiles finos...uno..	10. 00
Office desks, portable, common,.....each..	5. 00	Idem, id., ordinarios...uno..	5. 00
Sofas, covered with silk, damask, or moroco leather, or horsehair seats.....each..	Ad val.	Canapés ó sofas forrados, ó con asiento de cerda, seda, damasco ó marroquí...uno..	Avalúo.
Sofas, wooden, cane seats, each..	Ad val.	Idem, id., de madera, con asiento de rejillas.....	Avalúo.
Sofas, painted, laquered or varnished.....each..	10. 00	Idem, de madera, todos pintados ó charolados....uno..	10. 00
Tables, mahogany or cabinet wood.....per square foot..	1. 00	Mesas de caoba ú otra madera rica, por cada pié cuadrado.	1. 00
Tables, pine or common wood, ... ..per square foot..	.40	Idem de pino ó de otra madera ordinaria, ...por cada pié cuadrado..	.40
Tables, marble top	Ad val.	Idem de mármol.....	Avalúo.
Tables, dressing, all classes...	Ad val.	Tocadores, con cómoda ó sin ella, de cualquiera clase....	Avalúo.
Wardrobes, mahogany or cabinet woods	100. 00	Armarios ó escaparates, de caoba, ú otra madera, fina armados ó sin armar....uno..	100. 00
Wardrobes, common wood. ....each..	50. 00	Idem idem de maderas ordinarias.....uno..	50. 00
Galloons or embroidery of gold or silver	Ad val.	Galones de oro ó plata.....	Avalúo
Galloons or embroidery of imitation gold or silver, .....per piece of 12 yards..	1. 00	Idem id. falsos, .....la pieza de 12 yardas..	1. 00
Garlic, in strings or bulk, .....per 100 heads..	.30	Ajos en ristras, ó al granel, .....cada cien cabezas..	.30
Garters, all classes...per dozen..	1. 50	Ligas de cualquiera clase, .....la docena..	1. 50
Gauze, silk mixed with gold or silver	4. 00	Gazas de seda con mezcla de oro ó plata.....la yarda..	4. 00
Gauze, silk.....per yard..	2. 00	Idem de seda.....la yarda..	2. 00
Gauze, cotton.....per yard..	.40	Idem ó velillos de pita o algodón.....la yarda..	.40
Gimlets.....per gross..	3. 00	Barrenas salomónicas, de mano, .....la gruesa..	3. 00
Gin, in puncheons, barrels or demijohns.....per gallon..	.50	Ginebra en bocoyes, papas ó garrafones.....el galon..	.50
Gin, in stone bottles or flasks, .....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem en canecas de barro ó en frascos.....la docena..	3. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Glass, all classes, in panes or other forms.....quintal..	\$20. 00	Vidrios de cualquiera clase, planos ó de otra forma, el quintal..	\$20. 00
Glass bugles or beads, .....per pound ..	1. 00	Mostacillas ó cuentas de vidrio, la libra..	1. 00
Glass globes, lamp, figured or plain glass.....per pair..	2. 00	Bombas de vidrio, lisas ó labradas, para guardar la luz, .....el par..	2. 00
Glass globes, lamp, cristal, china or alabaster.....per pair..	6. 00	Bombas de cristal, porcelana ó alabastro .....el par..	6. 00
Glasses, drinking, crystal, large, figured.....per dozen..	6. 00	Copas de cristal, labradas, la docena..	6. 00
Glasses, drinking, crystal, small, figured.....per dozen..	3. 00	Copitas de cristal id, la docena..	3. 00
Glasses, drinking, glass, large, .....per dozen..	3. 00	Copas de vidrio.....la docena..	3. 00
Glasses, drinking, glass, small, .....per dozen..	1. 50	Copitas de vidrio...la docena..	1. 50
Glasses or cups, drinking, plain or figured, fine....per dozen..	2. 00	Vasos de vidrio lisos ó labrados finos.....la docena..	2. 00
Glasses or cups, drinking, plain or figured, medium, per dozen..	1. 50	Idem id. entrefinos..la docena..	1. 50
Glasses or cups, drinking, plain or figured, ordinary. per dozen..	1. 00	Idem id. ordinario..la docena..	1. 00
Glasses or cups, drinking, crystal, plain or figured, fine, .....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem de cristal, lisos ó labrados, finos.....la docena..	6. 00
Glasses or cups, drinking, crystal, plain or figured, medium, .....per dozen..	4. 00	Idem id. entrefinos..la docena..	4. 00
Glasses or cups, drinking, crystal, plain or figured, ordinary, .....per dozen..	2. 00	Idem id. ordinarios..la docena..	2. 00
Glasses or cups, drinking, leather, horn or guttapercha, .....per dozen..	1. 00	Idem de talco, cuero, goma ó cuerno.....la docena..	1. 00
Glasses, looking, pastboard frames, assorted, under 15 inches long.....per dozen..	1. 50	Espejos montados en carton con cajas surtidas hasta 15 pulgadas de largo.....la docena..	1. 50
Glasses, looking, larger size, assorted .....per dozen..	2. 00	Idem de mayor tamaño, la docena..	2. 00
Glasses, looking, other classes smaller and inferior, per dozen..	. 60	Idem de otros inferiores y pequeños .....la docena..	. 00
Glassware, lamp tubes, per gross..	6. 00	Tubos para lámparas, la gruea..	6. 00
Glassware, not otherwise specified.....	Ad val.	Cristales no especificados	Avalúo.
Gloves—			
Kid or skin, men's, per dozen..	6. 00	Guantes de piel ó cabritilla para hombres.....la docena..	6. 00
Silk.....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem id. de seda, para hombres, la docena..	6. 00
Same classes for ladies, .....per dozen..	4. 00	Idem las mismas clases para señoras.....la docena..	4. 00
Linen, men's or ladies', .....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem de hilo para hombres o señoras .....la docena..	3. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Gloves—Continued.			
Cotton, men's or ladies', .....per dozen..	\$1.00	Guantes de algodón..la docena..	\$1.00
Children's pay one-half above prices.		Idem id. las mismas clases es- pecificadas para niños paga- rán la mitad.	
Glue.....per pound..	.20	Cola.....la libra..	.20
Gold tinsel.....per pound..	2.00	Oropel.....la libra..	2.00
Gold leaf or silver leaf in books..	Ad val.	Libros con panes de oro ó plata para dorar ó platear.....	Avalúo.
Gorget for officials.....	Free.	Golas para oficiales.....	Libres.
Gouges, large.....per dozen..	3.00	Gurbias grandes....la docena..	3.00
Gouges.....per dozen..	1.50	Idem id. pequeñas..la docena..	1.50
Grapes, fresh or preserved, .....per pound..	.20	Uvas frescas ó conservadas, .....la libra..	.20
Grindstones, large...per dozen..	6.00	Piedras de amolar grandes, .....la docena..	6.00
Grindstones, small...per dozen..	3.00	Idem id., pequeñas..la docena..	3.00
Guns, of all kinds,.....	Ad val.	Fusiles de todas clases.....	Avalúo
Hair, human.....per pound..	6.00	Cabello ó pelo humano, la libra..	6.00
Hair, horse.....per quintal..	25.00	Cerda ó crin.....el quintal..	25.00
Hairpins, with or without orna- ments.....per pound..	25	Horquillas ó ganchos para el pelo con adorno ó sin él, .....la libra...	.25
Ham.....per quintal..	15.00	Jamon.....el quintal..	15.00
Hammers.....per dozen..	3.00	Martillos.....la docena..	3.00
Hammocks—		Hamacas de seda ó damasco, .....una..	24.00
Silk or damask.....each..	24.00	Idem de hilo, tejido fino ó de cáñamo.....una..	10.00
Linen finely woven, twine or hemp.....each..	10.00	Idem id. en clase de ordinario, .....una..	6.00
Linen common woven, twine or hemp.....each..	6.00	Idem id. de cotonía y de cual- quier otro género análogo, .....una..	3.00
Cotton, canvass or similar ma- terial.....each..	3.00	Arneses de carruajes..el juego..	30.00
Harness, carriage.....per set..	30.00	Idem de carretas.....el juego..	6.00
Harness, cart.....per set..	6.00	Paja ó yerba seca para animales, .....el quintal..	.50
Hay, for animals' food, .....per quintal..	.50	Pañuelos en general: pagarán según clases por docena, sobre la medida de un solo pañuelo, por cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas superficiales, en el órden si- guiente:	
Handkerchiefs, generally pay by the dozen according to class, on the measure of one handker- chief for each 6 square inches superficial, as follows:		Idem de algodón, blancos ó de colores, bien sea imitando muselina, seda, etc. cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas...	.00 ³ / ₄
Handkerchiefs, cotton, white or colored, imitation muslin or silk, each 6 square inches.....	.00 ³ / ₄	Idem mezclado con hilo, idem, cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas...	.01 ¹ / ₄
Handkerchiefs, cotton, mixed with linen, each 6 square inches.	.01 ¹ / ₄	Idem de hilo en clase ordina- ria, cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas	.02
Handkerchiefs, linen, ordinary, each 6 square inches.....	.02	Idem id. entrefino, cada 6 pul- gadas cuadradas.....	.03
Handkerchiefs, linen, middling, each 6 square inches.....	.03		

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Handkerchiefs, linen, fine, each 6 square inches.....	\$0.04	Pañuelos de hilo, finos, cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas.....	\$0.04
Handkerchiefs, madras, per each 6 square inches.....	.03	Idem de madrás, cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas.....	.03
Handkerchiefs, pure cambric, per each 6 square inches.....	.06	Idem pura batista, cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas.....	.06
Handkerchiefs, silk, under 300 square inches in size, per each 6 square inches.....	.08	Idem, de seda hasta 300 pulgadas cuadradas de tamaño, cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas.....	.08
Handkerchiefs, silk, 300 to 600 square inches in size, per each 6 square inches.....	.06	Idem, de 300 hasta 600, cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas.....	.06
Handkerchiefs, silk, over 600 square inches in size, per each 6 square inches.....	.05	Idem, de 600 en adelante, cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas.....	.05
Handkerchiefs, fine cambric and similar classes same proportion as silk.		Idem, de nipe y telas análogas, pagarán en la misma proporción que los de seda.	
Hardware, not otherwise provided for.....	Ad val.	Quincalleria, la no prevista,....	Avalúo.
Hatchets, with or without handles, .....per dozen..	4.00	Hachuelas con cabos ó sin ellos, la docena..	4.00
Hats, chapeau, for officers.....	Free.	Sombreros abultados para oficiales.....	Libres.
Hats, high, castor....per dozen..	36.00	Idem de castor para hombres, .....la docena..	36.00
Hats, plush or silk...per dozen..	24.00	Idem de felpa ó seda..la docena..	24.00
Hats, felt or cloth, fine, .....per dozen..	18.00	Idem de fieltro ó paño, la docena..	18.00
Hats, felt or cloth, middling, .....per dozen..	12.00	Idem id. entrefinos..la docena..	12.00
Hats, felt or cloth, ordinary, .....per dozen..	8.00	Idem id. ordinarios..la docena..	8.00
Hats, Italian, straw or leghorn, .....per dozen..	12.00	Idem de paja de Italia, la docena..	12.00
Hats, panamas, fine.....	Ad val.	Idem de panamá, finos.....	Avalúo.
Hats, panama, middling.....	Ad val.	Idem entrefinos.....	Avalúo.
Hats, panama, ordinary.....	Ad val.	Idem ordinarios.....	Avalúo.
Hats, imitation, panama, fine....	Ad val.	Idem id. de imitacion panamá finos.....	Avalúo.
Hats, imitation, panama, middling.....	Ad val.	Idem id. entrefinos.....	Avalúo.
Hats, imitation, panama, ordinary.....	Ad val.	Idem id. ordinarios.....	Avalúo.
Hats, common, without lining...	Ad val.	Idem id. comunes llamados jiron sin forrar.....	Avalúo.
Hats, children's, of classes specified in proportion.		Idem id. de todas las clases especificadas, para niños, pagarán en proporción.	
Hats, palm, straw or jarey, .....per dozen..	1.50	Idem de yarey.....la docena..	1.50
Hats, children's, straw or other material, trimmed...per dozen..	24.00	Idem de paja ó cualquiera otra materia, adornados, para niños, .....la docena..	24.00
Headstalls with reins, fine, .....per dozen..	8.00	Cabezadas de frenos finas, la docena..	8.00

Articles.	Tariff valuation	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Headstalls with reins, common, per dozen..	\$5. 00	Cabezadas de frenos, ordinarias, la docena..	\$5. 00
Hellebore..... per quintal..	12. 00	Eléboro el quintal..	12. 00
Hemp, raw..... per quintal..	10. 00	Cáñamo en rama.... el quintal..	10. 00
Herrings, smoked... per quintal..	3. 00	Arenques ahumados, el quintal..	3. 00
Herrings, pickled... per barrel..	8. 00	Idem en salmueras... el barril..	8. 00
Hinges, brass..... per pound..	. 25	Bisagras ó goznes de metal, la libra..	. 25
Hinges, copper..... per quintal..	30. 00	Bisagras de cobre... el quintal..	30. 00
Hinges, iron..... per pound..	. 10	Idem, de hierro la libra..	. 10
Hinges, iron..... per quintal..	10. 00	Idem, de hierro el quintal..	10. 00
Hoes or mattocks.	Free.	Azadas ó azadones.....	Libres.
Holsters, pistol per pair..	2. 00	Pistoleras ó fundas cañoneras, el par..	2. 00
Hooks, iron per pound..	. 10	Alcallatas de hierro.... la libra..	. 10
Hooks, metal, brass.. per pound..	. 30	Alcallatas ó ganchos de metal, la libra..	. 30
Hooks, fish.. per pound..	1. 50	Anzuelos..... la libra..	1. 50
Hoops, iron..... per quintal..	6. 00	Arcos de hierro..... el quintal..	6. 00
Hoops, wooden for hogsheads...	Free.	Arcos de madera Libres.	
Horses, wooden, rocking, for chil- dren's use..... each..	8. 00	Caballos de madera para montar niños uno..	8. 00
Horseshoes per quintal..	10. 00	Herraduras para caballos, el quintal..	10. 00
Housewives, necessities for sew- ing, shaving cases, and other uses.....	Ad val.	Necesarios para costuras, ó para afeitarse y otros usos.....	Avalúo.
Images or statues of all materials.	Ad val.	Efigies ó imágenes de todas ma- terias.....	Avalúo.
Ink, writing..... per litre..	. 20	Tinta de escribir el litro..	. 20
Ink, India per ounce..	. 50	Idem de China..... la onza..	. 50
Ink, printer's.....	Free.	Idem para imprenta.....	Libres.
Ink-stands, all classes	Ad val.	Tinteros de todas clases.....	Avalúo.
Iron in bar and in any crude form.....	Ad val.	Hierro en barras, y en cualquiera forma, bruto.....	Avalúo.
Iron, wrought, for windows or balconies, etc per quintal..	8. 00	Idem, batido para ventanas, bal- cones ú otros usos, el quintal..	8. 00
Iron, loose, for planes and similar tools..... per quintal..	20. 00	Idem, suelto para garlopas, cepillos, hileras, y otros usos análogos el quintal..	20. 00
Iron, railing or similar castings, per quintal..	10. 00	Idem, colado en balconadura ú otras piezas el quintal..	10. 00
Iron, galvanized, for roofing	Free.	Idem galvanizado, para techum- bre.....	Libres.
Irons, flat, for laundry use, per dozen pairs..	3. 00	Planchas para planchar ropa, la docena de pares..	3. 00
Instruments or tools not other- wise specified	Ad val.	Instrumentos ó herramientas de artes no especificados.....	Avalúo.
Ivory, crude..... per pound..	2. 00	Marfil en bruto la libra..	2. 00
Ivory, manufactured	Ad val.	Idem, manufacturado	Avalúo.
Jars, brass, copper, plated, or sil- ver, according to size and class.	Ad val.	Jarros de laton, cobre, platina, plateados, ó de plata, segun tamaño y clase	Avalúo.
Jars, tin, painted or unpainted, per dozen..	3. 00	Jarros de lata pintados ó sin pintar la docena..	3. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Jars, water, large, empty...each..	\$5.00	Tinajones vacíos grandes, uno..	\$5.00
Jars, water, medium, empty..each..	3.50	Idem, id., medianos .....uno..	3.50
Jars, water, small, empty..each..	2.00	Idem, id., pequeños .....uno..	2.00
Jasper, worked or unhewn, not belonging to public monuments.....	Ad val.	Jaspe labrado ó sin labrar que no sea para monumentos públicos.....	Avalúo.
Jewelry, brilliants or diamonds, 5 per cent. on value.		Brillantes ó diamantes, 5 por ciento avalúo.	
Jewelry, brooches or clasps of gold or silver.....	Ad val.	Broches ó corchetes de oro ó plata.....	Avalúo.
Jewelry, brooches or clasps of copper or metal...per pound..	.50	Idem, de cobre ó metal, la libra.	.50
Jewelry, brooches or clasps for cloaks.....per dozen pairs..	.30	Idem, id., para capotes, .....la docena de pares..	.30
Jewelry, bracelets, gold or silver, 5 per cent. ad valorem.		Pulseras de oro ó plata, 5 por ciento avalúo.	
Jewelry, bracelets, brass or metal, .....per dozen..	3.00	Idem, de metal la docena..	3.00
Jewelry, buckles, gold or silver..	Ad val.	Hebillas de oro ó plata.....	Avalúo.
Jewelry, buckles, gold or silver plated .....per dozen..	.50	Idem, doradas ó plateadas, la docena..	.50
Jewelry, chains, watch, gold or silver.....	Ad val.	Cadenas de oro ó plata para relojes.....	Avalúo.
Jewelry, chains, watch, gold or imitation.....per dozen..	1.50	Idem, falsas .....la docena..	1.50
Jewelry, diamonds, 5 per cent. ad valorem.		Diamantes ó brillantes, 5 por ciento avalúo.	
Jewelry, diadems.....	Ad val.	Diademas ó adornos da cabeza..	Avalúo.
Jewelry, necklaces, gold or silver..	Ad val.	Gargantilla de oro ó plata.....	Avalúo.
Jewelry, ornaments, gold or silver, 5 per cent. ad valorem.		Ornamentos de oro ó plata, 5 por ciento avalúo.	
Jewelry, ornaments, copper or other metal .....per quintal..	30.00	Idem, de cobre ó otro metal, el quintal..	30.00
Jewelry, ornaments or adornments, gold or silver, with precious stones.....	Ad val.	Adornos ó aderezos de oro ó plata con piedras finas.....	Avalúo.
Jewelry, ornaments or adornments, gold or silver, with false stones.....	Ad val.	Idem, id., id., con piedras falsas.	Avalúo.
Jewelry, ornaments or adornments, imitation gold or silver.....per dozen..	1.00	Idem, id., id., falsos comunes ó ordinarios.....la docena..	1.00
Jewelry, rings, gold or silver, 5 per cent on value.		Sortijas de oro ó plata, 5 por ciento avalúo.	
Jewelry, rings, imitation gold or silver .....per gross..	3.00	Idem, falsas.....la gruesa..	3.00
Jewelry, trinkets, gold or silver, 5 per cent. on value.		Alhajas de oro ó plata, 5 por ciento avalúo.	
Jewelry, trinkets, false gold or silver.....	Ad val.	Idem, id., falsas.....	Avalúo.
Jewelry, watches.....	Ad val.	Relojes de faltriquera.....	Avalúo.
Jewels, gold or silver, 5 per cent. on value.		Joyas de oro ó plata, 5 por ciento avalúo.	
Jewels, false.....	Ad val.	Idem, falsas.....	Avalúo.

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Juniper berry for distilling gin, per quintal..	\$10.00	Enebrina ó limiente para destilar ginebra .....el quintal..	\$10.00
Kerchiefs, head, large, generally pay in same form as hand- kerchiefs, as follows (border flounces not measured):		Pañuelones en general pagarán en la forma indicada para los pañuelos como sigue: (los flecós no se medirán)	
Kerchiefs, head, cotton, under 1,521 square inches in size, per each 6 square inches	.02	De algodón hasta 1,521 pulgadas cuadradas de tamaño, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.02
Kerchiefs, head, cotton, 1,522 to 2,401 square inches in size, per each 6 square inches	.01½	Idem, de 1,522 hasta 2,401, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.01½
Kerchiefs, head, cotton, 2,402 to 3,481 square inches in size, per each 6 square inches	.01¼	Idem, de 2,402 hasta 3,481, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.01¼
Kerchiefs, head, cotton, over 3,482 square inches in size, per each 6 square inches	.01⅛	Idem, de 3,482 en adelante, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.01⅛
Kerchiefs, head, imitation wool, ordinary, first size, per each 6 square inches	.03	Idem de imitación de lana en la primera proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.03
Kerchiefs, head, imitation wool, ordinary, second size, per each 6 square inches	.02¼	En la segunda, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.02¼
Kerchiefs, head, imitation wool, ordinary, third size, per each 6 square inches	.02	En la tercera, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.02
Kerchiefs, head, imitation wool, ordinary, fourth size, per each 6 square inches	.01¾	En la cuarta, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.01¾
Kerchiefs, head, imitation wool, fine, first size, per each 6 square inches	.04½	Las mismas en clases de finas; en la primera proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.04½
Kerchiefs, head, imitation wool, fine, second size, per each 6 square inches	.04	En la segunda, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.04
Kerchiefs, head, imitation wool, fine, third size, per each 6 square inches	.03	En la tercera, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.03
Kerchiefs, head, imitation wool, fine, fourth size, per each 6 square inches	.02¾	En la cuarta, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.02¾
Kerchiefs, head, fine wool and crape, ordinary, first size, per each 6 square inches	.08	Idem de lana fina y crespon ordi- nario, en la primera propor- ción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.08
Kerchiefs, head, fine wool and crape, ordinary, second size, per each 6 square inches	.07	En la segunda, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.07
Kerchiefs, head, fine wool and crape, ordinary, third size, per each 6 square inches	.06	En la tercera, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.06
Kerchiefs, head, fine wool and crape, ordinary, fourth size, per each 6 square inches	.05½	En la cuarta, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	.05½

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Kerchiefs, head, crape middling and silk ordinary, first size, per each 6 square inches	\$0. 15	Pañueiones de crespon entrefino y seda ordinaria, en la primera proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	\$0. 15
Kerchiefs, head, crape middling and silk ordinary, second size, per each 6 square inches.....	. 12	En la segunda, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	. 12
Kerchiefs, head, crape middling and silk ordinary, third size, per each 6 square inches	. 10	En la tercera, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	. 10
Kerchiefs, head, crape middling and silk ordinary, fourth size, per each 6 square inches	. 09	En la cuarta, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	. 09
Kerchiefs, head, crape, fine, and silk middling, first size, per each 6 square inches	. 25	Pañuelos de crespon fino, seda entrefina, en la primera proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	. 25
Kerchiefs, head, crape, fine, and silk middling, second size, per each 6 square inches	. 20	En la segunda, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	. 20
Kerchiefs, head, crape, fine, and silk middling, third size, per each 6 square inches	. 17	En la tercera, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	. 17
Kerchiefs, head, crape, fine, and silk middling, fourth size, per each 6 square inches	. 16	En la cuarta, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	. 16
Kerchiefs, head, fine silk or plain silk crape, first size, per each 6 square inches.....	. 50	Idem de seda fina, gros, ó crespon de seda lisas; en la primera proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	. 50
Kerchiefs, head, fine silk or heavy silk crape, second size, per each 6 square inches	. 40	En la segunda, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	. 40
Kerchiefs, head, fine silk or heavy silk crape, third size, per each 6 square inches.....	. 30	En la tercera, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	. 30
Kerchiefs, head, fine silk or heavy silk crape, fourth size, per each 6 square inches.....	. 28	En la cuarta, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	. 28
Kerchiefs, head, same as last class, with embroidery, first size, per each 6 square inches..	. 60	Idem de esta última clase con bordados, en la primera proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	. 60
Kerchiefs, head, same as last class, with embroidery, second size, per each 6 square inches..	. 45	En la segunda, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	. 45
Kerchiefs, head, same as last class, with embroidery, third size, per each 6 square inches..	. 36	En la tercera, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	. 36
Kerchiefs, head, same as last class, with embroidery, fourth size, per each 6 square inches..	. 30	En la cuarta, proporción, ..cada 6 pulgadas cuadradas..	. 30
NOTE:—Classes not specified, pay according to similar kinds.		NOTA:—Las clases no especificadas pagarán segun sus análogos.	

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Kerosene oil.....per gallon..	\$0. 20	Gaz ó aceite de kerosene, .....el galon..	\$0. 20
Kettles, iron, galley pots, cauldrons, etc.....per quintal..	30. 00	Calderos ó pailas de hierro, .....el quintal..	30. 00
Kettles, copper or brass, .....per quintal..	30. 00	Peroles ó calderitos de cobre, .....el quintal..	30. 00
Keys, watch, according to material	Ad val.	Llaves para relojes, segun la materia	Avalúo.
Keys or wrenches for beds and similar uses.....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem de camas ú otros usos análogas.....la docena..	6. 00
Knives, sailors.....per dozen..	1. 50	Cuchillos ó sambetas para marineros ú otros usos, la docena..	1. 50
Knives, large, with or without point, horn, bone, iron or wooden handle, assorted sizes, .....per dozen..	3. 00	Cuchillos grandes, con punta ó sin ella, con cacha de hueso, cuerno, hierro ó madera, surtidos de tamaños...la docena..	3. 00
Knives and forks, mother of pearl, ivory, etc.....per dozen..	12. 00	Cuchillos con tenedores finos de marfil, nácar ó porcelana, .....la docena..	12. 00
Knives and forks, mother of pearl, lower quality.....per dozen..	4. 00	Idem, entrefinos, de mesa, .....la docena..	4. 00
Knives, mother of pearl, fine, without forks.....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem, finos, sin tenedores, .....la docena..	3. 00
Knives, mother of pearl, lower quality, without forks. per doz..	2. 00	Idem, entrefinos, sin tenedores, .....la docena..	2. 00
Knives, common kind, without forks.....per dozen..	1. 00	Idem, ordinarios, sin tenedores, .....la docena..	1. 00
Knives, and forks, common, .....per dozen..	1. 50	Cuchillos ú tenedores, ordinarios.....la docena..	1. 50
Knobs and handles, copper, brass, or gold or silver plated, for furniture, coffins, etc.. quintal..	25. 00	Chapas y puños de cobre, metal ú otras materias doradas ó plateadas, para muebles, ataúdes, etc.....el quintal..	25. 00
Laces, linen or silk, width 4 inches or more.....per yard..	. 40	Encajes de hilo ó de seda, de 4 pulgadas ó mas ancho, .....la yarda..	. 40
Laces, linen or silk, width 3 inches or more.....per yard..	. 30	Idem de 3 pulgadas..la yarda..	. 30
Laces, linen or silk, width 2 inches or more.....per yard..	. 20	Idem de 2 idem.....la yarda..	. 20
Laces, linen or silk, width 1 inch or more.....per yard..	. 10	Idem de 1 idem.....la yarda..	. 10
Laces, cotton, assorted.. 100 yds..	2. 50	Idem de algodón, surtidos, .....las 100 yardas..	2. 50
Laces, gold or silver.....	Ad val.	Idem de oro ó plata.....	Avalúo.
Ladders, all kinds.....	Ad val.	Escaleras de todas clases.....	Avalúo.
Ladles, copper, iron or other metals	3. 00	Cucharones de cobre, hierro ú otro metal.....la docena..	3. 00
Lamp black, printers', and powder.....per pound..	. 10	Humo negro, humo de pez, ó polvo de imprenta...la libra..	. 10
Lamps, hand, for burning petroleum.....per dozen..	4. 50	Lámparas en general, para petróleo, de mano.....la docena..	4. 50
Lamps, with pedestals not over 4 inches, without globes, .....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem de pedestal que no pase de 4 pulgadas, sin globos, .....la docena..	6. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Lamps, with pedestals over 5 inches, without globes, .....per dozen..	\$12.00	Lámparas de 5 pulgadas de pedestal en adelante. la docena..	\$12.00
Lamps, with globes, bronze, marble, or gilt opal pedestals, assorted sizes, under 6-inch pedestals.....per dozen..	24.00	Idem con globos, con pedestal de bronce, mármol, ó de ópalo dorado, y de tamaños surtidos, hasta 6 pulgadas de pedestal, la docena..	24.00
Lamps, with globes, bronze, marble, or gilt opal pedestals, assorted sizes, over 7-inch pedestals..... per dozen..	30.00	Idem id. de 7 pulgadas en adelante.....la docena..	30.00
Lamps, with crystal globes, figured, assorted colors, under 4-inch pedestals...per dozen..	24.00	Idem de globo de cristal, colores surtidos, ó con labrados, hasta 4 pulgadas de pedestal, la docena..	24.00
Lamps, with crystal globes, figured, assorted colors, under 6-inch pedestals...per dozen..	30.00	Idem hasta 6 pulgadas, la docena..	30.00
Lamps, with crystal globes, figured, assorted colors, over 6-inch pedestal.....per dozen..	36.00	Idem de 6 pulgadas en adelante.....la docena..	36.00
Lamps, figured crystal, gilt, or colored marble pedestal, under 4-inch pedestal.....per dozen..	30.00	Idem de cristal ornado, pedestal dorado ó de mármol de color, hasta 4 pulgadas de pedestal.....la docena..	30.00
Lamps, figured crystal, gilt, or colored marble pedestal, under 6-inch pedestal....per dozen..	48.00	Idem hasta 6 pulgadas, la docena..	48.00
Lamps, figured crystal, gilt, or colored marble pedestal, over 6-inch pedestal....per dozen..	60.00	Idem de 6 pulgadas en adelante, la docena..	60.00
Lamps, crystal, assorted colors, opal shades, under 8-inch pedestal.....per dozen..	36.00	Idem de cristal, colores surtidos, con pantalla de ópalo, hasta 8 pulgadas de pedestal, la docena..	36.00
Lamps, crystal, assorted colors, opal shades, under 10-inch pedestal.....per dozen..	54.00	Idem id., hasta 10 pulgadas, id. la docena..	54.00
Lamps, crystal, assorted colors, opal shades, under 12-inch pedestal.....per dozen..	84.00	Idem id., hasta 12 pulgadas, id. la docena..	84.00
Lamps, wall, with tin reflectors, without globes, small, .....per dozen..	12.00	Idem para pared, con reverbero de lata, sin globo, pequeñas, la docena..	12.00
Lamps, wall, with tin reflectors, with globes, small...per dozen..	18.00	Idem id., con globos, la docena..	18.00
Lamps, wall, with tin reflectors, without globes, large, .....per dozen..	24.00	Idem id., grandes, sin globos, la docena..	24.00
Lamps, wall, with tin reflectors, with globes, large, per dozen..	30.00	Idem id., con globos. la docena..	30.00
Lamps, with more than 1 light pay the half for each light.		Idem con mas de una luz, pagarán la mitad por cada luz.	

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Lamps, or chandeliers, bronze, hanging, per each light.....	\$4. 00	Lámparas ó arañas de bronce para colgar por cada luz..	\$4. 00
Lamps, chandeliers, gilded, hanging.....per each light..	6. 00	Idem id., doradas, por cada luz..	6. 00
Lamps, hand-lanterns, per dozen..	15. 00	Idem linternas para uso de mano.....la docena..	15. 00
Lamps, for other uses.....	Ad val.	Idem para otros usos.....	Avalúo.
Lanterns, tin or metal, per dozen..	24. 00	Fanales, faroles ó linternas de lata ú otro metal...la docena..	24. 00
Lanterns, small.....per dozen..	12. 00	Idem id., pequeños..la docena..	12. 00
Lanterns, figured or cut, .....per dozen..	36. 00	Idem, id., labrados ó cortados, .....la docena..	36. 00
Lanterns, mica or talc, large, .....per dozen..	18. 00	Idem, de talco, grandes, .....la docena..	18. 00
Lanterns, mica or talc, small, .....per dozen..	12. 00	Idem, id., pequeños .la docena..	12. 00
Lanterns, glass.....per dozen..	12. 00	Idem, de vidrio.....la docena..	12. 00
Lard.....per quintal..	12. 00	Manteca de puerco..el quintal..	12. 00
Lasts, for boots...per doz. pairs..	12. 00	Hormas para botas, .....la docena de pares..	12. 00
Lasts, for boots, screw or patent, .....per dozen pairs..	24. 00	Idem, id., de resortes ó con gam-bas.....la docena de pares..	24. 00
Lasts, shoe.....per dozen pairs..	9. 00	Idem id. para zapatos, .....la docena de pares..	9. 00
Lawn, cotton, embroidered, under 36 inches.....per yard..	. 30	Leno de algodón, bordado, hasta 36 pulgadas.....la yarda..	. 30
Lawn, cotton, embroidered, wider.....per yard..	. 35	Idem idem, mas ancho.la yarda..	. 35
Lawn, cotton, not embroidered, .....per yard..	. 20	Idem idem, sin bordar, la yarda..	. 20
Lead, unmanufactured, .....per quintal..	6. 00	Plomo, en bruto ....el quintal..	6. 00
Lead, manufactured, worked, .....per quintal..	10. 00	Idem, labrado .....el quintal..	10. 00
Leather, calfskins....per dozen..	12. 00	Becerrillos, ó becerros, .....la docena..	12. 00
Leather, calfskins, glazed or patent leather.....per dozen..	15. 00	Idem, id., charolados ó hule, .....la docena..	15. 00
Leather, buckskins,..per dozen..	12. 00	Ante en pieles.....la docena..	12. 00
Leather, chamois or similar tanned skins.....each..	6. 00	Gamusas ó pieles curtidas anál-ogas.....la docena..	6. 00
Leather, cruppers....per dozen..	6. 00	Gruperas de cuero..la docena..	6. 00
Leather, morocco, per doz. hides..	6. 00	Marroquines comunes, .....la docena..	6. 00
Leather, morocco (tafiletes), .....per dozen hides..	10. 00	Idem, los nombrados tafiletes, .....la docena..	10. 00
Leggings, all classes..per dozen..	36. 00	Polainas de todas clases, .....la docena..	36. 00
Lemonade or ginger beer, .....per dozen bottles..	2. 00	Limonadas gaseosas, .....la docena de botellas..	2. 00
Lignum vitæ.....per ton..	10. 00	Palo de guayacan..la tonelada..	10. 00
Lime.....per barrel..	. 50	Cal.....en barril..	. 50
Linen, Britannias linen or mixture, fine, 36 to 45 inches, .....per yard..	. 40	Breñañas de hilo ó con mezclas, finas, de 36 hasta 45 pulgadas, .....la yarda..	. 40

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Linen, Britannias linen or mixture, ordinary, 36 to 45 inches, per yard..	\$0. 30	Bretañas de hilo, etc., ordinarias, del mismo ancho... la yarda..	\$0. 30
Linen, Britannias linen or mixture, fine, narrower... per yard..	. 30	Idem, id., finas, de ménos ancho, la yarda..	. 30
Linen, Britannias linen or mixture, ordinary, narrower, per yard..	. 20	Idem, id., ordinarias, id. la yarda..	. 20
Linen, cambric or lawn, pure white linen, fine batistá, per yard..	1. 00	Batista de hilo puro... la yarda..	1. 00
Linen, cambric or lawn, white linen, ordinary batista, per yard..	. 50	Idem, de hilo, ordinario, la yarda..	. 50
Linen, crude or printed, half price of white.		Idem, de hilo, crudo ó pintado, la mitad del precio que el blanco.	
Linen, fine crea... piece of 30 yds ..	9. 00	Crea de hilo fino, la pieza de 30 yardas..	9. 00
Linen, middling crea, per piece of 30 yards..	7. 50	Idem, entrefina, la pieza de 30 yardas..	7. 50
Linen, ordinary crea, per piece of 30 yards..	6. 00	Idem, ordinaria, la pieza de 30 yardas..	6. 00
Linen, pure cotton, fine. per piece..	4. 50	Crea de algodón puro, en clase de fino..... la pieza..	4. 50
Linen, pure cotton, ordinary, per piece..	3. 00	Idem, id., en clase de ordinario, la pieza..	3. 00
Linen mixture, fine... per piece..	6. 00	Idem, mezclada fina... la pieza..	6. 00
Linen mixture, middling, per piece..	5. 00	Idem, entrefina la pieza..	5. 00
Linen mixture, ordinary, per piece..	4. 00	Idem, ordinaria..... la pieza..	4. 00
Linen, checked, Irlanda or Cacerillo linen or mixture, to 30 inches wide..... per yard..	. 08	Cacerillo de lino ó mezclado, hasta 30 pulgadas de ancho, la yarda..	. 08
Linen, checked, Irlanda or Cacerillo linen or mixture, wider, increase 1 cent per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Idem, id., hata cada 3 pulgadas mas de ancho, 1 centavo mas de aumento.	
Linen, Irlanda, Irish Holland, white, fine..... per yard..	. 60	Irlanda ó guarandol, blanco, de hilo, fino..... la yarda..	. 60
Linen, Irlanda, Irish Holland, white, middling..... per yard..	. 40	Idem, id., entrefino... la yarda..	. 40
Linen, Irlanda, Irish Holland, white, ordinary..... per yard..	. 25	Idem, id., ordinario... la yarda..	. 25
Linen, Irlanda, Irish Holland (crude), fine, Hollands, per yard..	. 25	Idem, id., crudo, el llamado hollan, fino la yarda..	. 25
Linen, Irlanda, Irish Holland (crude), middling, Hollands, per yard..	. 15	Idem, id., entrefino... la yarda..	. 15
Linen, Irlanda, Irish Holland (crude), ordinary, Hollands, per yard..	. 10	Idem, ordinario la yarda..	. 10
Linen, long lawns, striped, fine, per yard..	. 50	Estopillas, finas, de hilo, rayadas la yarda..	. 50

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Linen, long lawns, striped, mixture.....per yard..	\$0. 30	Estopillas, mezcladas .la yarda..	\$0. 30
Long lawns, striped, cotton,	. 15	Idem, de algodón.....la yarda..	. 15
Linen, <i>estrepe</i> , striped, under 24 inches wide.....per yard..	. 08	Estrepe hasta 24 pulgadas de ancho	. 08
Linen, <i>estrepe</i> , striped, broader, increase 2 cents per yard for every 3 inches width.		Idem, mas ancho, hasta cada 3 pulgadas mas, 2 centavos de aumento la yarda.	
Linen, stripes, under 24 inches,	. 10	Listados de hilo, hasta 24 pulgadas de ancho.....la yarda..	. 10
Linen, stripes, wider, increase 1 cent per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Idem, id., hasta cada 3 pulgadas mas de ancho, 1 centavo de aumento la yarda.	
Linen canvas, cotton or mixture, No. 1, 22 inches ....per yard..	. 44	Lona de hilo, de algodón ó mezclada, número 1, y 22 pulgadas.....la yarda..	. 44
Linen canvas, cotton or mixture, for every higher number 2 cents less per yard.		Idem, id., por cada número arriba, 2 centavos menos la yarda.	
Linen, fine, platillas, silesian linen, linen or mixture, under 36 inches	. 30	Platillas de hilo ó mezcladas, finas, hasta 36 pulgadas,	. 30
Linen, middling, platillas, silesian linen, linen or mixture, under 36 inches.....per yard..	. 25	Idem, entrefinas .....la yarda..	. 25
Linen, ordinary, platillas, silesian linen, linen or mixture, under 36 inches.....per yard..	. 20	Idem, ordinarias.....la yarda..	. 20
Linen, platillas, silesian linen, crude, 3 cents less per yard in equal proportion.		Idem, id., crudas, pagarán 3 centavos menos en igual proporción.	
Linen, damask .....per yard..	3. 00	Damasco de hilo .....la yarda..	3. 00
Linen lawn or cotton mixture, embroidered, under 36 inches wide.....per yard..	. 50	Linó de hilo ó mezclado con algodón, bordado hasta 36 pulgadas.....la yarda..	. 50
Linen lawn or cotton mixture, embroidered, wider ....per yard..	. 60	Idem mas ancho....la yarda..	. 60
Linen lawn or cotton mixture, not embroidered, under 36 inches,	. 40	Idem idem, sin bordar, hasta 36 pulgadas la yarda..	. 40
Linen lawn or cotton mixture, not embroidered, wider..per yard..	. 45	Idem idem mas ancho, la yarda..	. 45
Linen or cotton lawn, white or colored, Victoria or Bishop, fine,	. 20	Idem de algodón blanco ó de color, los nombrados linó "Victoria" y linó de "Obispo" en clase de fino ....la yarda..	. 20
Linen, white or colored, Victoria or Bishop, middling,	. 15	Idem, idem, en clase de entrefino, la yarda..	. 15
Linen, white or colored, Victoria or Bishop, ordinary, per yard ..	. 10	Idem, idem, de ordinario,	. 10
Linen or cotton, stripes, under 24 inches wide.....per yard..	. 08	Listados de algodón cada 24 pulgadas de ancho..la yarda..	. 08

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Linen, cotton, stripes, wider, increase 1 cent per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Listados de algodón, cada 3 pulgadas mas de ancho 1 centavo de aumento la yarda.	
Linen, cotton, stripes, mixed, under 24 inches wide, per yard..	\$0.09	Listados de algodón, mezclado, cada 24 pulgadas ..la yarda..	\$0.09
Linen, cotton, stripes, wider, increase 1 cent per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Idem idem, cada 3 pulgadas mas de ancho, 1 centavo de aumento la yarda.	
Linen, sheeting, bed, any width, fine..... per yard..	1.50	Cretona ú género de sábana de cualquier ancho....la yarda..	1.50
Linen, sheeting, bed, any width, middling per yard..	1.00	Idem, idem, entrefina..la yarda..	1.00
Linen, sheeting, bed, any width, ordinary..... per yard..	.75	Idem, idem, ordinaria, la yarda..	.75
Liqueurs, sweet, bottled, prepared with alcohol..... per dozen..	6.00	Licores dulces ó compuestos con aguardiente en botellas comunes .....la docena..	6.00
Liqueurs in other packages in proportion.		Idem en cualquier otro envase en proporcion.	
Liquor and sirup gauges, per dozen..	3.00	Pesa-licores, pesa-sirop, etc., la docena..	3.00
Liquor stands, common, with 12 empty bottles each..	6.00	Frasqueras comunes de 12 frascos de vidrio vacíos.....una..	6.00
Liquor stands, fine..... each..	12.00	Idem idem, finas.....una..	12.00
Liquor stands, filled with liquors, each..	18.00	Idem idem, con licores....una..	18.00
Locks, copper or brass, up to 4 inches length..... per dozen..	3.00	Cerraduras de cobre ó metal hasta 4 pulgadas de largo, la docena..	3.00
Locks, copper or brass, up to 6 inches length..... per dozen..	6.00	Idem, hasta 6 pulgadas de largo, la docena..	6.00
Locks, copper or brass, over 6 inches length ... per dozen....	10.00	Idem, de 6 pulgadas en adelante, la docena..	10.00
Locks, iron, up to 4 inches length, per dozen.....	1.50	Idem, de hierro, hasta 4 pulgadas..... la docena..	1.50
Locks, iron, up to 5 inches length, per dozen..	3.00	Idem, hasta 5 pulgadas, la docena..	3.00
Locks, iron, over 6 inches length, per dozen..	6.00	Idem, de 6 pulgadas en adelante, la docena..	6.00
Locks for firearms, per dozen....	12.00	Idem, de armas de fuego, .....la docena..	12.00
Logwood..... per ton..	6.00	Campeche, madera de, .....la tonelada..	6.00
Logwood, extract or dye Ad val.		Idem, en extracto Avalúo.	
Loto..... per set..	50	Juegos de lotería.....uno..	.50
Lumber, pine boards or planks... Ad val.		Tablas ó tablones de pino..... Avalúo.	
Lumber, pitch pine boards or planks..... Ad val.		Idem, de pichpen..... Avalúo.	
Lumber, barrel staves..... Ad val.		Idem, en duelas para barriles.. Avalúo.	
Lumber, hogshead staves..... Free.		Idem, idem, para bocoyes..... Libres.	
Lumber, scantling, pine..... Ad val.		Alfarjias ó cuartones de pino .. Avalúo.	
Lumber, scantling, pitch-pine.... Ad val.		Idem, idem, de pichpen.....el millar de piés Avalúo.	

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Macaroni, or other soup pastes, .....per quintal..	\$12.00	Pasta de harina, sea fideos, macarrones, etc.....el quintal..	\$8.00
Machetes all kinds, for agricultural use.....	Free.	Machetes para agricultura de todas clases.....	Libres.
Machetes, long, with or without scabbards.....per dozen..	36.00	Idem, largos, encabados con vainas ó sin ellas....la docena..	36.00
Machinery not otherwise specified.....	Ad val.	Máquinas, las no previstas en el art. 50 de esta Ley.....	Avalúo.
Mackerel, No. 1.....per barrel..	12.00	Macarelas número 1..el barril..	12.00
Mackerel, No. 2.....per barrel..	10.00	Idem, número 2.....el barril..	10.00
Mackerel, No. 3.....per barrel..	8.00	Idem, número 3.....el barril..	8.00
Maize or Indian corn, in grain, .....per barrel..	3.00	Maiz en grano.....el barril..	3.00
Mantles, lace, tulle or lawn, with or without parts of tafetan, .....each..	15.00	Mantillas de punto, tul, ó linó con partes de tafetan ó sin él, .....una..	15.00
Mantles, cotton.....each..	3.00	Idem, idem, de algodón...una..	3.00
Mantles, small (capas) silk.....	Ad val.	Manteletas de seda para señoras.	Avalúo.
Maps, all classes.....	Free.	Mapas de todas clases.....	Libres.
Marble, rough or hewn, for public monuments.....	Free.	Mármoles labrados ó sin labrar, que sean para monumentos públicos.....	Libres.
Masks, pasteboard, fine, .....per dozen..	3.00	Máscaras, comunes, finas, de cartón.....la docena..	3.00
Masks, pasteboard, lower quality, .....per dozen..	1.50	Idem, idem, ordinarias, .....la docena..	1.50
Masks, wire, gauze or other material.....per dozen..	6.00	Idem, idem, de alambre ú otras análogas.....	6.00
Matches in boxes, combs, or packets.....per gross..	1.00	Fósforos en cajetitas ó paquetitos de peñillos, según uso y costumbre.....la gruesa..	1.00
Matting or mats.....per yard....	.60	Esteras ó petates....la yarda..	.60
Mattresses, feather..per quintal..	50.00	Colchones de pluma .el quintal..	50.00
Mattresses, horsehair, .....per quintal..	25.00	Idem de cerda.....el quintal..	25.00
Mattresses, cotton..per quintal..	10.00	Idem de algodón....el quintal..	10.00
Mattresses straw...per quintal..	2.00	Idem de paja.....el quintal..	2.00
Meat, dried, jerked beef, from Buenos Ayres, and the like, .....per quintal..	2.50	Tasajo de Buenos Ayres ú otros análogos.....el quintal..	2.50
Meat safes, wire.....per dozen..	6.00	Guarda-comidas de alambre, .....la docena..	6.00
Medals, or medallions, gold or silver.....	Ad val.	Medallas y medallones de oro y plata.....	Avalúo.
Medals, or medallions, imitation, gold or silver,.....per dozen..	1.50	Idem id. falsos.....la docena..	1.50
Mills, for grinding corn or other grain.....per dozen..	12.00	Molinos para moler maiz ú otros granos.....la docena..	12.00
Millstones.....per quintal..	1.00	Piedras de rueda para molinos, .....el quintal..	1.00
Mirrors, drawing room, .....per square inch glass..	.02	Espejos de sala, por cada pulgada cuadrada superficial de luz.	.02
Mortars, copper or bronze, .....per quintal..	30.00	Almirezes de cobre y bronce, .....el quintal..	30.00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Mortars, iron.....per quintal..	\$10.00	Almirezes de hierro..el quintal..	\$10.00
Mortars, glass, alabaster or crystal.....each..	1.50	Idem de vidrio. alabastro ó cristal.....uno..	1.50
Mortars, common marble..each..	.50	Idem de mármol, comunes,.....uno..	.50
Mosquito nets, silk, for beds,.....each..	20.00	Mosquiteros de seda, para camas.....uno..	20.00
Mosquito nets, linen.....each..	10.00	Idem de hilo.....uno..	10.00
Mosquito nets, cotton....each..	4.00	Idem de algodón.....uno..	4.00
Mosquito nets for cots or camp-beds, one-half in proportion.		Idem para catres pagarán la mitad.	
Music books, pieces or collections.....	Ad val.	Colecciones de música.....	Avalúo.
Musical instruments, flutes, 1 and 2 keys.....	Ad val.	Flautas de una y dos llaves.....	Avalúo.
Musical instruments, flutes, more than 2 keys.....	Ad val.	Idem de mas de dos llaves.....	Avalúo.
Musical instruments, flutes (in cases), more than 2 keys.....	Ad val.	Idem id., en sus cajas.....	Avalúo.
Musical instruments, flutes, small, all classes.....	Ad val.	Flautines de todas clases.....	Avalúo.
Musical instruments, guitars or bandolins, common.....	Ad val.	Guitarras ó bandolas ordinarias..	Avalúo.
Musical instruments, guitars or bandolins, fine.....	Ad val.	Idem id., finas.....	Avalúo.
Musical instruments, guitars or bandolins, middling.....	Ad val.	Idem id., entrefinas.....	Avalúo.
Musical instruments not otherwise specified.....	Ad val.	Instrumentos de música los nos nos especificados.....	Avalúo.
Musical instruments, organs....	Ad val.	Organos, instrumentos de música.....	Avalúo.
Musical instruments, violins, fine, with or without cases.....	Ad val.	Violas ó violines, finos, en cajas ó sin ellas.....	Avalúo.
Musical instruments, violins, middling, with or without case.....	Ad val.	Idem id., entrefinos.....	Avalúo.
Musical instruments, violins, ordinary, with or without case..	Ad val.	Idem id., ordinarios.....	Avalúo.
Musical instruments, violoncellos, large.....	Ad val.	Violones ó contra-bajos grandes.	Avalúo.
Musical instruments, violoncellos, medium.....	Ad val.	Idem, medianos.....	Avalúo.
Musical instruments, violoncellos, small.....	Ad val.	Idem, pequeños.....	Avalúo.
Musk,.....per ounce..	3.00	Almizcle.....la onza..	3.00
Muslins, ordinary, linen, under 24 inches wide.....per yard..	.15	Muslinas, lisas ó labradas de hilo ordinarias, hasta 24 pulgadas.....la yarda..	.15
Muslins, ordinary, linen, broader, increase 3 cents per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Idem, hasta cada 3 pulgadas mas pagará 3 centavos de aumento la yarda.	
Muslins, middling, linen, 5 cents more in same proportion.		Idem, id., entrefino pagará 5 centavos mas en la misma proporción.	
Muslins, fine, linen, 10 cents more in same proportion.		Idem, id., fino pagará 10 centavos mas en la misma proporción.	

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Muslins, linen, hand embroidered	Ad val.	Muslinas, etc., bordadas de mano ó de realze	Avalúo.
Nails, copper,..... per quintal..	\$30. 00	Clavos de cobre ....el quintal..	\$30. 00
Nails, zinc.....per quintal..	15. 00	Idem de zinc.....el quintal..	15. 00
Nails, yellow metal..per quintal..	20. 00	Idem de composición,	20. 00
Nails, iron.....	Ad val.	Idem de hierro.....	Avalúo.
Neckties, silk or worsted, broad, fine.....per dozen..	6. 00	Corbatas hechas de seda ó estambre, finas y anchas,	6. 00
Neckties, silk or worsted, broad, middling.....per dozen..	4. 00	Idem entrefinas.....la docena..	4. 00
Neckties, silk or worsted, broad, ordinary	2. 00	Idem ordinarias.....la docena..	2. 00
Neckties, silk or worsted, narrow.....per dozen..	1. 00	Idem en clases de angostas,	1. 00
Neckties, cotton.....per dozen..	. 50	Idem de algodón....la docena..	. 50
Needles, sewing or embroidery,	. 50	Agujas para coser ó bordar de todas clases .....el millar..	. 50
Needles, machine....per 1,000..	2. 50	Idem para el uso de máquinas,	2. 50
Needles, iron, steel, metal, bone, sail, or bagging.....per 1,000..	4. 00	Idem de hierro, metal, hueso, laton y acero, para coser velas y enfaldelar.....el millar..	4. 00
Nuts, walnuts.....per quintal..	10. 00	Nueces.....el quintal..	10. 00
Nuts, chestnuts (unshelled),	5. 00	Castañas con cáscaras,	5. 00
Nuts, hazelnuts or filberts,	12. 00	Avellanas .....el quintal..	12. 00
Nuts, peanuts.....per barrel..	6. 00	Maní..... el barril..	6. 00
Oakum.....per quintal..	6. 00	Estopa.....el quintal..	6. 00
Oars.....per foot..	. 08	Remos para embarcaciones,	. 08
Oats.....per barrel..	3. 00	Avena .....el barril..	3. 00
Ochre, red	3. 00	Almagre en polvo..el quintal..	3. 00
Ochre, common....per quintal..	3. 00	Ocre, comun.....el quintal..	3. 00
Ochre, fine.....per quintal..	6. 00	Idem fino.....el quintal..	6. 00
Oil of bitter almonds (essential),	6. 00	Aceite esencial, ó aceite de almendras amargas ...la libra..	6. 00
Oil (essential), essence of aniseed, per pound.....	2. 00	Aceite esencial, esencia de anis,	2. 00
Oil (essential), essence of bergamot..... per pound..	4. 00	Aceite esencial, esencia de bergamota .....la libra..	4. 00
Oil (essential), essence of cinnamon.....per pound..	2. 00	Aceite esencial, esencia de canela.....la libra..	2. 00
Oil (essential), essence of cajeput.....per pound..	1. 00	Aceite esencial, esencia de cayeput.....la libra..	1. 00
Oil (essential), essence of cloves,	1. 00	Aceite esencial, esencia de clavos.....la libra..	1. 00
Oil (essential), essence of mint,	3. 00	Aceite esencial, esencia de menta.....la libra..	3. 00
Oil (essential), essence of rosemary..... per pound..	1. 00	Aceite esencial, esencia de romero.....la libra..	1. 00
Oil (essential), essence of roses,	4. 00	Aceite esencial, esencia de rosas,	4. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Oil of almonds, sweet. per pound..	\$0. 50	Aceite de almendras, dulce, .....la libra..	\$0. 50
Oil of almonds, sweet, one-half to 16 oz. phials.....per pound..	. 60	Idem, en pomitos de un medio hasta 16 onzas.....la libra..	. 60
Oil of almonds, walnuts, or fil- berts.....per pound..	. 50	Idem, de almendras, nueces, ó avellanas dulces ó amargas, .....la libra..	. 50
Oil, castor or palma christi, .....per pound..	. 50	Idem, de palma cristi ó castor, .....la libra..	. 50
Oil, castor or palma christi, one- half to 16 oz. phials. per pound..	. 60	Idem, en pomitos de un medio á 16 onzas.....la libra..	. 60
Oil, cod-liver.....per litre..	. 50	Idem, de higado de pescado (ba- calao) en pomos.....el litro..	. 50
Oil, cod-liver, 4 to 32 oz. phials, .....per pound..	. 40	Idem, de 4 á 32 onzas...la libra..	. 40
Oil, cocoanut.....per gallon..	. 50	Idem, de coco.....el galon..	. 50
Oil, croton.....per pound..	1. 50	Idem, de croton tiglio..la libra..	1. 50
Oil, fish.....per gallon..	. 40	Idem, de pescado....el galon..	. 40
Oil, linseed.....per gallon..	. 80	Idem, de linaza.....el galon..	. 80
Oil, olive, in bottles. per 12 litres..	5. 00	Idem, de comer ó de olivo en bo- tellas....la docena de litros..	5. 00
Oil, olive, in bottles one-half and one-fourth litres in proportion.		Idem, en medios y cuartos de litros, en proporción.	
Oil, olive, in boxes of ordinary bottles.....per box..	1. 25	Idem, en frasquitos comunes, .....la caja..	1. 25
Oil, olive, in jars, jugs, or other receptacles.....per gallon..	. 40	Idem, en botijas ú otros envases, .....el galon..	. 40
Oil, sesame.....per gallon..	1. 50	Idem, de ajonjolí....el galon..	1. 50
Oil, sesame, one-half to 16 oz. phials.....per pound..	. 40	Idem, en pomos de un medio á 16 onzas.....la libra..	. 40
Oil, spermaceti or whale, .....per gallon..	. 50	Idem, de ballena....el galon..	. 50
Oil, essential, for all purposes, as rose, orange-flower, anise, cor- damum, angelica-root, sweet basil, and others.....	Ad val.	Idem, esenciales, y sus análogos para todas aplicaciones, como los de rosa, azahares, carda- momo, angélica, albahaca, anis, y otros.....	Avalúo.
Oil casters, metal stand, contain- ing four or more bottles..each..	3. 00	Aceiteras con amazon de metal de cuatro ó mas frascos..uno..	3. 00
Oil casters, wood stand....each..	1. 50	Idem, con amazon de maderas, .....una..	1. 50
Oil casters, wood stand, common quality.....each..	. 50	Idem, idem, de la clase mas or- dinaria.....una..	. 50
Olives, in bottles. per doz. bottles..	1. 50	Aceitunas en frasquitos, .....la docena de frascos..	1. 50
Olives, in jars of one gallon. each..	. 50	Idem, en botijas ó garrafones de un galon.....una..	. 50
Olives, in casks, jugs, barrels, or other receptacles...per gallon..	. 58	Idem, en barilles, botijas, ú otros envases.....la arroba..	1. 50
Olives, in oil..per dozen bottles..	2. 00	Idem, en aceite, rellenas, .....la docena de frascos..	2. 00
Onions.....per quintal..	3. 00	Cebollas ó cebollines. el quintal..	3. 00
Opera-glasses.....each..	4. 00	Jemelos.....uno..	4. 00
Ovens, iron.....per quintal..	6. 00	Hornillos de hierro..el quintal..	6. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Oysters, however packed, .....per quintal..	\$10. 00	Ostiones, en cualquiera clase de envases..... el quintal..	\$10. 00
Padlocks, copper, all sizes, with keys..... per gross..	36. 00	Candados de cobre de todos ta- maños, con sus llaves, .....la gruesa..	36. 00
Padlocks, iron, patent. per gross..	36. 00	Idem, de hierro, de patente, .....la gruesa..	36. 00
Padlocks, iron, common, .....per gross..	18. 00	Idem, id., comunes..la gruesa..	18. 00
Paints, white or black, .....per quintal..	6. 00	Pinturas, blanca y negra, el quintal..	6. 00
Paints, red or yellow. per quintal..	8. 00	Idem, colorada y amarilla, el quintal..	8. 00
Paints, green or blue. per quintal..	10. 00	Idem, verde y azul.. el quintal..	10. 00
Paints, white zinc...per quintal..	12. 00	Idem, la nombrada de zinc, el quintal..	12. 00
Paint-brushes, all classes, .....per dozen..	2. 00	Brochas y pinceles de todas clases..... la docena..	2. 00
Palm thimbles, for sewing sails, iron.....per dozen..	3. 00	Dedales, de hierro ó laton, los llamados rempujos. la docena..	3. 00
Paper, straw-wapping to 14 inches length, ream of 400 to 500 sheets, .....per ream..	. 40	Papel de estraza, hasta 14 pulga- das de largo, la resma de 400 á 500 pliegos..... la resma..	. 40
Paper, straw-wrapping, larger, .....per ream..	. 60	Idem, id., mas grande. la resma..	. 60
Paper, ordinary white, up to 13 inches..... per ream..	1. 00	Idem, blanco comun hasta 13 pulgadas..... la resma..	1. 00
Paper, middling..... per ream..	2. 00	Idem, de clase regular. la resma..	2. 00
Paper, fine, gilt edged. per ream..	5. 00	Idem, bueno, con cantos dora- dos..... la resma..	5. 00
Paper, cut-note, ordinary size, .....per ream..	1. 50	Idem, cortado para cartas, tama- ño ordinario..... la resma..	1. 50
Paper, drawing or music, per 100 sheets..	2. 00	Idem, de hojas para dibujo ó mú- sica..... cada 100 hojas..	2. 00
Paper, emery or sand.. per ream..	3. 00	Idem, de lija..... la resma..	3. 00
Paper, for printing and book- binding.....	Ad val.	Idem, para uso de imprenta ó encuadernación.....	Avalúo.
Paper, painted, for wall decora- tion, fine.....per 12 yards..	1. 00	Idem, pintado, para tapicería, en clase de fino, .....la pieza de 12 yardas..	1. 00
Paper, painted, for wall decora- tion, medium ...per 12 yards..	. 50	Idem, entrefino, ..... .....la pieza de 12 yardas..	. 50
Paper, painted, for wall decora- tion, ordinary ...per 12 yards..	. 25	Idem, ordinario, ..... .....la pieza de 12 yardas..	. 25
Paper, tarred, used as adhesive felt for vessels ...per quintal..	6. 00	Idem para alquitranar buques ú otros usos análogos, bien sea él nombrado carton, el quintal..	6. 00
Paving stones of all kinds, .....per 10 sq. inches..	. 01	Losas de todas clases para enlo- sar pisos, &c., las diez pulgadas cuadradas..	. 01
Pearls..... per ounce..	6. 00	Perlas, finas..... la onza..	6. 00
Pearls, imitation, per dozen strings .	1. 00	Idem, falsas, la docena de hilos..	1. 00
Pencils, lead..... per gross..	1. 50	Lápices..... la gruesa..	1. 50

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Pencils, slate..... per 1,000..	\$1. 00	Lápices para pizarras..el millar..	\$1. 00
Pencil cases, gold or silver.....	Ad val.	Lapiceros de oro ó plata	Avalúo.
Pencil cases, brass or metal, .....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem de metal.....la docena..	3. 00
Penholders, gold or silver.....	Ad val.	Portaplumas de oro ó plata	Avalúo.
Penholders, wood, fine, .....per gross..	3. 00	Idem de madera fina..la gruesa..	3. 00
Penholders, wood, medium, .....per gross..	2. 00	Idem, entrefinas.....la gruesa..	2. 00
Penholders, wood, ordinary, .....per gross..	1. 00	Idem, ordinarias ....la gruesa..	1. 00
Penknives, first quality, 4 blades, .....per dozen..	8. 09	Cortaplumas finas, de cuatro hojas..... la docena..	8. 00
Penknives, first quality, 3 blades, .....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem id., de tres hojas, la docena..	6. 00
Penknives, first quality, 2 blades, .....per dozen..	4. 00	Idem id., de dos hojas la docena..	4. 00
Penknives, first quality, 1 blade, .....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem id., de una hoja, la docena..	3. 00
Penknives, second quality, 4 blades.....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem id., entrefinas de cuatro hojas..... la docena..	6. 00
Penknives, second quality, 3 blades.....per dozen..	4. 50	Idem id., de tres hojas, la docena..	4. 50
Penknives, second quality, 2 blades.....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem id., de dos hojas, la docena..	3. 00
Penknives, second quality, 1 blade.....per dozen..	2. 00	Idem id., de una hoja, la docena..	2. 00
Penknives, third quality, 4 blades.....per dozen..	4. 00	Idem id., ordinarias de cuatro hojas..... la docena..	4. 00
Penknives, third quality, 3 blades.....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem id., de tres hojas, la docena..	3. 00
Penknives, third quality, 2 blades.....per dozen..	2. 00	Idem id., de dos hojas, la docena..	2. 00
Penknives, third quality, 1 blade.....per dozen..	1. 50	Idem id., de una hoja, la docena..	1. 50
Pens, gold or silver.....	Ad val.	Plumas de oro ó plata.....	Avalúo.
Pens, steel, fine..... per gross..	. 60	Plumas de acero, finas, .....la gruesa..	. 60
Pens, steel, medium..per gross..	. 40	Idem id., entrefinas..la gruesa..	. 40
Pens, steel, ordinary .per gross..	. 20	Idem id., ordinarias..la gruesa..	. 20
Pens, goosequill .....per 1,000..	2. 00	Idem de ganso.....el millar..	2. 00
Perfumery, all kinds, assorted, .....per dozen pieces..	3. 00	Perfumería de todas clases, cuando venga surtida, la docena de piezas..	3. 00
Percussion caps.....per 1,000..	. 50	Fulminantes ó pistones, el millar..	. 50
Phials, glass, all sizes..per 100..	3. 00	Frasquitos de vidrio de todos tamaños .....el 100..	3. 00
Pianos	Ad val.	Pianos, uno.....	Avalúo.
Pickles, in vinegar or brine, all kinds, large bottles, .....per dozen..	3. 00	Encurtidos en vinagre ó sal- muera de todas clases en fras- cos grandes..... la docena..	3. 00
Pickles, in vinegar or brine, all kinds, small bottles, .....per dozen..	1. 50	Idem id., pequeños, la docena..	1. 50

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Pickaxes	Ad val.	Picos de hierro.....el quintal..	Avalúo.
Pitch.....per barrel..	\$4. 00	Bréa..... barril..	\$4. 00
Pincers.....per dozen..	1. 00	Pinzas de todas clases, la docena..	1. 00
Pincers, shoemaker's.....per dozen..	1. 00	Idem de zapateros ó tenazas, la docena..	1. 00
Pins, iron or copper under one- half inch long.....per 1,000..	. 25	Alfileres de hierro ó cobre hasta media pulgada de largo, .....el millar..	. 25
Pins, longer, in proportion.		Idem, mas largos, en proporción.	
Pipes, smoking, clay...per 100..	3. 00	Cuchimbos ó pipas de barro, el ciento..	3. 00
Pipes, smoking, china, .....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem id. de loza ó porcelana, la docena..	3. 00
Planes, carpenter's assorted, .....per dozen..	2. 50	Formones surtidos..la docena..	2. 50
Planes, jack, to 12 inches, .....per dozen..	6. 00	Garlopas para carpintero, hasta 12 pulgadas..... la docena..	6. 00
Planes, jack, over 12 inches, .....per dozen..	9. 00	Idem de 12 pulgadas arriba, la docena..	9. 00
Plans, engineers'	Ad val.	Planos	Avalúo.
Plaster of Paris, lump.....per quintal..	2. 00	Yeso en piedra..... el quintal..	2. 00
Plaster of Paris, powder, .....per quintal..	3. 00	Idem en polvo.....el quintal..	3. 00
Plates, silver plated...per dozen..	12. 00	Platos de platina ó plateados, la docena..	12. 00
Plates, tin.....per dozen..	1. 50	Platos de hoja de lata, la docena..	1. 50
Playing cards, common, .....per gross packs..	12. 00	Barajas ordinarias, .....la gruesa de juegos..	12. 00
Playing cards, fine, .....per gross packs..	20. 00	Idem finas, .....la gruesa de juegos..	20. 00
Playing cards, fine, (linen paper), .....per gross packs..	36. 00	Idem de papel de hilo, .....la gruesa de juegos..	36. 00
Plows and plowshares	Free.	Arados y rejas de arado	Libres.
Plumes, for officers' caps	Free.	Plumajes para militares	Libres.
Plush, cotton	. 05	Felpa de algodón.....la yarda..	. 05
Plush, silk	. 40	Idem, de seda.....la yarda..	. 40
Pocketbooks, all kinds, .....per dozen..	3. 00	Carteras de faltriquieras de to- das clases y calidades, la docena..	3. 00
Pomade, in common China or glass pots.....per dozen..	1. 00	Pomada, en pots comunes de loza ó vidrio, etc ..la docena..	1. 00
Pomade, in common China or glass pots, middling, .....per dozen..	2. 00	Idem, id., entrefina ..la docena..	2. 00
Pomade, fine, in ordinary sized pots.....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem, id., fina, en vasos de tama- ño ordinario.....la docena..	3. 00
Pomade, in pots of extraordinary size.....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem, en pots de tamaño ex- traordinario	6. 00
Powder, gun powder, coarse grain.....per pound..	. 20	Pólvora gorda	. 20
Powder, gunpowder, fine grain, .....per pound..	. 40	Idem, fina	. 40

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículo .	Avalúo.
Potatoes and beets...per barrel..	\$2. 50	Papas y remolachas ..el barril..	\$2. 50
Preserved food, with weight in cans.....per pound..	. 20	Conservas alimenticias con las latas.....la libra..	. 20
Printing-machines, all classes ...	Free.	Imprentas de todas clases	Libres.
Prints	Ad val.	Estampas de todas clases.....	Avalúo.
Prunes .....per quintal..	16. 00	Ciruelas pasas.....el quintal..	16. 00
Pumps, wood or metal, for wells or cisterns.....each..	8. 00	Bombas de madera ó metal, para pozos y aljibes .....una..	8. 00
Pumps, ships'...per foot length..	1. 00	Idem, para buques, .....el pié de largo..	1. 00
Purses, silk, bead, or woolen, .....per dozen..	6. 00	Bolsas de seda, mostacilla, ó lana .....la docena..	6. 00
Purses, ladies', same class, .....per dozen..	12. 00	Idem, para señoras, de las mismas clases.....la docena..	12. 00
Purses, portmonnaies, leather and ivory or shell.....per dozen..	9. 00	Idem, ó portamonedas, de piel, enchapadas de concha, ó marfil.....la docena..	9. 00
Purses, common ....per dozen..	1. 50	Idem, id., ordinarias, la docena..	1. 50
Quicksilver.....per pound..	. 75	Azogue vivo.....la libra..	. 75
Rails and railroad spikes.....	Free.	Rieles y alcayatas de ferro-carril.	Libres.
Raisins or dried grapes, .....per quintal..	8. 00	Pasas ó uvas secas..el quintal..	8. 00
Rattles, metal .....per pound..	. 30	Cascabeles de metal...la libra..	. 30
Rat-traps, large .....per dozen..	1. 50	Ratoneras, grandes..la docena..	1. 50
Rat-traps, small.....per dozen..	. 75	Idem, pequeñas.....la docena..	. 75
Razor-strops.....per dozen..	3. 00	Asentadores para navajas, .....la docena..	3. 00
Razors, fine, first quality. per pair..	3. 00	Navajas de afeitar, finas .el par..	3. 00
Razors, second quality..per pair..	1. 50	Idem, id., entrefinas.....el par..	1. 50
Razors, third quality ...per pair..	. 50	Idem, id., ordinarias ....el par..	. 50
Receptacles, chemists' and druggists'	Ad val.	Envases para farmacia	Avalúo.
Receptacles, all kinds, containing articles subject to duty	Free.	Idem, de todas clases, siempre que contengan artículos de cualquiera especie sujetos al pago de derechos de importación	Libres.
Resin.....per barrel..	4. 00	Resina de pino ó pez-rubia, .....el barril..	4. 00
Ribbons, very narrow, for children's caps, satin, silk, velvet, plush, etc.. ....per yard..	. 01	Cintas angostitas para escofietas, de raso, seda, terciopelo, pana y sus análogos .....la yarda..	. 01
Ribbons, up to one-half inch wide.....per yard..	. 01½	Idem, hasta un medio de pulgada de ancho.....la yarda..	. 01½
Ribbons, up to three-fourths inch wide.....per yard..	. 03	Idem, hasta tres-cuartos de pulgada de ancho ..la yarda..	. 03
Ribbons, up to 1 inch wide, .....per yard..	. 05	Idem, hasta 1 pulgada, .....la yarda..	. 05
Ribbons, up to 1½ inch wide, .....per yard..	. 10	Idem, hasta 1½ pulgadas, .....la yarda..	. 10
Ribbons, up to 2 inches wide, .....per yard..	. 20	Idem, hasta 2 pulgadas, .....la yarda..	. 20
Ribbons, up to 2½ inches wide, .....per yard..	. 25	Idem, hasta 2½ pulgadas, .....la yarda..	. 25

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Ribbons, up to 3 inches wide, per yard..	\$0. 30	Cintas, etc, hasta 3 pulgadas, .....la yarda..	\$0. 30
Ribbons, up to 4 inches wide, per yard..	. 35	Idem, hasta 4 pulgadas, .....la yarda..	. 35
Ribbons, over 4 inches wide, per yard..	. 40	Idem, en adelante....la yarda..	. 40
Ribbons, wool or cotton, broad, .....per 100 yards..	1. 00	Idem, de lana ó de algodón, anchas .....100 yardas..	1. 00
Ribbons, wool or cotton, medium, .....per 100 yards..	. 50	Idem, entreanchas..100 yardas..	. 50
Ribbons, wool or cotton, narrow, .....per 100 yards..	. 25	Idem, angostas, 100 yardas.....	. 25
Ribbons, tape, broad, .....per 100 yards..	1. 50	Idem, id., de hiladillo, anchas, 100 yardas..	1. 50
Ribbons, tape, middling, .....per 100 yards..	1. 00	Idem, entreanchas..100 yardas..	1. 00
Ribbons, tape, narrow, .....per 100 yards..	. 50	Idem, angostas.....100 yardas..	. 50
Rice.....per quintal..	3. 50	Arroz.....el quintal..	3. 50
Roofing plates of zinc, galvanized iron, etc.....per quintal..	10. 00	Planchas de zinc, hierro galvan- izado para teches..el quintal..	10. 00
Rope-yarn, or rigging, flax, .....per quintal..	10. 00	Filástica ó hilo de Meollar de cañamo .....el quintal..	12. 00
Rosaries, with crosses or devo- tional medals.....	Free.	Rosarios con cruces ó medallas de devoción.....	Libres.
Rum, 22° to 24°.....per gallon..	. 50	Ron de 22 hasta 24 grados, .....el galon..	. 50
Rum, 25° upwards..per gallon..	1. 00	Idem de 25 grados en adelante, .....el galon..	1. 00
Rum, white (cane spirits), .....per gallon..	. 20	Aguardiente de caña..el galon..	. 20
Rye.....quintal..	4. 00	Centeno..... el quintal..	4. 00
Sabers, horn or iron handle, set with silver or other metal, .....per dozen..	60. 00	Sables de cabo de cuerno ó de hierro, incrustados de plata ú otra materia .....la docena..	60. 00
Sabers, cavalry, with iron scab- bards.....	Free.	Idem de caballería, con vaina de hierro Libres.	
Sabers, officers'.....	Free.	Idem para oficiales..... Libres.	
Saddles, men's or women's, .....each..	25. 00	Sillas de hombre ó mujer para montar..... una..	25. 00
Saddle-cloths, gold or silver em- broidered each..	20. 00	Gualdrapas ó usas, bordadas de oro ó plata.....una..	20. 00
Saddle-cloths, gold or silver-lace ornaments, not embroidered, .....each..	10. 00	Idem id., sin bordar, con galones de oro ó plata, finos.....una..	10. 00
Saddle-cloths, cloth, with or without ornaments...per doz..	36. 00	Idem id., de paño con adornos ó sin ellos..... la docena..	36. 00
Saddle-cloths, woolen or similar material.....per dozen..	18. 00	Idem id., de lana ú otro género análogo .....la docena..	18. 00
Saddle-cloths, linen or similar material..... per dozen..	12. 00	Idem id., de lienzo ú otro género análogo.....la docena..	12. 00
Saddle-girths, finished..per doz..	3. 00	Cinchas hechas la docena..	3. 00
Safes, iron.....	Ad val.	Cajas de hierro.....	Avalúo.
Saffron.....per pound..	4. 00	Azafran. ....la libra..	4. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Sago, maizena, etc..per pound..	\$0. 25	Sagú ó salep, maizena y sus análogos .....la libra..	\$0. 25
Sago, pearl.....per pound..	.08	Sagú perlado ó salep.. la libra..	.08
Sail-cloth, Ghent.....per yard..	.20	Bramante, llamado gante de lona.....la yarda..	.20
Sail-cloth, Ghent, narrower, per yard..	.18	Idem, de ménos ancho, la yarda..	.18
Salmon, pickled or unpickled, .....per quintal..	12.00	Salmon en salmuera ó sin ella, el quintal..	12.00
Salt, marine.....per barrel..	1.00	Sal marina.....el barril..	1.00
Salt beef, family beef, per barrel..	16.00	Carne salada de vaca (family beef)..... el barril..	16.00
Salt beef, mess.....per barrel..	14.00	Idem id. id. (mess)...el barril..	14.00
Salt fish (see Codfish).		Pescado salado (véase Bacalao).	
Salt pork, mess.....per barrel..	18.00	Idem id., de puerco (mess), el barril..	18.00
Salt pork, prime.....per barrel..	16.00	Idem id. id. (prime) ..el barril..	16.00
Sardines, salted.....quintal..	8.00	Sardinias saladas....el quintal..	8.00
Sardines, in oil, however packed, per pound..	.30	Idem, en aceite, en cualquier envase..... la libra..	.30
Sashes or scarfs for officers, per dozen..	12.00	Bandas ó fajas de seda para oficiales.....la docena..	12.00
Sashes or scarfs, woolen or cotton, for sailors....per dozen..	3.00	Idem idem, de lana ó algodón, para marineros....la docena..	3.00
Satin, fine. ....per vara..	1.50	Raso fino.....la vara..	1.50
Satin, common.....per vara..	.75	Idem ordinario..... la vara..	.75
Sausages.....per pound..	.30	Chorizos ó salchichones, .....la libra..	.30
Saws, brace, under 36 inches, .....per dozen..	12.00	Sierras de armar ó braseras, hasta 36 pulgadas, la docena..	12.00
Saws, brace, over 36 inches, .....per dozen..	18.00	Idem de 36 en adelante, la docena..	18.00
Saws, large cross-cut for mahogany, 6 feet and over, per dozen..	48.00	Idem de cortar caoba, grandes, de 6 piés en adelante, la docena..	48.00
Saws, small cross-cut for mahogany, less than 5 feet, per dozen..	36.00	Idem id., pequeñas, hasta 5 piés, la docena..	36.00
Saws, hand, iron or brass backed up to 18 inches ...per dozen..	9.00	Serrucho con costillas de hierro ó metal, hasta 18 pulgadas, la docena..	9.00
Saws, hand, iron or brass backed, 19 to 24 inches ....per dozen..	12.00	Idem de 19 á 24 la docena..	12.00
Saws, hand, iron or brass bracket 25 inches and over, per dozen..	18.00	Idem de 25 en adelante, la docena..	18.00
Scabbards for swords, etc., according to material	Ad val.	Vainas para sables, espadas y otras, segun la materia.....	Avalúo.
Scales for weighing gold, silver or drugs.....each..	2.00	Balanzas de pesar oro, plata ó drogas, una..	2.00
Scales, copper or iron, with plates .....each..	1.00	Idem de cobre ó hierro con sus platos..... una..	1.00
Scales copper or iron, without plates.....each..	8.00	Idem idem, sin plato, la docena..	8.00
Scales, other classes, for wholesale weighing ....per 100 lbs..	4.00	Idem de cualquiera clase para pesar por mayor mercancias, ó maderas.. por cada 100 libras..	4.00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Scissors or shears, large, fine, .....per dozen..	\$6. 00	Tijeras grandes, finas, .....la docena..	\$6. 00
Scissors, medium... per dozen..	4. 00	Idem de tamaño mediano, .....la docena..	4. 00
Scissors, common, large, .....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem, ordinarias, grandes, .....la docena..	3. 00
Scissors, common, small, .....per dozen..	1. 50	Idem id., pequeñas..la docena..	1. 50
Scientific or mathematical instru- ments	Free.	Instrumentos de matemáticas ó ciencias naturales	Libres.
Screw-drivers, common, per doz..	. 75	Destornilladores comunes, .....la docena..	. 75
Screw-drivers, large..per dozen..	3. 00	Idem grandes .....la docena..	3. 00
Screw-wrenches and bed keys, plated or gilded ...per dozen..	3. 00	Bocallaves, plateadas ó doradas, .....la docena..	3. 00
Screw-wrenches and bed keys, not plated or gilded..per doz..	1. 50	Idem sin dorar, ni platear, .....la docena..	1. 50
Sealing wax, fine....per pound..	1. 50	Lacres en clase fino ...la libra..	1. 50
Sealing wax, common, .....per pound..	. 75	Idem ordinarios .....la libra..	. 75
Seals for sealing letters	Ad val.	Sellas para sellar cartes	Avalúo.
Seeds for sowing.....	Free.	Semillas para sembrar	Libres,
Sextants, octants and quadrants..	Ad val.	Octantes, sextantes y quintantes..	Avalúo.
Shawls	Ad val.	Chales de todas clases	Avalúo.
Sheepskins or dressed skins, for beds.....each..	6. 00	Badanas ó baquetas para camas, .....una..	6. 00
Shingles, roofing	Ad val.	Teja-maní ó tablitas de techar ..	Avalúo.
Shirts, men's linen, first quality, with or without embroidery, .....per dozen..	60. 00	Camisas para hombres en gene- ral, de hilo de primera clase con bordados ó sin ellos, .....la docena..	60. 00
Shirts, men's linen, second qual- ity, with or without embroidery, .....per dozen..	45. 00	Idem de segunda clase, .....la docena..	45. 00
Shirts, men's linen, third quality, with or without embroidery, .....per dozen..	30. 00	Idem de tercera clase, .....la docena..	30. 00
Shirts, men's linen, fourth quality, with or without embroidery, .....per dozen..	20. 00	Idem de cuarta clase, .....la docena..	20. 00
Shirts, men's mixed, or cotton with linen fronts, first quality, .....per dozen..	18. 00	Idem mezcladas ó con pecheras de hilo y el resto de algodón, de primera clase...la docena..	18. 00
Shirts, men's mixed, or cotton, with linen fronts, second quality.....per dozen..	15. 00	Idem de segunda clase, .....la docena..	15. 00
Shirts, men's mixed, or cotton, with linen fronts, third quality, .....per dozen..	12. 00	Idem de tercera clase, .....la docena..	12. 00
Shirts, men's mixed, or cotton, with linen fronts, fourth quality.....per dozen..	9. 00	Idem de cuarta clase, la docena..	9. 00
Shirts, men's all cotton, first qual- ity.....per dozen...	12. 00	Idem de todo algodón, primera clase.....la docena..	12. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Shirts, men's all cotton, second quality.....per dozen..	\$9. 00	Camisas de algodón, etc., de segunda clase,....la docena..	\$9. 00
Shirts, men's all cotton, third quality.....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem de tercera clase, la docena..	6. 00
Shirts, men's all cotton, fourth quality.....per dozen..	4. 00	Idem de cuarta clase, la docena..	4. 00
Shirts, boys' shirts of same classes, half price.		Las mismas clases para niños pagarán la mitad.	
Shoes, men's high or button, patent leather, 36 or larger, .....per dozen..	24. 00	Zapatos altos ó abotonados, de charol, para hombres, del No. 36 en adelante.....la docena..	24. 00
Shoes, men's high or button, patent leather, 30 to 35, .....per dozen..	18. 00	Idem id del No. 30 al 35 .....la docena..	18. 00
Shoes, men's high or button, patent leather, 30 down, .....per dozen..	12. 00	Idem id. del No. 30 abajo, .....la docena..	12. 00
Shoes, men's high, calfskin or similar material, 36 or larger, .....per dozen..	18. 00	Idem id. de becerro ú otro material, para hombres del No. 36 en adelante .....la docena..	18. 00
Shoes, men's high, calfskin or similar material, 30 to 35, .....per dozen..	15. 00	Idem id. del No. 30 al 35, .....la docena..	15. 00
Shoes, men's high, calfskin or similar material, 30 down .....per dozen..	10. 00	Idem id. del No. 30 abajo, .....la docena..	10. 00
Shoes, men's low, patent leather, 36 or larger.....per dozen..	20. 00	Idem de charol, bajo, del No. 36 en adelante .....la docena..	20. 00
Shoes, men's low, patent leather, 30 to 35.....per dozen..	15. 00	Idem id. del No. 30 al 35, .....la docena..	15. 00
Shoes, men's low patent leather, 30 down.....per dozen..	10. 00	Idem id. del No. 30 abajo, .....la docena..	10. 00
Shoes, men's low, calfskin, 36 or larger .....per dozen..	15. 00	Idem id. de becerro del No. 36, en adelante.....la docena..	15. 00
Shoes, men's low, calfskin, 30 to 35.....per dozen..	12. 00	Idem id. del No. 30 al 35, .....la docena..	12. 00
Shoes, men's low, calfskin, 30 down.....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem id. del No. 30 abajo, .....la docena..	6. 00
Shoes, ladies' patent leather, low, silk or similar material, 34 or larger .....per dozen..	15. 00	Idem de charol para señoras, ó de seda ú otra tela análoga para señoras, del No. 34 en adelante.....la docena..	15. 00
Shoes, ladies' patent leather low, silk or similar material, 28 to 33.....per dozen..	10. 00	Idem del No. 28 al 33, la docena..	10. 00
Shoes, ladies' patent leather, low, silk or similar material, 28 down.....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem del No. 28 abajo, .....la docena..	6. 00
Shoes, ladies' low, morocco leather, satin, or similar material, 34 or larger...per dozen..	8. 00	Idem de marroquín, rosa, ó cualquier otro material análogo para señoras, del No. 38 en adelante .....la docena..	8. 00
Shoes, ladies' low, morocco leather, satin, or similar material, 28 to 33 .....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem del No. 28 al 33, .....la docena..	6. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Shoes, ladies' low, morocco leather, satin, or similar material, 28 down.....per dozen..	\$4.00	Zapatos de marroquin, para señoras del No. 28 abajo, .....la docena..	\$4.00
Shoes, low, gum or rubber, .....per dozen..	12.00	Idem de goma.....la docena..	12.00
Slippers, woolen, fine, .....per dozen..	6.00	Idem de lana denominados pantuflos ó chinelas, finos, .....la docena..	6.00
Slippers, woolen, common, .....per dozen..	4.00	Idem id. en clase de ordinaria, .....la docena..	4.00
Sheets of ivory, for photographs and other uses.....per dozen..	12.00	Hojas de marfil para retratos y otros usos.....la docena..	12.00
Sheets of tin, fine.....per 100..	8.00	Idem de lata de marca mayor, .....cada 100 latas..	8.00
Sheets of tin, common..per 100..	4.00	Idem id., comunes, .....cada 100 latas..	4.00
Sheets of brass, silver, or similar metal.....	Ad val.	Idem de laton, plata, ú otras materias análogas.....	Avalúo.
Shot, small .....per quintal..	8.00	Munición ó perdigones, .....el quintal..	8.00
Shoemakers' tacks, iron, .....per pound..	.20	Brocas de hierro para zapatos, la libra.....	.20
Sieves, all kinds, wire, .....per dozen..	18.00	Cedazos, de todas clases, de alambre.....la docena..	18.00
Sieves, horsehair.....per dozen..	9.00	Idem de cerda.....la docena..	9.00
Sieves for sugar mills.....	Free.	Tambores para trapiche ó ingenio.....	Libres.
Silk, twisted, for sewing, .....per pound..	6.00	Seda torcida para coser, .....la libra..	6.00
Silk, damask.....per yard..	6.00	Damasco de seda....la yarda..	6.00
Silk, serge .....per yard..	2.00	Sarga de seda.....la yarda..	2.00
Silk skirts, or capes, for ladies... Ad val.		Capas ó basquiñas, de seda, para señoras.....	Avalúo.
Silk, damask, mixed with linen, .....per yard..	4.00	Damasco de seda, con mezcla de hilo .....la yarda..	4.00
Silk, figured (Gros de Tours), common, all classes under 24 inches wide.....per yard..	.09	Pursianas (prusianas), comunes de todas clases, hasta 24 pulgadas .....la yarda..	.09
Silk, figured (Gros de Tours), common, broader, increase 2 cents per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Idem, cada 3 pulgadas mas, 2 centavos de aumento.	
Silk, figured (Gros de Tours), middling, under 24 inches wide .....per yard..	.10	Idem, entrefinas, hasta 24 pulgadas de ancho.....la yarda..	.10
Silk, figured (Gros de Tours), middling, broader, increase 2 cents per yard for every additional 2 inches width.		Idem, cada 2 pulgadas mas, 2 centavos de aumento.	
Silk, figured (Gros de Tours), fine, under 24 inches width, .....per yard..	.12	Idem, finas, hasta 24 pulgadas, .....la yarda..	.12
Silk, figured (Gros de Tours), fine, broader, increase 2 cents per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Idem, cada 3 pulgadas mas, 2 centavos de aumento.	

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Silver, coined or in bullion	Free.	Plata acuñada ó en estado bruto..	Libres.
Silver articles.....	Ad val.	Idem labrada en piezas, de todas clases.....	Avalúo.
Silver-leaf or gold leaf, in books..	Ad val.	Libros con panes de oro ó plata para dorar ó platear.....	Avalúo.
Skimmers, copper...per pound..	\$0. 25	Espumaderas de cobre..la libra..	\$0. 25
Skimmers, iron.....per pound..	. 10	Idem de hierro.....la libra..	. 10
Slates, framed, for writing,	. 30	Pizarras de piedra con marco,	. 30
Slates, roofing.....	Ad val.	Idem para techar.....	Avalúo.
Smoked meat, all classes,	10. 00	Carne, ahumada de todas clases ó cabezas.....el quintal..	10. 00
Snuff.....per pound..	1. 00	Rapé.....la libra..	1. 00
Snuffers, iron.....per dozen..	1. 00	Despabiladeras de hierro,	1. 00
Snuffers, iron or japanned, with snuffing trays.....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem, con platos de hierro ó estañados.... la docena..	3. 00
Snuffers, gold or silver plated, with or without trays, per dozen..	15. 00	Idem, plateadas ó doradas, con platos ó sin ellos..la docena..	15. 00
Snuffers, gold or silver.....	Ad val.	Idem, de oro ó plata, la docena..	Avalúo.
Soap, perfumed, not packed with other perfumes....per pound..	1. 00	Jabon perfumado, que no venga en surtido de otras perfume-rias en un mismo baul ú otra envase..... la libra..	1. 00
Soap, Castile.....per quintal..	12. 00	Idem de Castilla....el quintal..	12. 00
Soap, common, all kinds,	7. 50	Idem, comun, de todas clases,	7. 50
Soap, in boxes, wooden, with brushes or looking-glasses, etc,	1. 50	Idem en jaboneras de madera, con brochas ó espejos,	1. 50
Soap, in boxes, wooden, without brushes or looking-glasses, etc,	. 75	Idem, id., sin brocha, etc.,	. 75
Sofas, see <i>Furniture</i> .		Canapes, véase <i>Muebles</i> .	
Sole-leather, tanned hides,	15. 00	Suela ó cuero curtido, el quintal..	15. 00
Spades, wooden	Free.	Palas de madera.....	Libres.
Spades, iron, with handles.....	Free.	Idem, de hierro, con cabo	Libres.
Spades, iron, without handles ...	Free.	Idem, id., sin cabo.....	Libres.
Spectacles, gold or silver mounted.	Ad val.	Antiparras, espejuelos, ó lentes, montados en plata ú oro....	Avalúo.
Spectacles, tortoise-shell mount- ed.....per dozen..	12. 00	Idem, idem, en carey, la docena..	12. 00
Spectacles, fine, steel or other metal..... per dozen..	3. 00	Idem, idem, en acero ú otro metal, en clase de fino,	3. 00
Spectacles, common, steel or other metal.....per dozen..	1. 50	Idem, idem, en clase de ordi- nario.....la docena..	1. 50
Spermaceti, crude...per quintal.	25. 00	Esperma de ballena, en pasta,	25. 00
Spermaceti, manufactured,	50. 00	Idem, manufacturada,	50. 00
Spice, nutmeg	. 90	Nuez moscada.....la libra..	. 90
Spice, cloves.....per pound..	. 25	Clavos de especies....la libra..	. 25

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Spice, cinnamon per pound..	\$0. 50	Canela la libra..	\$0. 50
Spice, cinnamon, bastard, per pound..	. 30	Canelon la libra..	. 30
Spice, pepper, whatever class, per quintal..	10. 00	Pimienta de cualquiera clase, el quintal..	10. 00
Spice, Tabasco pepper, per quintal..	12. 00	Malagueta el quintal..	12. 00
Spirits of wine per gallon..	6. 00	Espíritu de vino el galon..	6. 00
Spittoons, tin or common metal, per dozen..	3. 00	Escupideras de hoja de lata ó de otro metal ordinario, la docena..	3. 00
Spittoons, chinaware. per dozen..	6. 00	Idem, de porcelana. . la docena..	6. 00
Spittoons, other material	Ad val.	Idem, de otras materias, la docena..	Avalúo.
Spits, roasting jacks of all kinds, per quintal..	6. 00	Azadores de todas clases, el quintal..	6. 00
Sponges, fine per pound..	6. 00	Esponjas finas la libra..	6. 00
Sponges, common . . . per pound..	4. 00	Idem, ordinarias la libra..	4. 00
Spoons or ladles, gold, silver or fine metal	Ad val.	Cucharas ó cucharones de oro, plata, ó metal fino	Avalúo.
Spoons and forks, fine, silver- plated per dozen pairs..	10. 00	Idem, con tenedores, plateados, finos la docena de pares..	10. 00
Spoons and forks, common silver- plated per dozen pairs..	6. 00	Idem, id., ordinarios, la docena de pares..	6. 00
Spoons, galvanized metal, with or without forks per dozen..	4. 00	Idem de metal, galvanizados con tenedores ó sin ellos, la docena..	4. 00
Spoons, iron, tin, or other metal, with or without forks. . per doz..	. 50	Idem, de hierro, estaño ú otro metal, con tenedores sin ellos, la docena..	. 50
Spurs, gold or silver	Ad val.	Espuelas de oro ó plata	Avalúo.
Spurs, copper, gold or silver plated per dozen pairs..	6. 00	Idem, de cobre doradas ó platea- das la docena de pares..	6. 00
Spurs, iron per dozen..	3. 00	Idem, de hierro la docena..	3. 00
Staples, copper per quintal..	30. 00	Argollas de cobre . . . el quintal..	30. 00
Staples, iron per quintal..	6. 00	Idem, de hierro el quintal..	6. 00
Statues, of all materials and classes, and other objects, for adornment of public buildings..	Free.	Estátuas de todas materias y clases para ornato de edificios públicos, y piezas para el mis- mo objeto	Libres.
Steel ingots or bars	Ad val.	Acero en barras, ó lingotes, el quintal..	Avalúo.
Steels for striking fire, per dozen..	. 30	Eslabones la docena..	. 30
Stills, copper per quintal..	25. 00	Alambiques de cobre, el quintal..	25. 00
Stirrups for saddles, iron or gal- vanized iron. . per dozen pairs..	3. 00	Estribos de hierro ó estaño para sillas de montar, la docena de pares..	3. 00
Stirrups, copper. . per dozen pairs..	6. 00	Idem, de cobre, la docena de pares..	6. 00
Stirrups, gold or silver plated, per dozen pairs..	12. 00	Idem plateados ó dorados, la docena de pares..	12. 00
Stoves, iron, for vessels, per quintal..	20. 00	Cocinas de hierro para buques, el quintal..	20. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Stoves or portable furnaces, .....per quintal..	\$4. 00	Anafes de hierro....el quintal..	\$4. 00
Stoles for priests.....	Ad val.	Estolas.....	Avalúo.
Stones, precious gems, etc.....	Ad val.	Piedras preciosas.....	Avalúo.
Stones, imitation gems, etc., .....per pound..	. 25	Idem, falsas .....la libra..	. 25
Stones for grinding cocoa...each..	2. 00	Idem, para moler cacao...una..	2. 00
Stockings, silk, men's or ladies', plain or open work, per dozen..	12. 00	Medias de hombre ó mujer, lisas ó caladas, de seda. la docena..	12. 00
Stockings, scotch thread, crude, .....per dozen..	8. 00	Idem, id., de hilo crudo, ó de Escocia .....la docena..	8. 00
Stockings, linen and worsted, .....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem, de hilo y lana estambrada, .....la docena..	6. 00
Stockings, cotton, fine, .....per dozen..	4. 00	Idem de algodón, finas, .....la docena..	4. 00
Stockings, cotton, medium, .....per dozen..	2. 00	Idem id., entrefinas..la docena..	2. 00
Stockings, cotton, ordinary, .....per dozen..	1. 00	Idem id., ordinarias..la docena..	1. 00
Stockings, children's, of specified classes, half price.		Idem, para niños, las clases men- cionadas pagarán la mitad de precio.	
Strings for musical instruments, .....per gross..	6. 00	Bordones y entorchados para in- strumentos de música, .....la gruesa..	6. 00
Strings, copper, for musical in- struments.....per quintal..	30. 00	Cuerdas de cobre para instru- mentos.....el quintal..	30. 00
Strings, iron, for musical instru- ments .....per quintal..	8. 00	Idem id., de hierro..el quintal..	8. 00
Strings, violin or violoncello, .....per gross..	3. 00	Cuerdas llamadas romanas para violin ó violoncello, la gruesa..	3. 00
Strings, violin or violoncello (fine).....per gross..	1. 00	Idem id., delgadas...la gruesa..	1. 00
Sugar, muscovado ..per quintal..	4. 00	Azúcar moscabado..el quintal..	4. 00
Sugar, crushed, in barrels or boxes.....per quintal..	6. 00	Idem, quebadro, en barriles ó cajas.....el quintal..	6. 00
Sugar, refined, in boxes, .....per quintal..	10. 00	Idem, refinado, en cajas, .....el quintal..	10. 00
Sugar, loaf, in cones, per quintal..	12. 00	Idem idem, en hormas ó pilones, .....el quintal..	12. 00
Sugar candy, in pieces, .....per quintal..	30. 00	Idem candi, en panes ó terrones, .....el quintal..	30. 00
Sugar rollers or grinders.....	Free.	Juegos de trapiche .....uno..	Libres.
Sulphur .....per quintal..	10. 00	Azufre .....el quintal..	10. 00
Surgical instruments and instru- ment cases.....	Ad val.	Instrumentos y estuches de ciru- jía.....	Avalúo.
Swords, officers'.....	Free.	Espadas y espadines para ofi- ciales.....	Libres.
Swords, others, for common use, .....per dozen..	5. 00	Idem de cualquiera otra clase para usos comunes, la docena..	5. 00
Syringes, tin, brass or copper, large.....per dozen..	12. 00	Geringas de estaño, laton, ó cobre, grandes...la docena..	12. 00
Syringes, tin, brass, or copper, assorted sizes .....per dozen..	8. 00	Idem de tamaños surtidos, .....la docena..	8. 00
Syringes, tin, brass, or copper, small sizes .....per dozen..	4. 00	Idem, chiquitas.....la docena..	4. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Syringes, glass, over 6 inches, per dozen..	\$12. 00	Geringas de cristal, de mas de 6 pulgadas.....la docena..	\$12. 00
Syringes, glass, under 6 inches, per dozen..	4. 00	Idem id., de ménos..la docena..	4. 00
Syringes, patent or elastic..each..	2. 00	Idem de patente ó elásticas, una..	2. 00
Syrups, orgeat or similar kinds, per dozen bottles..	6. 00	Sirop de orchata y otras especies, .....la docena de botellas..	6. 00
Syrups, orgeat or similar kinds, in half bottles, per doz. bottles..	3. 00	Idem id., de medias botellas, la docena..	3. 00
Syrups, cane, or molasses, .....per gallon..	. 10	Meláza y miel de purga, el galon..	. 10
Table covers, silk .....per yard..	3. 00	Carpetas para mesas ú otros usos, de seda.....la yarda..	3. 00
Table covers, woolen or oilcloth, per yard..	. 75	Idem de charol ó de lana, .....la yarda..	. 75
Table covers, cotton...per yard..	. 30	Idem de algodón .....la yarda..	. 30
Table-cloths, in sets, with 12 linen napkins .....per set..	12. 00	Manteles, en juegos, con 12 ser- villetas de hilo.....el juego..	12. 00
Table-cloths, in sets, with 12 mix- ture napkins .....per set..	8. 00	Idem id., mezclado ...el juego..	8. 00
Table-cloths, in sets, with 12 cot- ton napkins.....per set..	4. 00	Idem id., de algodón..el juego..	4. 00
Table-cloths, same classes, with more or less pieces to set, in proportion.		Idem id., de las clases mencio- nadas con mas ó ménos piezas, pagarán en proporción.	
Table linen, Alemanisco, plain or figured, under 27 inches wide, linen.....per yard..	. 40	Alemanisco, y toda clase de gé- neros de mantel, de hilo liso, ó labrado, hasta 27 pulgadas de ancho .....la yarda..	. 40
Table linen, Alemanisco, plain or figured, broader, increase 5 cents per yard for broader widths.		Idem idem, hasta cada 3 pulga- das mas de ancho, 5 centavos mas de aumento la yarda.	
Table linen, Alemanisco, plain or figured, mixture, under 27 inches per yard..	. 25	Idem idem, mezclado hasta 27 pulgadas .....la yarda..	. 25
Table linen, Alemanisco, plain or figured, mixture, broader, in- crease 2 cents per yard for every 3 inches width.		Idem idem, hasta cada 3 pulga- das de ancho, 2 centavos de aumento la yarda.	
Table linen, Alemanisco, plain or figured, cotton, under 27 inches, per yard..	. 15	Idem idem, de algodón, hasta 27 pulgadas de ancho..la yarda..	. 15
Table linen, Alemanisco, plain or figured, cotton, broader, in- crease 1 cent per yard for every 3 inches width.		Idem idem, hasta cada 3 pulga- das mas de ancho, 1 centavo de aumento la yarda.	
Table linen (napkins), Alemanis- co, fine (linen).....per dozen..	6. 00	Servilletas de hilo de Alemanis- co, finas.....la docena..	6. 00
Table linen (napkins), Alemanis- co, middling.....per dozen..	4. 00	Idem id., entrefinas..la docena..	4. 00
Table linen (napkins), Alemanis- co, ordinary.....per dozen..	2. 00	Idem id., ordinarias..la docena..	2. 00
Table linen (napkins), Alemanis- co, cotton, fine.....per dozen..	4. 00	Idem id., de algodón, finas, la docena..	4. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Table linen (napkins), Alemanisco, cotton, middling, .....per dozen..	\$3. 00	Servilleras de hilo de Alemanisco, entrefinas.....la docena..	\$3. 00
Table linen (napkins), Alemanisco, cotton, ordinary, .....per dozen..	1. 50	Idem id., ordinarias..la docena..	1. 50
Tables, see <i>Furniture</i> .		Mesas, vease <i>Muebles</i> .	
Tacks, gold or silver plated, .....per 1,000..	. 50	Clavitos ó tachuelas plateadas ó doradas.....el millar..	. 50
Tacks, iron, all kinds, per 1,000..	. 20	Idem de hierro, de todas clases, .....el millar..	. 20
Taffety, silk, plain or figured, under 24 inches.....per yard..	2. 00	Tafetan de seda, liso ó labrado hasta 24 pulgadas..la yarda..	2. 00
Taffety, broader, increase 50 cents per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Idem idem, hasta cada 3 pulgadas mas, 50 centavos de aumento la yarda.	
Tallow, in cake or crude, .....per quintal..	8. 00	Sebo en pastas ó en ramas, .....el quintal..	8. 00
Tallow, manufactured, .....per quintal..	12. 00	Idem manufacturado, el quintal..	12. 00
Tanned and untanned hides, not otherwise specified.....	Ad val.	Pieles curtidas y sin curtir no expresadas en este arancel ...	Avalúo.
Tar.....per barrel..	3. 00	Alquitran.....el barril..	3. 00
Tassels, all kinds.....	Ad val.	Borlas de todas clases.....	Avalúo.
Tea.....per pound..	. 50	Té.....la libra..	. 50
Telescopes.....each..	8. 00	Anteojos de larga vista...uno..	8. 00
Teeth, all classes....per pound..	1. 00	Dientes de todas clases, .....la libra..	1. 00
Thimbles, metal, gold or silver plated.....per gross..	1. 50	Dedales de metal, dorados ó plateados.....la gruesa..	1. 50
Thimbles, metal, not gold or silver plated...per gross..	1. 00	Idem idem, sin dorar ni platear, .....la gruesa..	1. 00
Thimbles, gold or silver.....	Ad val.	Idem de oro ó plata.....	Avalúo.
Thread, twisted or numbered, .....per pound..	1. 00	Hilo torcido ó hilo de número, .....la libra..	1. 00
Thread, worsted....per pound..	1. 00	Idem de estambre....la libra..	1. 00
Thread, cotton, in balls, .....per pound..	. 50	Idem de algodón en ovillo, .....la libra..	. 50
Thread, cotton, pack, .....per quintal..	25. 00	Idem de acarreto....el quintal..	25. 00
Thread, shoemakers', .....per quintal..	20. 00	Idem de zapatero ...el quintal..	20. 00
Thread, sisal, jute..per quintal..	12. 00	Idem de heniquen ó pita, .....el quintal..	12. 00
Thread, gold or silver.....	Ad val.	Idem de oro ó plata.....	Avalúo.
Thread, in spools of 300 yards, .....per gross..	8. 00	Idem, en carreteles de 300 yardas.....la gruesa..	8. 00
Thread, in spools of 200 yards, .....per gross..	5. 00	Idem, en idem de 200 yardas, .....la gruesa..	5. 00
Thread, in spools of 100 yards, .....per gross..	3. 00	Idem, en idem de 100 yardas, .....la gruesa..	3. 00
Thread, in spools of 50 yards, .....per gross..	2. 00	Idem en idem de 50 yardas, .....la gruesa..	2. 00
Thread, other classes not otherwise specified.....	Ad val.	Idem, de otras clases, no especificadas.....	Avalúo.

Articles.	Táriff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Tiles, clay, all kinds.....	Ad val.	Tejas de barro de todas clases, .....el millar..	Avalúo.
Tin, pure or alloyed, in bars or not.....per pound..	\$0. 20	Estaño puro ó ligado, en barras ó nó.....la libra..	\$0. 20
Tin, in powder.....per pound..	1. 50	Estaño en polvo.....la libra..	1. 50
Tinder.....per pound..	1. 00	Yesca.....la libra..	1. 00
Tippets or pelerines, embroid- ered muslin.....per dozen..	12. 00	Esclavinas ó pelegriñas de muse- lina, bordadas....la docena..	12. 00
Tippets or pelerines, Holland linen, silk or lace..per dozen..	24. 00	Idem de holan de hilo, seda ó punta.....la docena..	24. 00
Tippets or pelerines, muslin or similar cloth.....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem de muselina ó de otra tela análoga.....la docena..	6. 00
Tobacco, in leaf....per quintal..	20. 00	Tabaco en rama ....el quintal..	20. 00
Tobacco, as cigars....per 1,000..	30. 00	Idem torcido, en cigarros, .....el millar..	30. 00
Tobacco, as plugs.. per quintal..	20. 00	Idem, elaborado en huebas, .....el quintal..	20. 00
Tobacco, dust.....per quintal..	75. 00	Idem en polvo.....el quintal..	75. 00
Tobacco, cigarettes, per 25 ordinary packets..	1. 00	Idem en cigarrillos, .....las 25 cajetas comunes..	1. 00
Tobacco, cigarettes, larger pack- ets, in proportion.		Idem de tamaño mayor, en pro- porcion.	
Tobacco-boxes, shell, mother- of-pearl, or similar material, .....per dozen..	12. 00	Tabaqueras de concha, nacar ú otras semejantes..la docena..	12. 00
Tobacco-boxes, wooden, grass, or similar material, .....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem de madera, paja ó sus análogas .....la docena..	3. 00
Tombstones, with or without in- scription.....	Ad val.	Lápidas sepulcrales con incrip- cion ó sin ella.....	Avalúo.
Tongs or pincers....per dozen..	1. 00	Tenazas ó pinzas....la docena..	1. 00
Tongues, salted or smoked, .....per quintal..	12. 00	Lenguas, saladas ó ahumadas, .....el quintal..	12. 00
Tongues, cod.....per quintal..	12. 00	Idem de bacaláo....el quintal..	12. 00
Toys, all kinds.....	Ad val.	Juguetes de todas clases.....	Avalúo.
Trays, brass, iron or tin, up to 12 inches.....per dozen..	3. 00	Azafates de laton, hierro ú hoja de lata, hasta 12 pulgadas, .....la docena..	3. 00
Trays, brass, iron or tin, 13 to 18 inches.....per dozen..	3. 00	Idem de 13 á 18....la docena..	6. 00
Trays, brass, iron or tin, 19 to 24 inches.....per dozen..	9. 00	Idem de 19 á 24....la docena..	9. 00
Trays, brass, iron or tin, 24 to 30 inches.....per dozen..	12. 00	Idem de 24 á 30 ....la docena..	12. 00
Trowels, masons'....per dozen..	1. 50	Planas de albañil ...la docena..	1. 50
Trunks, empty, sole-leather, .....each..	16. 00	Baules vacios, de suelas regu- lares.....uno..	16. 00
Trunks, empty, leather or wood- en, paper or cloth covered, .....each..	3. 00	Idem idem, de cuero ó made- ra, y aforrados de género ó papel .....uno..	3. 00
Trunks, empty, small, of same classes covered (valises).each..	1. 50	Idem idem, pequeños, ó maletas de las mismas clases....uno..	1. 50
Trunks, empty, painted in sets of 3.....per set..	6. 00	Idem idem, pintados, en juegos de 3 baules.....el juego..	6. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Trunks, empty, tin, in sets of 3, .....per set..	\$3. 00	Baules vacios, de hoja de lata, el juego.	\$3. 00
Trumpets, speaking...per dozen..	6. 00	Bocinas para embarcaciones, la docena..	6. 00
Trusses, double..... per dozen..	10. 00	Bragueros, dobles... la docena..	10. 00
Trusses, single..... per dozen..	5. 00	Idem, sencillos..... la docena..	5. 00
Tubs, wooden, 12 inches interior diameter.....per doz..	3. 00	Tinas de madera de 12 pulgadas de diámetro interior, la docena..	3. 00
Tubs, wooden, 13x20 inches in- terior diameter.....per doz..	9. 00	Idem de 13 á 20 pulgadas, la docena..	9. 00
Tubs, wooden, over 21 inches in- terior diameter.....per doz..	18. 00	Idem de 21 para arriba, la docena..	18. 00
Tulle, silk or linen....per yard..	2. 00	Punto ó tul de seda ó hilo, la yarda..	2. 00
Tulle, cotton or mixture, per yard..	. 25	Idem de algodón, ó mezclado, la yarda..	. 25
Tunny-fish, in brine..per pound..	. 10	Atun, en salmuera.... la libra..	. 10
Tunny-fish, in oil....per pound..	. 20	Idem, en aceite..... la libra..	. 20
Turpentine, common, per gallon..	. 80	Aguarras ó trementina. el galon..	. 80
Turpentine, Venice, per pound..	. 15	Trementina de Venecia. la libra..	. 15
Type, for printing.....	Free.	Carácteres de imprenta.....	Libres.
Umbrellas, silk, up to 24 inches, .....per dozen..	24. 00	Paraguas de seda, hasta 24 pul- gadas..... la docena..	24. 00
Umbrellas, silk, up to 25 inches, .....per dozen..	28. 00	Idem id., de 25 pulgadas, la docena..	28. 00
Umbrellas, silk, up to 26 inches, .....per dozen..	32. 00	Idem id., de 26 pulgadas, la docena..	32. 00
Umbrellas, silk, up to 27 inches, .....per dozen..	36. 00	Idem id., de 27 pulgadas, la docena..	36. 00
Umbrellas, silk, up to 28 inches, .....per dozen..	40. 00	Idem id., de 28 pulgadas, la docena..	40. 00
Umbrellas, silk, up to 29 inches, .....per dozen..	44. 00	Idem id., de 29 pulgadas, la docena..	44. 00
Umbrellas, silk, up to 30 inches, .....per dozen..	48. 00	Idem id., de 30 pulgadas, la docena..	48. 00
Umbrellas, silk, parasols, of all sizes.....per dozen..	24. 00	Idem id., los nombrados som- brillas, de todos tamaños, la docena..	24. 00
Umbrellas, cotton, up to 24 inches.....per dozen..	12. 00	Paraguas de algodón, hasta 24 pulgadas..... la docena..	12. 00
Umbrellas, cotton, larger sizes, increase \$1 for every inch.		Idem id., de mayor tamaño, \$1 mas de aumento por cada pulgada.	
Umbrellas, cotton, parasols, .....per dozen..	8. 00	Idem, los nombrados sombrillas de algodón..... la docena..	8. 00
Undershirts, men's silk, or silk and cotton mixture, according to class.....	Ad val.	Camisetas interiores, para hom- bres, de seda pura ó de seda mezclada con algodón, segun la clase	Avalúo.
Undershirts, men's fine merino, first quality.....per dozen..	18. 00	Idem id., de merino fino, la docena..	18. 00
Undershirts, men's fine merino, second quality.....per dozen..	15. 00	Idem id., entrefino... la docena..	15. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Undershirts, men's fine merino, third quality.....per dozen..	\$12.00	Camisetas, etc., ordinario, de seda etc.....la docena..	\$12.00
Undershirts, men's imitation fine merino, first quality..per dozen..	12.00	Idem id., imitación de merino fino.....la docena..	12.00
Undershirts, men's imitation fine merino, second quality..per doz..	9.00	Idem id., entrefino..la docena..	9.00
Undershirts, men's imitation fine merino, third quality..per doz..	6.00	Idem id., ordinarias..la docena..	6.00
Undershirts, men's fine cotton, first quality.....per dozen..	6.00	Idem de algodón, finas, .....la docena..	6.00
Undershirts, men's fine cotton, second quality.....per dozen..	4.00	Idem id., entrefinas..la docena..	4.00
Undershirts, men's fine cotton, third quality.....per dozen..	2.00	Idem id., ordinarias..la docena..	2.00
Varnish.....per bottle..	1.00	Barniz.....la botella..	1.00
Veils, all kinds.....per yard..	.50	Velos de todas clases..la yarda..	.50
Vermicelli, macaroni, and similar substances.....per quintal..	12.00	Fideos, macarrones ú otra pastas análogas.....el quintal..	12.00
Vermilion.....per pound..	2.00	Bermellon.....la libra..	2.00
Vermilion, Chinese..per pound..	1.00	Idem de China.....la libra..	1.00
Vermilion, common..per pound..	.15	Idem común.....la libra..	.15
Verdigris, in powder..per pound..	.50	Cardenillo en polvo...la libra..	.50
Velvet, silk, plain, or figured, .....per yard..	4.00	Terciopelo, liso ó labrado, de seda.....la yarda..	4.00
Velvet, silk, plain or figured, com- mon, according to class.....	Ad val.	Idem id., comun, segun clase...	Avalúo.
Vitriol.....per gallon..	1.50	Vitriolo.....el galon..	1.50
Vinegar.....per gallon..	.20	Vinagre.....el galon..	.20
Wafers.....per gross of boxes..	3.00	Obleas...la gruesa de cajetas..	3.00
Walkingsticks, Indian cane, or whalebone, over two inches cir- cumference.....per dozen..	24.00	Bastones de caña de India, ó de ballena, de mas de dos pul- gadas de circunferencia, .....la docena..	24.00
Walkingsticks, Indian cane, or whalebone, under 2 inches cir- cumference.....per dozen..	12.00	Idem de ménos de dos pulgadas, .....la docena..	12.00
Walkingsticks, common, painted or unpainted.....per dozen..	6.00	Idem ordinarios, pintados ó sin pintar.....la docena..	6.00
Walkingsticks, with concealed arms, prohibited.		Idem con esquiletes ó estoques, prohibidos.	
Water, cherry laurel..per pound..	.10	Agua de laurel cerezo..la libra..	.10
Water, Florida, in one-fourth litres.....per dozen..	3.00	Agua de Florida en un cuarto de litro.....la docena..	3.00
Water, eau de Cologne, lavender, Florida, bay rum, etc., in one- fourth litre bottles..per dozen..	3.00	Agua de Colonia, lavanda, florida, divina, de berron y sus aná- logos en botellas de un cuarto de litro....la docena..	3.00
Water, orange flower, in bottles, .....per dozen bottles..	3.00	Agua de azajar ó flor de naranja, .....la docena de frascos..	3.00
Water, orange flower, .....per pound..	.15	Aguada azahar.....la libra..	.15
Water, orange flower, half to 16- ounce phials.....per pound..	.30	Agua de azajar en pomos de medio á 16 onzas....la libra..	.30
Water, rose.....per pound..	.15	Agua de rosas.....la libra..	.15

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Water, rose, half to 16-ounce phials.....per pound..	\$0. 30	Agua de rosas en pomos de medio á 16 onzas.... la libra..	\$0. 30
Water, same classes in other receptacles.....	Ad val.	Idem id. id. en otros envases...	Avalúo.
Wedges or rings, iron, .....per quintal..	10. 00	Cuñas ó argollas de hierro, el quintal..	10. 00
Weights, copper....per quintal..	25. 00	Pesas de cobre.....el quintal..	25. 00
Weights, lead or iron. per quintal..	8. 00	Idem de plomo ó de hierro, .....el quintal..	8. 00
Whalebone, for dresses or other uses.....per pound..	. 25	Ballenas en varillas, para vestidos ú otros usos ....la libra..	. 25
Wheelbarrows.....	Ad val.	Carretillas de mano.....una..	Avalúo.
Wheels, for mule carts.....	Ad val.	Ruedas para carretas de mulo, .....el par..	Avalúo.
Wheels, for ox carts.....	Ad val.	Idem para carretones...el par..	Avalúo.
Wheels, for handcarts.....	Ad val.	Idem para carretillas de mano, .....el par..	Avalúo.
Wheels, for coaches, carts.....	50. 00	Idem para coches.....el par..	50. 00
Whips, leather.....per gross..	3. 00	Látigos ó chuchos de cuero, .....la gruesa..	3. 00
Whips, wire or other material, with handles.....per dozen..	6. 00	Idem de alambre ú otra materia, con puños.....la docena..	6. 00
Wines, red, in pipes or barrels, per gallon..	. 30	Vino tinto, en pipas ó barriles, .....el galon..	. 30
Wines, red, in cases, .....per dozen bottles..	2. 00	Idem en cajas, .....la docena de bottellas..	2. 00
Wines, white or sweet, all kinds, .....per gallon..	. 50	Idem, blanco generoso, dulce, de todas clases.....el galon..	. 50
Wines, white or sweet, in cases, .....per dozen bottles..	2. 00	Idem en cajas, .....la docena de botellas..	2. 00
Wines, Champagne, Rhine, Madeira and Port, in cases, .....per dozen bottles..	15. 00	Idem id. de Champaña, Rin, Madeira ú Oporto, .....la docena de botellas..	15. 00
Wire, barbed fencing.....	Free.	Alambre con puas para cercas..	Libres.
Wire, iron..... per pound..	. 10	Alambre de hierro....la libra..	. 10
Wire, copper or brass, per pound..	. 30	Idem de cobre ó laton, amarillo ó blanco.....la libra..	. 30
Wool, in skeins, for embroidering and other uses. per pound..	2. 00	Lana ó estambre, en rama, para bordar y otros usos..la libra..	2. 00
Worsted.....per pound..	1. 00	Estambre en rama....la libra..	1. 00
Woolen broadcloth, fine, up to 54 inches wide.....per yard..	4. 00	Paño fino, hasta 54 pulgadas de ancho.....la yarda..	4. 00
Woolen broadcloth, fine, up to 55 and 60 inches wide..per yard..	6. 00	Idem de 55 á 60 pulgadas, .....la yarda..	6. 00
Woolen broadcloth, fine, over 60 inches wide.....: per yard..	8. 00	Idem de 60 en adelante, .....la yarda..	8. 00
Woolen broadcloth, middling, \$2 less in same proportion.		Idem, entrefino, pagará \$2 menos en la misma proporción.	
Woolen broadcloth, common, up to 54 inches wide...per yard..	1. 00	Idem ordinario, hasta 54 pulgadas de ancho.....la yarda..	1. 00
Woolen broadcloth, common, 55 to 60 inches wide.. per yard..	2. 00	Idem de 55 á 60 pulgadas, .....la yarda..	2. 00
Woolen broadcloth, common, over 60 inches wide, ,per yard..	3. 00	Idem de 60 adelante..la yarda..	3. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Woolen bombazine or lustrina, or black or colored woolen-alpaca, figured or plain, up to 27 inches wide....per yard..	\$0. 30	Alepin, lustrina, ó alpaca de lana negra ó de color, lisa ó labrada, hasta 27 pulgadas de ancho.....la yarda..	\$0. 30
Woolen bombazine or lustrina, or black or colored woolen alpaca, figured or plain, broader, increase 5 cents per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Idem idem, cada tres pulgadas mas, 5 centavos de aumento la yarda.	
Woolen bombazine or lustrina, or black or colored woolen alpaca, figured or plain, silk mixture, up to 27 inches wide, per yard..	. 50	Idem idem, mezclada con seda, hasta 27 pulgadas de ancho, .....la yarda..	. 50
Woolen bombazine, or lustrina, or black or colored woolen alpaca, figured or plain, broader, increase 10 cents per yard for every additional 3 inches width.		Idem idem, cada 3 pulgadas mas, 10 centavos de aumento la yarda.	
Woolen carpets, woolen or mixture, under 36 inches, .....per dozen..	14. 00	Alfombras de lana ó mezcladas, hasta 35 pulgadas, .....la docena..	14. 00
Woolen carpets, woolen, or mixture, for every 2 inches more, increase \$1.		Idem idem, cada dos pulgadas mas, un peso de aumento la docena.	
Woolen carpets, woolen or mixture, in pieces.....per yard..	. 75	Idem, idem, idem, en piezas, .....la yarda..	. 75
NOTE. — Borderings are not measured.		NOTA.—En las alfombras no se mediran los flecos.	
Woolen damask.....per yard..	2. 00	Damasco de lana.....la yarda..	2. 00
Woolen flannel, all widths, per yard..	. 40	Flanelas de lana de todos anchos.....la yarda..	. 40
Woolen cassimere, fine, pure wool, over 28 inches broad, .....per yard..	2. 00	Casimir fino, de lana pura, de mas de 28 pulgadas, la yarda..	2. 00
Woolen cassimere, fine, pure wool, narrower.....per yard..	1. 50	Idem, id., de menor anchura, .....la yarda..	1. 50
Woolen cassimere, middling, over 28 inches..... per yard..	1. 50	Idem, entrefino, de mas de 28 pulgadas .....la yarda..	1. 50
Woolen cassimere, middling, narrower.....per yard..	1. 00	Idem, id., de menor anchura, .....la yarda..	1. 00
Woolen cassimere, ordinary, over 28 inches .....per yard..	1. 00	Idem, ordinario, de mas de 28 pulgadas.....la yarda..	1. 00
Woolen cassimere, ordinary, narrower .....per yard..	. 60	Idem, id., de menor anchura, .....la yarda..	. 60
Woolen cassimere, fine, in cuts for trousers...per dozen cuts..	36. 00	Casimir fino, en cortes, para unos pantalones, .....la docena de cortes..	36. 00
Woolen cassimere, middling, in cuts for trousers, per dozen cuts..	28. 00	Idem, entrefino.....la docena..	28. 00
Woolen cloth, ordinary, in cuts for trousers...per dozen cuts..	20. 00	Idem, ordinario.... la docena..	20. 00
Woolen merino, genuine, fine, .....per yard..	2. 00	Merino legítimo, fino .la yarda..	2. 00

Articles.	Tariff valuation.	Artículos.	Avalúo.
Woolen merino, genuine, mid- dling.....per yard..	\$1.00	Merino legítimo entrefino, .....la yarda..	\$1.00
Woolen merino, genuine, ordi- nary.....per yard..	.50	Idem, id., ordinario..la yarda..	.50
Worsted cloth for jerseys, .....per yard..	.50	Estambre para chaleco ú otros usos.....la yarda..	.50
Worms for stills, copper or tin, .....per quintal..	25.00	Culebras de cobre ó estaño, para alambiques ú otros usos, .....el quintal..	25.00
Yams.....per quintal..	1.00	Ñame.....el quintal..	1.00
Zinc, or galvanized iron, or other material for roofing	Free.	Zinc ó hierro galvanizado y cual- quiera otra clase para techos, .....el quintal ..	Libres.

For Free List see pp. 106, 109.

NOTE.—The Introduction should also be carefully examined for all rates, as there are a number of articles valued in the above list which are provided for in special laws enacted subsequent to the above arrangement.

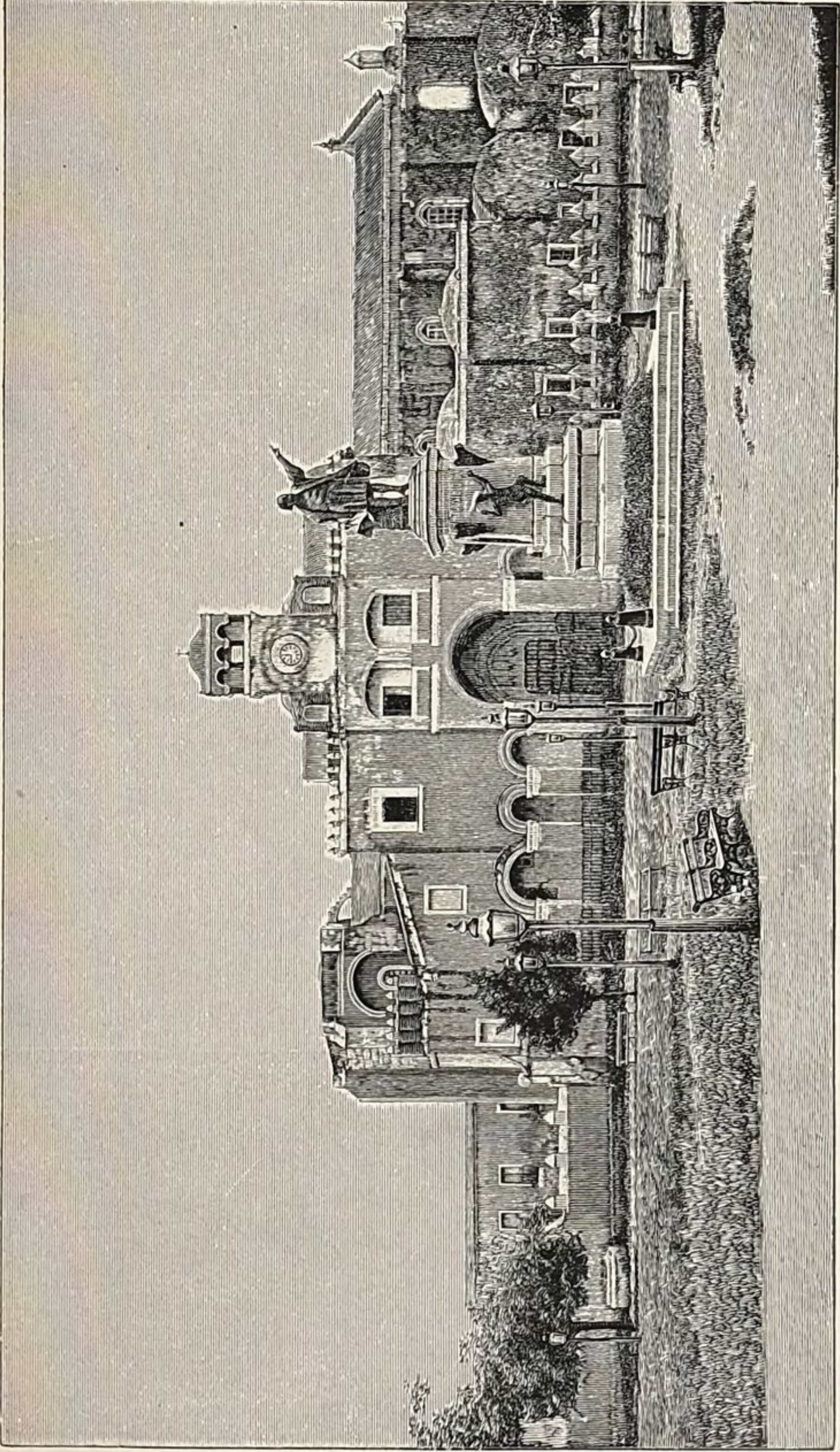
Chapter X.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

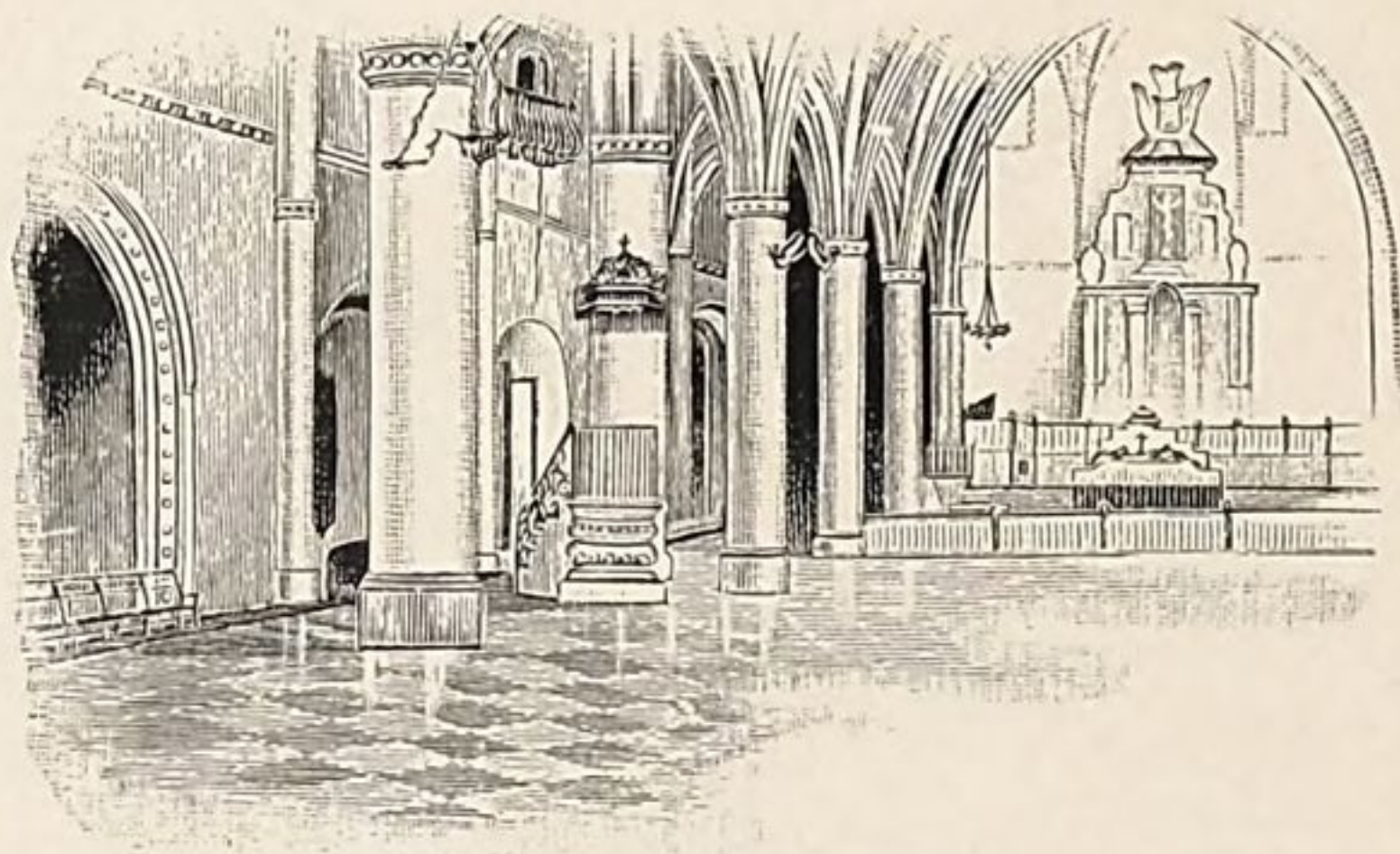
The city of Santo Domingo, the oldest existing settlement by white men in America, and the capital of the Republic, was founded in 1496 by Bartholomew Columbus, a brother of the great discoverer. It is built upon a solid limestone formation, at the mouth of the river Ozama, on the southern coast of the island. It is surrounded by a stone wall 4,500 yards in circumference, strengthened with bastions. Its streets are straight, wide, and at right angles to each other. It was here that Christopher Columbus was imprisoned by order of Bobadilla. The cell in the old fortress in which Columbus and his brother were confined is still shown to visitors. Besides being the seat of the Government, Santo Domingo is also the seat of an archbishopric of the Roman Catholic Church. Its population is estimated at 25,000,

Santiago de los Caballeros, the chief town or capital of the Province of the same name, is situated on the right bank of the Yagré River, in the northern part of the Republic. Its population is estimated at 8,000. Most of its houses are of stone. It is also a very old city, having been founded in 1504.

Puerto Plata, situated on the northern coast about 100 miles north northwest of the city of Santo Domingo, is a seaport of importance, with good anchorage, where considerable trade is carried on, mostly in tobacco, and more, perhaps, with Germany than with any other nation. It is said that Columbus, on his first voyage, planned Puerto Plata. Early in the sixteenth century, its



CATHEDRAL OF SANTO DOMINGO.



INTERIOR OF CATHEDRAL, SANTO DOMINGO CITY.

harbor was largely resorted to by Spanish vessels. Its population is estimated at 15,000.

La Vega, another capital of a Province, and situated about 78 miles north northwest of Santo Domingo City, is a place of historical as well as commercial importance. It is built upon the site of the old city of the same name, contemporary with the conquest, and destroyed by an earthquake in 1564. It is the center of a rich agricultural district.

Samaná, on the northern side of the famous bay of the same name, is a town of about 1,000 inhabitants, but is an important place, owing to its geographical position and its commerce, consisting chiefly of the exportation of tobacco, cacao, beeswax, honey, hides, and mahogany.

Azua is a town of 1,500 inhabitants, situated near the coast, in the southern portion of the island, about 55 miles west of Santo Domingo City.

Seybo, or El Seybo, the capital of the Province designated by the same name, has a population of 5,000, and is situated 55 miles to the northeast of Santo Domingo City.

Monte Cristi, on the northern coast, 30 miles east of Cape Haytien, is a town of 3,000 inhabitants.

Chapter XI.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

The official publications on the Republic of Santo Domingo which may be consulted with profit are principally the following:

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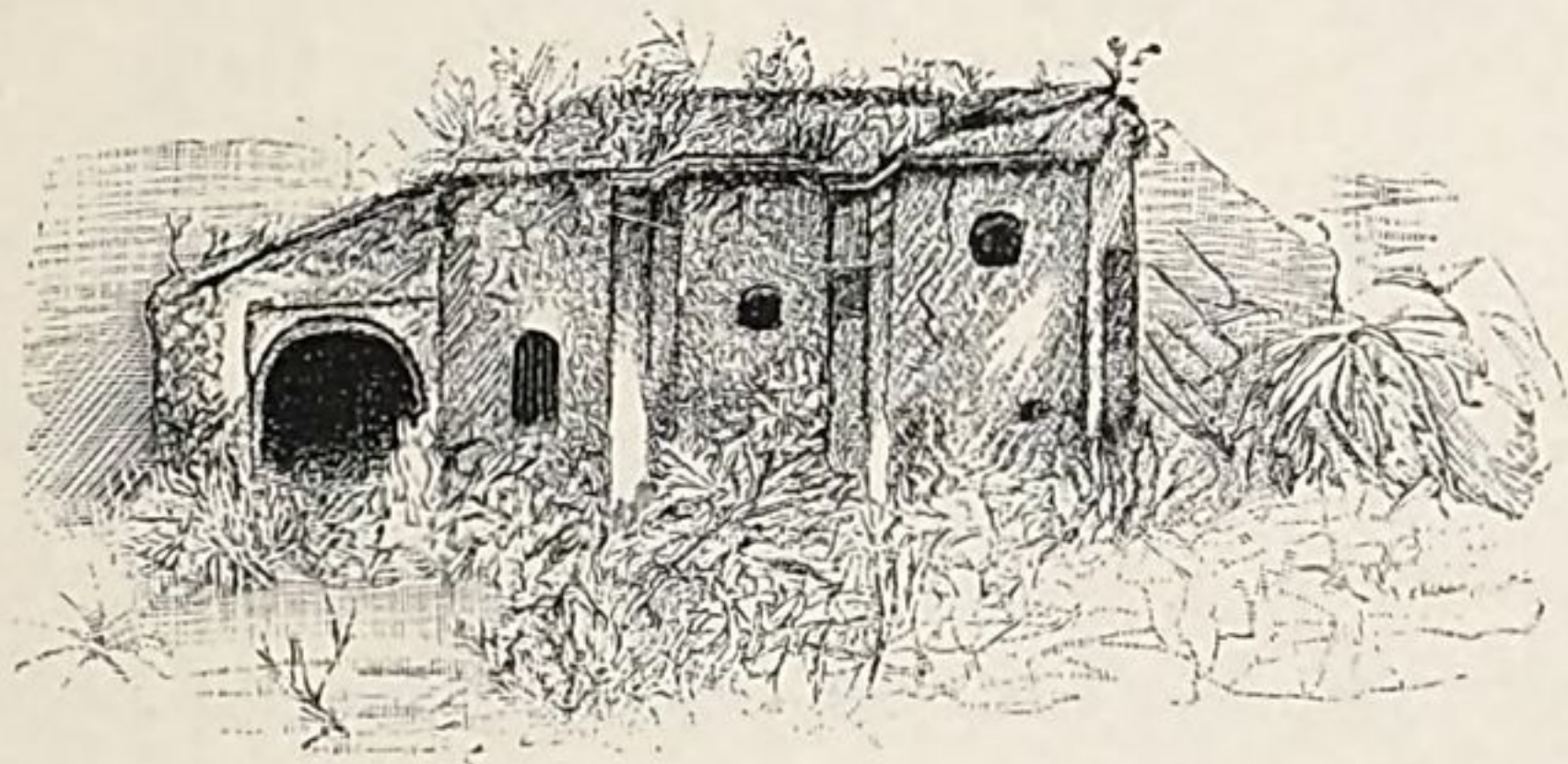
- (1) The Presidential messages and reports of the secretaries of states, as published in the Official Gaceta of Santo Domingo City.
- (2) *La République Dominicaine*, par Francisco Alvarez Leal. Paris, 1888.
- (3) *La République Dominicaine en 1890*. Rapport adressé à Mr. le Ministre de Fomento, par H. Thomasset, ingénieur. Oct., 1890.
- (4) *Ley orgánica del cuerpo consular*. Santo Domingo, 1887.
- (5) *Ley sobre aduanas y puertos*. Santo Domingo, 1888.
- (6) *Ley sobre aranceles de importación y exportación*. Edición oficial. Santo Domingo, 1875.

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LITTLE CHAPEL, SANTO DOMINGO.

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(4) Report on the state of the British Empire, 1894.
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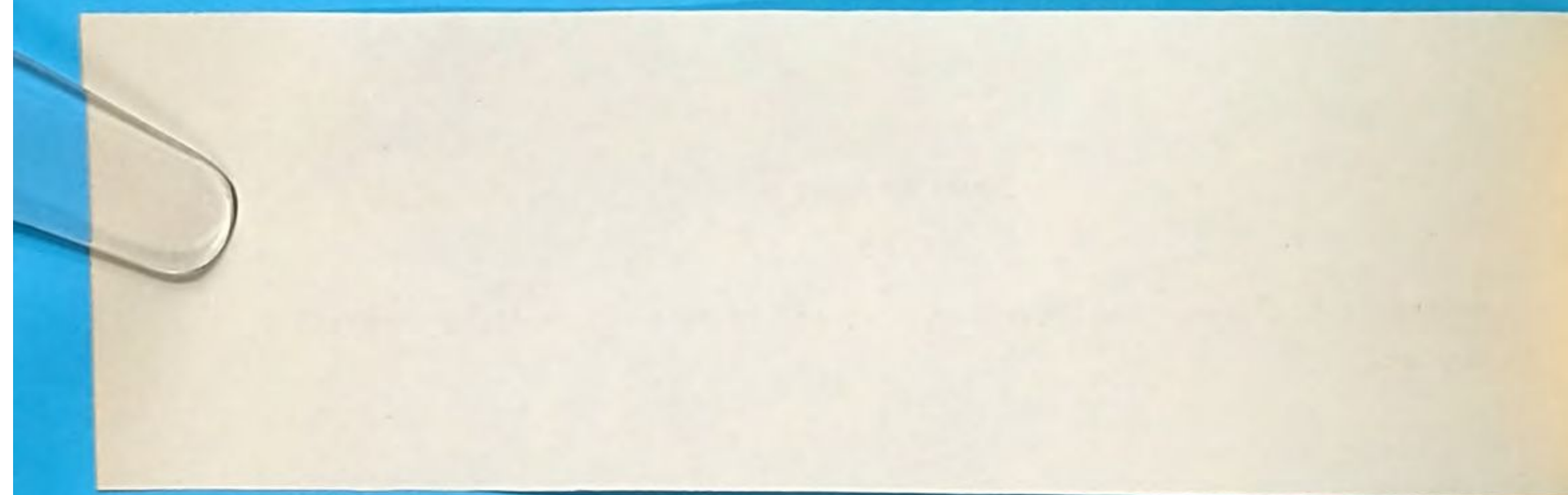
APPENDIX

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[Santo Domingo.]

NOTE.

Appendix A, Commercial Directory, page 180 to page 182, inclusive, omitted in reprint.



Appendix B.

MINES AND MINING LAWS OF SANTO DOMINGO.*

Santo Domingo has been in all times famous for its great mining wealth, which, however, remains still undeveloped. Count Lyonnet, who was sent twice by the French Government to the island of Santo Domingo for the purpose of studying its resources, and who is the author of a book printed in Paris in 1800 under the title of "*Statistique de la partie espagnole de Saint Domingue*" (Statistics of the Spanish Part of Santo Domingo), said in 1809 that "not a single country unites within itself a greater variety of mines. Nature has left nothing to desire in the mineral region: Gold in the part of Santiago and in the region of Cibao; silver is common in the vicinity of Puerto Plata and Neyba; a quarry of marble at some distance from San Domingo; there is also clay for pottery, porphiry, alabaster."

A writer of more modern date, the author of the interesting book entitled "*Santo Domingo, Past and Present*," Mr. Samuel Hazard, remarks with reason that "we have it on record by Columbus himself that the Indians paid a tribute on gold on this island, and Oviedo, who is deemed a reliable historian of the events of his time, has even illustrated his description of gold washing with drawings of the natives at this occupation, the process appearing similar enough to that of pan washing to-day."

"In the first voyage of Columbus," the same writer continues, "when his ship struck on a rock at La Navidad it is related that the cacique sympathized with the great admiral so much that, among other things, he presented Columbus with a mask, of which the eyes, the ears, and the nose were made of solid gold."

* From "*Mines and Mining Laws of Latin America*," published by the Bureau of the American Republics—April, 1892.

“The mines of La Vega and the Cibao had been in operation for some time when the discovery of those at San Cristobal or Buenaventura was made, and Bartholomew Columbus went there in May, 1496, to examine them personally and established a working party. * * * In 1592, according to Oviedo, two men, Garay and Diaz, found at that locality the most wonderful nugget of gold which has ever been discovered in any mine. It weighed 200 ounces and was valued at \$3,600. * * * Walton states that in his time (1819) the poor people living near a rivulet close by used, after heavy rains, to wash the sand collected by them, and often obtained as much as an ounce of gold a day, and that in the south, at Guaba and at Bahorico, several persons enriched themselves without even making use of a tool.”

According to the historian Herrera the gold mines of La Española (Santo Domingo) yielded \$460,000 per year, and Peter Martyr says that, besides silver, copper, and iron, the mines of the island produced in his time 500,000 ducats of gold.

In 1793, Don Juan Nieto y Balcarcel, a Spanish mining engineer, was sent by the Spanish Government to study the mines of Santo Domingo, and he made a report, the text of which appears appended to the book of Mr. Hazard on Santo Domingo, and reads as follows:

Six leagues to the east of Cotuy exists a mine of gold which was anciently worked and produced annually more than a million of crowns; but having fallen in it has ever since remained in this state. I have been there to examine it and have penetrated to the bottom, where it had fallen in. It could, at an expense of about a thousand crowns, be reworked and the ore separated from the water, the ground being very high and dry.

I went also to examine the neighboring hills, which are of the same quality.

At half a day's journey farther east there is a mine of blue copper very rich in metal, containing a great quantity of ore; but the proprietor, who knew not its richness, having died, as also his slaves, the mine remained more than thirty years without being worked. I went there and made an assay of the ore; I found it gave a fifth of gold; and I do not doubt that this metal could be found as pure as from its third bed.

It is to be desired that some capitalists would undertake the working of this mine, which, as I have said, has lain unworked for many years; and though Cotuy has received the patent of your majesty, dated February 3, 1790, it has not sought to realize its value. This is why I do it to-day with its consent; and, with the aid of God, I hope that in less than a year the royal fifths will produce much. I hope also that, in consequence, laborious and enterprising men will present themselves, who will bring into value the numerous mines of silver and other ores of which I possess a knowledge.

From this mine I have been to examine that which is in the district of Jarabacoa, at one day's journey from the town of La Vega. It was previously worked, and contained a great quantity of silver; but being fallen in, it has remained in this state. Beyond this are some ancient establishments made by the French, where can be found some very rich mines of silver, called Sami, which, according to ancient tradition, are of a greater richness than those of Potosi. When the French came to establish themselves in the vicinity, these mines were worked by Don Diego de Cacerees, who abandoned them. In the Black Mountains, "Sierra Prieta," which is very high, there are some mines of iron which I have discovered.

In the village of Banica, at 70 leagues from St. Domingo, there exists a very abundant sulphur mine. I have extracted a small quantity from it, which I discovered to be of the best quality. In the valley of Bani, part of the south, there are many quarries of alabaster, and there exists a great number also in the town of Monte de Plata and the valley of Neyba.

Not far from the mines of blue copper which I have mentioned there are two mines of silver.

In the jurisdiction of Santiago, near to the Yaqui River, there exists a mine of silver and a great quantity of copperas.

In the valley of Neyba is a mine of rock salt of great renown, and which supplies Santiago and several other places.

At 12 leagues from the same town, in the canton of Zazica, there has been discovered in a hill upon the river a mine of silver that I have recognized but imperfectly on account of the weather.

In several other places besides those I have indicated I have had information of many other mines of various metals, and particularly of gold, silver, lead, and tin.

In the River Bao, beyond Santiago, in the south, in crossing an arm of this river, can be seen a mountain of which the ascent is almost impossible by reason of its precipitous height. This mountain is the asylum of many runaway negroes, who have taken refuge there, and who live in a state of absolute liberty. I learned from some of these negroes that this mountain contained much gold, of which they showed me some grains.

In the confines of the jurisdiction of the town, or the valley of San Juan and of Guaba, they showed me some diamonds found in the cavities of the hills.

Upon the banks of the river Bao, of which we have just spoken, not far from the habitation of Don Diego de Andujar, there is a mine of very rich gold, from which has also been taken some emeralds. I went to examine this mine, and it appeared that the aborigines obtained gold in nuggets from the banks of the river up to the top of the hill, upon which were the walls of a convent of Franciscans.

I went to the mines of Guaraguano, situated at 10 leagues from Santiago, which had originally been of great renown, but being fallen in they had ceased to be worked; they are, however, very rich.

I returned afterwards to Santiago, from whence I went to Cienaga, that is called very rich. In the possession of Don Diego de Andujar is a place named Las Mazelas, where a number of persons were lately occupied in getting out gold.

At Jaina, near Buenaventura, at the habitation Gamboa, which belongs to Don Nicholas Guridi, and which was depopulated by Don Diego de Herredia, in a place named Guayabal, upon the route from La Vega, at half-way between that place and Santiago, is a mine of silver, very rich, which has been sunk and opened, and eight or ten slaves are now at work there.

In crossing La Croix, in the same canton of Arriva, not far from San Miguel, there exists another mine of silver, also very rich, and which needs but some laborers to produce much.

In crossing the river Jaina, by the road which conducts to San Cristobal and to the habitation of Don Juan de Abedanos, to the right of the road, there exists a hill upon which grows not a single plant, but which contains a mine of quicksilver. I have hastily examined it.

In going from St. Domingo to the village of Higüey, near to the town of Seybo, 20 leagues to the east, there is found in a hill a mine of tin, containing some portions which had been founded and worked by a goldsmith of St. Domingo. Still farther on, within the limits of Higüey, at 30 leagues from St. Domingo, there is another mine of silver that the Indians worked formerly, but which has since been neglected. According to what many persons who have entered this mine and extracted ore have told me, it is very rich, and has been but very little worked. Your majesty, with few advances, would be able to draw from it great profit.

In the mountains of Maniel, distant 12 long leagues from St. Domingo, there is found much grain gold. These mountains, which are called horrible, and which many persons have attempted to penetrate, but have been unable to do so, are not inaccessible, however.

Finally, I can compare this isle to that of Tarshish, from whence Solomon drew the gold that he employed in the ornamentation of his temple.

Mr. William P. Blake, the geologist and mineralogist of the Commission sent to San Domingo in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, approved January 12, 1871, to inquire into the condition of that Republic, made on the 23d of March of the same year an interesting report upon the mineral resources of the island, which was appended to the report of the Commission submitted to the President of the United States and subsequently transmitted to Congress, and printed as Executive Document of the Senate, No. 9, Forty-second Congress, first session.

This report says the following:

The most important of the useful minerals of Santo Domingo, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are iron ore, gold, copper ores, lignite, salt, and petroleum.

IRON.

A brown ore of iron is very abundant over considerable areas in the interior, either in beds or lying in detached blocks upon the surface. It is the species known as limonite, but it is combined with silicious sand and gravel, forming a solid cemented mass. Whether it has phosphorus or other hurtful impurities can only be ascertained by analysis or trial. There is an abundance of limestone for flux, and charcoal could be had at a moderate cost, but I doubt whether, even under favorable circumstances, pig-iron could be profitably produced there in competition with localities where a variety of ores can be obtained and where skilled labor is abundant.

GOLD.

There is a very considerable extent of gold-bearing country in the interior, and gold is washed from the rivers at various points. It is found along the Jaina, upon the Verde, and upon the Yaqui and its tributaries, and doubtless upon the large rivers of the interior. Some portions of the gold fields were worked anciently by the Spaniards and Indians. Details regarding these localities will be found in my report of the journey across the island. There are doubtless many gold deposits, not only along the beds of rivers but on the hills, which have never been worked, and there probably is considerable gold remaining among the old workings. The appearances of the soil and rocks are such as to justify the labor and expense of carefully prospecting the gold region. The

conditions for working are favorable. The supply of water for washing is unlimited, and sufficient fall or drainage can generally be had. The women in the interior obtain a small quantity of gold by washing the gravel in bateas, and it is said that there are two or three Americans in the mountains engaged in gold washing, and that they occasionally visit one of the towns to buy provisions.

COPPER.

Ores of copper occur on the southern flank of the mountains between Azua and the river Jaina. Samples obtained by me are yellow copper ore of fair richness, and some samples are of the species known as variegated copper. The beds are said to compare favorably with similar deposits of ore in the foothills of the mountains in California. I was not able to visit the mines, but samples were obtained for assay.

LIGNITE, OR COAL.

The lignite deposits of the Samana Peninsula have already been made the subject of a special investigation and report. No evidences of the existence of older and true coal could be found.

SALT.

The native salt in the mountains west of Neyba is widely known for the abundance and beauty of the crystalline masses it affords. The quantity is supposed to be inexhaustible, but as no member of the party was able to reach the locality, it is impossible to give any facts regarding it from direct observation. A fine cubical block of this salt, weighing about ten pounds, was obtained by Judge Burton, secretary of the Commission, at Azua. It is very clear and transparent, comparing with the ice-like masses from the salt mountain near the Great Colorado in Arizona, and it is so pure that it does not attract moisture and deliquesce, like salt made from sea water by solar evaporation. There is at Caldera Bay a salinas, or natural salt pond, of considerable extent, where salt is obtained from the sea water by solar evaporation during the dry season. A large part of the salt used upon the island is obtained from this place, and the production might be very greatly increased. The quality of the salt is fair. This locality was specially examined by Mr. Marvine, and is described in detail in his report.

PETROLEUM AND OTHER MINERALS.

Petroleum oozes from the ground in the vicinity of Azua, and one or two wells have been bored in search of a larger supply. Several barrels of it were obtained and shipped to Boston, but the results have not been such as to encourage a continuance of the work.

Other ores and minerals of value have been reported from time to time by travelers as existing in the mountains of the interior. I have no facts or observations to verify or disprove these reports. It is evident that there is a great region in the interior as yet but little explored, even by the Dominicans, and it would not be surprising if discoveries of new localities of gold, and perhaps of other metals and ores of value, should hereafter be made when the recesses of the mountains are penetrated by prospectors skilled in searching for mineral veins.

The foregoing is to be regarded as only a brief notice of such of the minerals of the island as were seen by myself or associates during our visit.

In regard to coal deposits, the following information, found in the report of the same commission of inquiry, as a footnote to the preliminary geological survey of the peninsula of Samana, by Mr. W. P. Blake, may be found of importance:

In the Resources of Santo Domingo, by J. Warren Fabens, p. 24, I find a quotation from the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, as follows: "There have been discoveries of immense beds of coal in the bay of Samana, and the Brigadier Buceta, who was sent to examine them, reports that these mines are of incalculable production. The coal is found near the surface, and is easily mined and with little expense. The analogy which these mines present to the famous English mines of Cardiff is said to be extraordinary. The steamer *Fernando Cortez* has already taken a portion on board and tested it, and the captain pronounces it the best coal he has yet tried." Schomburgh says: "Near the rivulet Almacen are large veins of bituminous coal, which are likewise met with farther to the eastward. The layers are horizontal, the direction east-northeast, but as far as the investigations have been carried on the coal is too bituminous to be employed in steamers. I do not think, however, that in any of the localities where the coal is found, excavations to a depth of 10 feet have been made. The geological structure of the country does not preclude the possibility that coal of a good quality may be found below."

According to Kimes (p. 109), Mr. Pennell states that the coal deposits "commence at a point called Los Robalos, 10 miles westward of Santa Barbara, and crop at intervals as far as Las Canatas, at the head of the bay, and it is thought extend to the base of the mountains separating the Vega Reale from the sea.

Captain McClellan, in his report of 1854, mentions the occurrence of bituminous coal in many places of the peninsula. He twice visited the locality examined by the French and English, about 9 miles from Samana and about 100 yards from the beach, on a small stream. He also mentions the occurrence of coal at Punta Gorda.

The mining law of Santo Domingo was promulgated on the 26th of June, 1876, and can be found under No. 1540 in the collection of laws of the Republic. (*Colección de Leyes, decretos y resoluciones emanadas de los Poderes Ejecutivo y Legislativo de la República dominicana.*)

Appendix C.

The following is a brief outline of the principal facts connected with the recent financial history of the Republic of Santo Domingo:

On the 14th of July, 1888, Gen. Marchena, the fiscal agent of the Dominican Republic, on behalf of that Government, entered into a convention with the firm of Westendorp & Company, bankers, of Amsterdam, Holland, which was duly ratified by the Congress on October 26, 1888. Under the terms of this contract the Dominican Government made a loan of £770,000, in bonds of £100 and £20 each, bearing 6 per cent interest annually, but payable January and July, the bonds to be repayable in gold at par in thirty years, and by drawings every six months.

This loan was intended to repay, part in cash and part in bonds, all the interior debts of the Republic and to convert the exterior debt, called the "Hartmont," and quoted in London under the heading, "San Domingo six per cent bonds," and also to meet other engagements of the Government and assist in the proper development and progress of the country.

To meet the payments necessary for the interest and sinking fund upon this loan, £55,645 annually, Westendorp & Company were given the right to collect directly the receipts from all the custom-houses of the Republic by themselves or by their delegates, and the indebtedness for such payments was made a first lien upon all the customs receipts and a mortgage of all the revenues of the country.

A general office was provided for at Santo Domingo to which was intrusted the collection of the import and export duties, managed by Westendorp & Company or their delegates. The Government also renounced its power to grant any concessions for exemptions or reductions of duties without the consent of Westendorp & Company. For the expenses of this office there was set apart the sum of \$2,500, Mexican, and after this a monthly sum of \$75,000, Mexican, for the service of the budget. At the end of the year the Government was entitled to whatever amount appeared above these appropriations to its credit.

The bonds of this loan were free of any tax whatever, as well as the operations of the general office, known as the "Caisse de la Regie."

On the 14th of May, 1890, another convention was made between the Dominican Government and Westendorp & Company, in which it was stated that the Government, having decided to construct a railway from Puerto Plata to San Domingo, called the Central Dominican Railway, in accordance with the decree of May 14, 1890, would issue bonds to the amount of £900,000, 6 per cent, redeemable in fifty-six years. These were in part issued for the construction of, and were made a mortgage on the first section of, said railway, from Puerto Plata to Santiago, and the interest and sinking fund therefor, amounting to £57,000, were guaranteed by the Government, as follows: £24,000 annually, collected by the "Caisse de Regie" out of the customs duties immediately after the service of the loan of 1888, and £33,000 guaranteed as net annual production of the railway. If the latter sum was not earned then it was to be made up out of customs duties.

Among other things, Westendorp & Company agreed to pay out of the net product of this loan the interior debt of the Dominican Government, amounting to about £108,000, and to use the proceeds of £540,000 thereof for the construction of the first section of the Central Railway to Santiago. The construction of this railway was proceeded with, and about 11 miles were completed.

During the year 1892 negotiations were entered into for the transfer of all the rights acquired by Westendorp & Company to an American corporation, and on the 24th of March, 1893, a law was passed carrying into effect the arrangements made. A company was formed under the laws of the State of New Jersey, called "The San Domingo Improvement Company of New York," to which all the rights, privileges, and powers of Westendorp & Company were assigned, their functions in regard to the collection of customs duties and all their concessions and franchises.

The law of March 24, 1893, provided that for the purpose of reducing the annual interest charges upon the exterior debt of the Republic that the San Domingo Improvement Company should undertake the conversion of the 6 per cent loans of 1888 and 1890 into "consolidated gold bonds," bearing 4 per cent interest instead of the rate of 6 per cent upon the former bonds. The amount to be issued was fixed at £2,035,000, and they were payable in sixty-six years from the date of issue. These bonds were guaranteed by the total amount of the customs receipts, under laws then in force or which should thereafter be passed, which were to be collected by the company or its agents, and an additional guaranty was provided by a first mortgage upon the Central Dominican Railway, the first section of which runs from Puerto Plata to Santiago. A sinking fund was provided and all interest in arrears was satisfied.

The same law also provided that, considering that the Government must liberate

the receipts hypothecated for \$658,000 by it, in virtue of contracts constituting a second mortgage upon the customs revenues, the said company should take the amount of \$1,250,000, nominal 4 per cent gold bonds, which were to be issued to pay said debt, and redeem those obligations. These bonds were guarantied by the general revenues of the Republic; also the port dues established by the law of May 19, 1892, and certain special customs dues were established in favor of the Banco Nacional, to which they were hypothecated after the cancellation of the debts for which the dues were established. All the stipulations of the contracts of 1888 and 1890 between Westendorp & Company and the Dominican Government for the guaranty and validity of these bonds, were continued in full force and effect.

No taxes of any kind can be imposed upon these securities, and the rights acquired can be transferred to any person or corporation but not to a foreign government.

In order to strengthen the credit of the bonds of the Dominican Government and facilitate the conversion thereof, so that the interior debt should be paid and the payment of the budget provided for, as well as an additional guaranty for the contracting parties, provision was made in the law for a financial commission. In case of default of payment of capital or interest on the part of the Dominican Government, or for any other manifest necessity, the San Domingo Improvement Company of New York may request the governments of Holland, Belgium, England, France, and the United States (the countries in which the bonds of the loans of 1888 and 1890 were held) to each appoint one of their citizens a bondholder to constitute such commission. This body was given authority to control the management of the receipt of customs, verify the collections and account for the same, see to the regular payment of interest and appropriation for sinking fund.

On the same date, March 24, 1893, the National Congress ratified the executive contract of January 28, 1893, accepting the substitution of the "San Domingo Improvement Company of New York" in the place of the firm of Westendorp & Company, and placed the said company in charge of the collection of the revenues. Article 2 of that contract reads as follows:

All the ordinary and extraordinary revenues of the Dominican Republic accruing under existing laws and those which may be created in future, shall be collected in full right by the company, and the latter shall have the right to take them and apply them to the payment of the debts of the Government.

The financial agent of the Dominican Government in Europe thereupon caused the publication to be made of the proposed conversion of the loans of 1888 and 1890, and the conversion was opened at the financial agency of that Republic in Brussels, on December 1, 1893. The terms under which it was

to be made were widely published and met the approval of the bondholders. The bulk of the bonds being held or represented by parties in Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, and New York, there was no delay in making the conversion an accomplished fact. The interest on the bonds was promptly met for the coupons due January 1, 1894, and the bonds rapidly rising in price the credit of the Dominican Republic was seen to have been greatly improved.

COINAGE.

The following monetary system has been arranged by the Government of Santo Domingo and the law carrying it into effect:

Coins of gold, silver, and nickel will be made. The gold coins will be \$20, \$10, and \$5. These coins will be of the same weight and fineness as the United States coins of the same denomination. The legal monetary unit of the Republic is made the gold dollar, which shall be 25.8 grains Troy and contain 23.22 grains of pure gold.

The silver coins shall be the pieces of \$1, and 50, 25, and 10 cents. The silver dollar will contain 422.2 grains Troy, of which 380 grains will be pure silver. The other silver coins will contain the half, the quarter, and the tenth part of the said amounts, respectively.

The nickel coins will be of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents, respectively, similar to those now in circulation.

The "Banco Nacional de Santo Domingo" having the right to issue money under a concession made to a French company on July 26, 1889, that bank will be given the work, but should it not be able or refuse to undertake the coinage, then the Government is authorized to make contracts with other mints for carrying out the terms of the law and supplying the coins. All the details of the coinage have been very carefully guarded by provisions regulating inspection and issue of the same.

All the pieces of 5 francs, 1 franc, and one-half franc which were coined under the concession formerly granted will be received and redeemed by the Government in gold, at the following rates: 5 francs at 50 cents; 1 franc at 10 cents; one-half franc at 5 cents.

The nickel coins will continue to circulate and be received at their face value as heretofore. The small bronze coins of 5 and 10 "centimos," or hundredths of a franc, of the coinage of 1891, will be exchanged for the subsidiary nickel coins above provided for.

All public and private debts contracted before the 1st of June, 1894, when the new law goes into effect, will be payable in the money contemplated by the contract when it was made, but debts contracted after that date will be payable in gold or its equivalent.

The gold coins provided for will be a legal tender for any sum whatever, as

well as the silver coins of \$1 and its fractions. But it is provided that until the new coinage is made and ready for circulation, all public and private debts, including fiscal and municipal imposts, may be satisfied in the current silver coins (Mexican) at the rate of 55 cents in gold for each Mexican silver dollar. This rate is fixed while the Mexican dollar is quoted in New York at 48 cents, but if there are fluctuations the Contaduria General will announce the rate of exchange for duties.

As soon as the new money is publicly announced by the Government as ready to go into circulation, the Mexican silver dollar will only be received in payment of fiscal duties at its value in the market, less 5 centavos.

The amounts of gold and silver coins which may be issued under this law are not limited, but will be specified by decree of the Government as may appear requisite for the needs of the country.

As there is no mint in the Republic of Santo Domingo, the Government is authorized to create a fiscal agency for the making, issuing, and redemption of its money, and for the maintenance at par in gold of the silver and other coins of the national coinage, for which purpose the agency will have its principal office in the capital and its branches in Puerto Plata, Sanchez, and Santiago.

This agency and its branches will be in charge of the "Banco Nacional de Santo Domingo," if that organization accepts the duty of the making of the Dominican coinage as provided and contracts with the Government therefor.

The dollars and other silver coins of less denomination, provided they are of the weight and fineness fixed in this law, shall be exchangeable for their face value in the Dominican gold coins, in sums of not less than \$5, on presentation at the fiscal agency or the Banco Nacional.

If, by reason of any unexpected or extraordinary demand for the exchange of silver coins for gold, the stock of gold in reserve in the treasury of the fiscal agency or branches should be inadequate, there may be offered for such exchange or redemption a draft upon a financial institution of New York, approved by the Government, payable in the gold coin of the United States, of equal value to the sum offered for redemption.

No coins of gold or silver, or minor coins, will hereafter be issued by the Dominican Republic except those of the denomination, standard, and weight established by this law. The national coins will be brought in by the person or company with whom the Government may contract for that purpose, and will be accompanied by documents of official character as provided by the coinage law.

All coins made by any persons not parties to a contract with the Government for such purpose under this law may be seized wherever found. The value of the

metal will be the property of the informer, and all those who may be found to be principals or accessories will be subject to the penal laws for the counterfeiting of money.

All laws or regulations contrary to this law, after its publication by the Government, will be invalid, and the Government will take all necessary measures to carry it into effect.

RAILWAY.

On the 28th of January, 1893, the Dominican Government entered into a contract with the "San Domingo Improvement Company of New York," which corporation had acquired all the rights of the firm of Westendorp & Company and others, by which it engaged to build and operate the Central Dominican Railway. The portion then contracted for extended from the port of Puerto Plata, on the north coast of the island, over the mountain range to the city of Santiago, in the great valley of the Cibao, the most productive and fertile portion of the Republic.

The first 11 miles of this railway, being about one-fourth of the total distance of 42 miles from the sea to Santiago, is now in operation as far as the village of Bajabonica.

In March, 1894, the Government made an additional contract with the San Domingo Improvement Company, by which the latter was authorized to continue the railway beyond Santiago a distance of 15 or 20 miles, as far as the city of Moca. The latter town is only 15 miles from the village of La Vega, in the same valley, which is the present terminus of the railroad running from the port of Sanchez, on the bay of Samana.

The construction of the road beyond Bajabonico into the interior is being rapidly proceeded with. The engineers are at work and the line all located as far as Santiago. It is expected that trains will be running into that city in 1895. Some of the work is rather heavy in crossing the range, and there will be one tunnel about 800 feet long under the summit of the pass. Reaching the great interior valley, which Columbus called "La Vege Réal," the country is level all the way to Moca.

The San Domingo Improvement Company has been granted all the rights belonging to the former concessionaires. It may use for its purposes any lands belonging to the State, as well as streams, and take all the timber and other materials it requires for construction and maintenance, and any other lands needed for its use shall be furnished by the Government. The company may also establish the telegraph and telephone lines required for its service, respecting the privileges of the West India Telegraph Company. It is also exempt from all taxes during its construction and operation, both fiscal and municipal, and from port dues.

When constructed the company will operate the road for fifty years. A large traffic will at once become tributary to this railway, and the first section, "Puerto Plata to Bajabonico," has already a large business. A large amount of timber is to be found in the mountains only awaiting adequate means of transportation, and as soon as the valley of the Cibao is reached large shipments of agricultural products will be made to the seaport of Puerto Plata.

Statement of duties collected upon exports and imports by the Republic of Santo Domingo for the fiscal year beginning with March, 1893, and ending with February, 1894.

	Export duties.	Import duties.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Santo Domingo City.....	65,947.54	611,694.81
Puerto Plata.....	79,655.53	496,956.47
Monte Christi.....	23,355.92	184,831.43
Sanchez-Samana.....	107,150.61	259,792.76
Macoris.....	118,607.27	93,632.27
Azua.....	9,523.54	19,883.94
Barahona.....	1,206.87	.....
Total.....	405,447.38	1,666,741.68

The above is in Mexican dollars. Besides these sums there was received a considerable amount for port dues and other charges.

	<i>Dollars.</i>
The total value of all exports from Santo Domingo was, for the year 1892.	3,035,660.00
Upon which duties were collected amounting to.....	266,440.00
The total value of all the imports for 1892 was.....	2,011,735.00
Upon which duties were collected amounting to.....	821,145.00
Total amount of value of imports and exports, 1892.....	5,047,395.00
Total amount of duties collected thereon.....	1,087,395.00

Comparative statement:

Total import and export duties for 1893.....	2,072,189.06
Total import and export duties for 1892.....	1,087,395.00
Excess for 1893 over the year 1892....	984,794.06

CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject. It begins with a definition of the term "philosophy" and then proceeds to a discussion of the various branches of the subject. The author then discusses the history of philosophy and the different schools of thought that have developed over the centuries.

The second part of the book is devoted to a more detailed examination of the various branches of philosophy. It begins with a discussion of metaphysics and then proceeds to a discussion of epistemology, ethics, and politics.

The third part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the philosophy of science. It begins with a discussion of the philosophy of physics and then proceeds to a discussion of the philosophy of biology, psychology, and sociology. The author then discusses the philosophy of language and the philosophy of art.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the philosophy of religion. It begins with a discussion of the philosophy of theism and then proceeds to a discussion of the philosophy of deism, atheism, and agnosticism.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the philosophy of education. It begins with a discussion of the philosophy of the liberal arts and then proceeds to a discussion of the philosophy of the sciences, the philosophy of the humanities, and the philosophy of the social sciences.

The sixth part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the philosophy of law. It begins with a discussion of the philosophy of natural law and then proceeds to a discussion of the philosophy of positive law.

The seventh part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the philosophy of economics. It begins with a discussion of the philosophy of the free market and then proceeds to a discussion of the philosophy of socialism and communism.

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WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

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RELATING TO
IMMIGRATION
AND
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BULLETIN NO. 2

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The Argentine Republic.

Of all the countries of America which at one time belonged to the Spanish Empire, the Argentine Republic has in the most satisfactory manner solved the vital problem of foreign immigration and colonization. In the famous speech which, at the meeting of the International American Conference, April 2, 1890, was delivered by the eminent statesman and accomplished scholar, Dr. Don Roque Saenz Peña, the fact was forcibly stated that the Argentine Republic, by her wise laws and clever management in regard to this subject, had succeeded in attracting to her territory a regular and steady current of immigration, which amounted to about 300,000 souls annually, and which in no manner endangered or obstructed either the institutions of the country or the peace and safety of its inhabitants.

Article 20 of the Constitution of the Argentine nation reads as follows:

Aliens shall enjoy in the territory of the nation the same civil rights as its citizens. They have full liberty to engage in all kinds of business, industrial, commercial, or professional, and are authorized to own, hold, and possess real estate, acquire it by purchase, inheritance, or any other legal means, and to sell or convey it to others. They are also allowed to navigate the rivers of the Republic, and along the coasts of the same, and to practice freely their own religion. They can dispose by will of the property of which they are possessed, provided that the disposition which they make is not in contravention of the law of the country, and contract valid marriages, subject to the same proviso. They are entitled to obtain naturalization in the Republic if they so

desire, upon application for that purpose and sufficient proof that they have resided continuously within the limits of the country for the period of two years; but this period may be shortened at the discretion of the proper authorities, at the request of the applicant, and upon proof that he rendered some service to the Republic.

By other sections of the constitution the following rights are guaranteed to all residents of the Argentine nation:

Absolute liberty to engage themselves in all kinds of lawful work, industry, navigation, or commerce. Absolute and unrestricted right of petition to the authorities. Absolute and unrestricted freedom to enter the Argentine territory, travel through it, remain in it, or leave it. Absolute liberty to give the public, through the press, their own ideas in all matters, without previous censorship of any kind. Absolute right to hold and possess property of all kinds and freely dispose of it. Absolute freedom of association for all kinds of useful purposes. Unrestricted freedom of worship. Absolute liberty to teach and to learn.

Equality before the law. There are no slaves in the Republic, and the few who existed in 1860 were at once set free by the constitution. The purchase or sale of a human being is a criminal offense severely punished by the Penal Code. Slaves coming from abroad become free as soon as they set their feet on the Argentine soil. No privileged classes, titles of nobility, or personal distinctions on account of birth, profession, etc., are recognized by law. Equality also prevails in matters of taxation and in the distribution of public duties and burdens.

Private property can not be taken for public use, unless by operation of law and upon the previous payment of the proper indemnity. The penalty of confiscation of property is absolutely abolished.

No punishment can be inflicted upon any inhabitant of the Republic except upon regular trial and for offenses which are declared to be such by laws previously enacted, nor can those trials be conducted by special commissions, or by courts different from

those which were of competent jurisdiction under the general laws in force prior to the offense. Absolute inviolability is guaranteed by law, both to the defense of all the inhabitants of the Republic in all their cases, whether civil or criminal, before the courts, and to the domicile of all of them and their private papers and correspondence. The penalty of death can not be inflicted for political offenses.

Naturalized citizens are exempted from military service during the ten years subsequent to their admission to citizenship. But this privilege may be waived by them if they wish, and in that case they may be allowed to render this service.

Article 25 provides as follows:

The Federal Government shall promote and encourage European immigration. It shall have no power to restrict, to limit, or to burden with taxes or charges of any kind, the afflux to the territory of the Republic of any foreigners coming to it to cultivate its soil, to improve its industries, or to introduce and teach the sciences and arts.

The Law of Immigration and Colonization for the Argentine Republic, enacted October 6, 1876, established a general bureau of immigration, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. To the able management of this office and the liberality shown by the Government in the distribution of the public lands, as well as to the natural fertility of the country, the great success secured in this matter has undoubtedly been due.

This important law consists of two parts: I. "Immigration;" II. "Colonization."

The first part, subdivided into ten chapters, substantially provides as follows:

Chapter I (sections 1 to 3), for the organization of the bureau of immigration and the determination of its duties and powers.

Chapter II (sections 4 and 5), for the appointment of immigration agents in several localities of Europe and America.

Chapter III (sections 6 to 8), for the establishment of several commissions of immigration, subject to the general bureau, to sit

at the capital of each province and at certain ports where immigrants are accustomed to land, and, if necessary, at any other place.

Chapter IV (sections 9 to 11), for the establishment of employment bureaus, under the control and supervision of the local commission and the central bureau of immigration, to assist immigrants in finding profitable work and advising them in the matter of whatever contracts or obligations proposed to them.

Chapter V, on immigrants, is as follows :

SEC. 12. Foreigners of both sexes, of good moral character and under the age of 60 years, whether day laborers, or capable of exercising a trade, or of working in an industrial establishment, farmers, or teachers, who come to the Republic for the purpose of settling on its soil, and have arrived either on board a sailing vessel or a steamer as a second or third class passenger, or have had their passage paid by the nation, by some one of the provinces, or by some private colonization board or association, shall be, for all the purposes of the present law, deemed to be immigrants.

SEC. 13. Those, however, who may be unwilling, for reasons of their own, to be considered as such immigrants, even if they have all the qualifications required by the preceding section, shall be permitted to set forth their wishes, either before starting in their voyage, by representing to the captain or master of the vessel, who shall be bound to make a record of it in his books, that they waive all their rights and privileges as immigrants, or after their arrival in the Argentine Republic by making a declaration to the same effect before the proper authorities. In both cases said passengers shall be deemed to be ordinary travelers.

This provision nevertheless shall not be applicable to those persons coming to the Republic, under proper contracts, to settle on its territory, whether in any colony or elsewhere.

SEC. 14. Every immigrant who gives sufficient evidence of his good moral character and shows his aptitude to engage in any industrial business, or in any trade or useful occupation, shall be entitled, upon his arrival in the country, to the following :

First. To be lodged and supported at the expense of the nation for the time set forth in sections 45, 46, and 47 of the present law (5 days to be counted from the date of landing if the immigrant is in good health, and in case of illness which prevents his removal at the expiration of 5 days, as many days as the illness may last. But immigrants under contract shall have board and lodging gratuitously until sent to their destination.)

Second. To be given occupation in such branch of labor or industry existing in the country as he may wish to engage in.

Third. To be carried, at the expense of the nation, to any place of the Republic in which he may wish to establish his domicile.

Fourth. To be allowed to introduce, free from duty, his wearing apparel, household furniture, agricultural implements, tools, instruments of his particular trade or art, and a fowling piece for each adult immigrant, up to the amount fixed by the Executive.

SEC. 15. The foregoing provisions shall be applicable, as far as possible, to the wives and children of the immigrants.

SEC. 16. The good moral conduct and industrial ability of the immigrant may be proved by certificates issued either by the Argentine consul or immigration agent at the place from which the immigrant comes, or by the local authorities of the same place. In the latter case the certificates must be authenticated either by the consul or the immigration agent.

SEC. 17. All immigrants, farmers, who come under contracts to settle on any of the colonies established in the Republic, and engage therein in agricultural purposes, or who in the absence of such contracts are willing to go to the said Colonies for the same purposes, shall be given the same special privileges and advantages in regard to the payment of passages, concessions of land, facilities for the cultivation of the lands, etc., as are granted under chapter III, part second of the present law.

Chapter VI, "on the vessels engaged in the transportation of immigrants," carefully regulates this matter. Its provisions (sections 18 to 37) are calculated to insure the safety and comfort of the immigrants, and to prevent abuses on the part of the captains or masters of the ships, and seem to have worked satisfactorily.

Chapter VII, "on the landing of the immigrants," secures by its provisions (sections 38 to 41) the supervision of the National Government, according to the rules made for that purpose.

Chapter VIII, "on the lodging and board of the immigrants," (sections 42 to 47) contains provisions for the establishment of lodging houses, or depots for the immigrants and for their support, as follows:

SEC. 45. The immigrants shall be entitled to proper decent boarding and lodging at the expense of the nation during the five days immediately following to the date of their landing.

6 LAWS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC LANDS.

SEC. 46. In case of grave disease, which rendered it impossible for the immigrant, at the expiration of the said five days, to move from that place, he shall be allowed to remain there and the Government shall continue to attend to his lodging and support until he recovers.

On all other circumstances the immigrant who remains at the establishment for a longer period than the five days above stated shall be bound to pay for it at the rate of half a dollar per day each person over 8 years of age and 25 cents each child under that age.

SEC. 47. The foregoing provisions shall not be applicable to such immigrants as come to the country under contracts made and entered into between them and the nation to settle in the colonies, said immigrants being entitled to gratuitous boarding and lodging until they are sent to their places of destination.

Chapter IX deals with securing occupation for the immigrants, their transportation to the respective localities wherein they are to settle, and contains among others the following important provision:

SEC. 51. Whenever an immigrant should express his wish to reside in any province or colony of the Republic, in preference to any other place, he shall be immediately transported free, together with his family and baggage, to the locality selected by him.

SEC. 52. If he has chosen to reside in any of the provinces, he shall be supported by the respective commissions of immigration until reaching the place of destination during ten days. At the expiration of this time each person over 8 years shall pay half a dollar per day and each child under that age 25 cents. But in case of grave sickness the State shall continue to pay as long as it lasts.

SEC. 53. If the immigrant has chosen to go to a colony he shall be granted all the advantages to which colonists are entitled under the present law.

Chapter X, under the heading of "The Immigration Fund," provides for the creation of a fund to this effect, consisting, first, of all moneys appropriated by Congress to encourage immigration; second, of all moneys collected through the office of lands and colonies; third, of all fines imposed to punish violations of the present law; fourth, of all moneys which the immigrants themselves may pay under the provisions of this law. This chapter regulates, also, the distribution to be made of these funds and by whom and with what requisites and formalities.

Part second, devoted to "Colonization," contains seven chapters, as follows:

Chapter I, "On the central office of lands and colonies," establishes a central office at the capital of the Republic, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and regulates its functions and duties as well as its relations with the bureau and the commissions and agents of immigration.

Chapter II, "On the national territories and their divisions," provides for surveying the territories belonging to the nation, and the division of those best adapted for agriculture in sections of 20 kilometers square. This area, however, may be lesser or greater whenever a natural limit can be taken advantage of on any side, provided that the increase or the decrease resulting thereby does not exceed the 20 per cent of the regular size of the section. Each section is to be subdivided into 400 "lots" of 100 hectares.

Four lots shall be set apart in the center of each section, if no better locality is found elsewhere, for the erection of a town, and seventy-six others devoted to use as commons. The remaining 320 lots shall be subdivided in halves and quarters, designating the lots by numbers, beginning at the northwestern angle and continuing from left to right to the end of the section and back again to the southwestern corner. The subdivisions shall be marked by letters.

Each section so subdivided shall be called a "partido," which shall be crossed from north to south and from east to west by two streets or roads 50 meters wide, meeting in the center of the principal square of the town. The roads between lot and lot shall be 25 meters wide.

The four lots set apart for the building of the town shall be subdivided in 256 manzanas, or blocks, of 100 meters on each side. The streets shall be 20 meters wide, but that one which marks the boundary shall have a width of 48 meters. The four central blocks shall be set apart to be used as principal square,

and two other blocks opposite to them shall be left for the public buildings.

The blocks or manzanas shall be subdivided in building lots (*solares*) of 50 meters on each side.

Chapter III, "On colonization, donations, sale, and reservation of lands," provides for the transportation of the families destined to each section when ready for settlement. The first one hundred colonists in each section who are farmers and heads of a family shall be given gratuitously a lot of 100 hectares, the lots to be distributed alternately. The remaining rural lots shall be sold at the rate of \$2 a hectare, to be paid in ten installments, the first not payable until the end of the second year.

The sales may be limited to the fourth part of a lot, but can never exceed four lots in favor of only one purchaser.

The office of lands and colonies shall advance the money necessary for the payment of the passage of the colonists from the place of embarkation to destination, also for their lodging, support, the animals which they may acquire for breeding and working purposes, as well as seeds and implements, all of this for one year at least. But the sums so advanced shall never exceed \$1,000 per colonist, and shall be repaid to the Government in five installments, the first of which shall not be due until after the expiration of the third year.

The building lots shall be sold at the rate of \$2 each.

The purchasers of lots, both building and rural, shall be bound to settle and dwell on the former within the period of one year, and to have the latter under cultivation for two continuous years. The failure to fulfill this requisite shall cause the lands to be forfeited.

The Government may reserve some sections, for colonization by private enterprises, for Indian reservations, or for grazing purposes.

In case any private colonization company should ask the Government for any of the sections which it has the power to reserve

for this purpose, the same shall be granted on condition that the survey and subdivisions of the ground be made in strict conformity with the provisions of law, and that at least 140 families devoted to agriculture be brought there and settled within two years.

Each one of these families shall be the owner, either through donation or purchase, of at least 50 hectares, and the colonies are to be provided with proper lodgings, implements of labor, animals for working and breeding purposes, seeds, and board for at least one year, the actual value of which shall be paid back by them, with an additional charge of 20 per cent, and interest at 10 per cent per annum, in easy annual installments, after the third year.

All contracts entered into between the private associations and the colonists are to be examined by the office of lands and colonies so as to secure strict compliance with the provisions of the law.

The colonization companies must give bonds in the sum of \$4,000, which shall be forfeited in case of violation of the terms of the concession, and the concession itself shall be also forfeited in such cases as under the law such an additional penalty ought to be imposed.

The national executive may grant tracts of lands, in territories belonging to the nation, but not yet surveyed and open to colonization, as may be asked for by private colonization companies; but these concessions shall be made on condition that the company will strictly comply with the provisions of this law, and cause at least 250 families devoted to agriculture to settle on the lands within a period of four years. A bond of \$10,000 will be required.

No more than two sections of land shall ever be granted to one and the same company, which shall always pay for the surveys and all other expenses, except the transportation of the colonists from the place of landing to the site of the colony, which shall be paid by the nation.

Chapter IV, consisting of six sections—from section 106 to

111—provides for the creation and management of a special land fund to meet all the necessities of this branch of the service.

Chapter V empowers the national executive to encourage by all possible means the development of agriculture, and make gratuitous concessions of lands to those colonists who have distinguished themselves by their steady work and exceptional industry. But no more than two lots shall be granted in this way to the same person.

Each colonist shall be entitled, within the first six years of his establishment in the country, to a reward of \$10 for each thousand trees two years old, which he proves to have planted and to be in existence on his grounds.

The national colonies shall be exempted from direct taxation of all kinds during the first ten years of their existence as such colonies.

The agricultural implements, seed, tools, furniture, and arms imported for the use of the immigrants shall be introduced in the colonies free from duties.

Chapter VI provides for the administration of the government of the colony, under a commissioner (*comisario*) appointed by the executive, who shall take charge of everything relative to lands, surveys, and colonization matters properly, and a justice of the peace and five aldermen, elected by the colonies. But said election shall not take place until after the settlement on that particular locality of at least fifty families.

Chapter VII, which is the last, authorizes the national executive to assist the provinces in promoting and encouraging colonization, by granting gratuitous transportation of the colonists, by contributing \$200 for each hundred families settled in the province, and by other measures of no less liberal character.

In an interesting book published in English, in Buenos Aires, in 1888, under the title of *Manual of the Immigrant to the Argentine Republic*, by Mr. M. A. Pelliza, and adopted as official by

the Government, information of great value is supplied about the cost of living, facilities of transportation, and all other points useful to immigrants and colonists, both in the national territories and the provinces or states.

LAND LAWS.

Distinction is made between the lands belonging to the nation and the lands belonging to the provinces.

The only actual national lands [writes Mr. E. L. Baker, United States consul at Buenos Aires, in a report to the Government], are those which are embraced in the several territories of the nation, to wit: The Pampa, the Chaco, the Misiones, and Patagonia, and none of this public domain can be disposed of without previous measurement and survey. This is regulated under the law of October 24, 1882, which provides that all surveys shall be made in successive zones, and in ordering surveys the Government is required to select—(1) those lands which are contiguous to zones which have already been opened to settlement, either by the provinces or by the nation; (2) those lands which are situated on the seacoast or banks of rivers, or are adjacent to ports or roads and ways of communication already opened.

The system of measurement in the Pampa and Patagonia is as follows: (1) Sections of 1,000,000 hectares (400 leagues of 2,500 hectares each) shall be marked off; (2) Each of these sections shall be divided into four quarters of 250,000 hectares (100 leagues of 2,500 hectares each), and each one of these shall be subdivided into twenty-five lots of 10,000 hectares (4 leagues each); (3) these lots of 10,000 hectares shall be in the form of a square.

It is further provided that the engineers and surveyors commissioned to make these surveys must be named personally by the executive and in no case shall the same parties be engaged to survey more than one section. They shall proceed to do their work in accordance with such instruction as they shall receive from the department of engineers, and the reports they make shall be descriptive, indicating the areas most appropriate for agriculture or for the location of towns and colonies, and giving the reasons for their opinions. Upon the receipt of these reports the executive shall decide the areas which, for any reason, shall be excluded from public sale. In those sections which extended into the cordilleras of the Andes there shall be made, in addition to the annotations above referred to, exact annotations of all mines, salt deposits, spring and water courses, the height above the level of the sea, and all other matters worthy to be mentioned in each section surveyed. These returns and field notes must be presented to the depart-

ment of engineers for examination, and a duplicate also to the executive. Thereupon the department of engineers shall designate the areas which, in their opinion, are to be set apart for pasturage, for agriculture, and for towns and colonies.

In regard to the territory of Misiones, its area shall be subdivided on a different basis. It is to be surveyed into sections of 10,000 hectares each, and each of these again subdivided into one hundred lots of 100 hectares each, and in the surveys shall be designated the parts appropriate for agriculture in the manner above stated.

When all these surveys and plats shall have been approved by the executive, they are to be lithographed and printed for distribution.

SALE OF PASTORAL LANDS.

In the sale of lands designated for pastoral purposes the law provides as follows:

1. All sales must be made at public auction, and it is not allowed to include in one auction an area of more than 2,500,000 hectares.
2. The area or extent of land annually sold shall not exceed 2,500,000 hectares, or, say, 1,000 leagues of 2,500 hectares each.
3. The minimum price, as a base for the auction, in the territories of the Pampa and Patagonia is fixed at 20 cents per hectare, or \$500 per league, and in the territory of the Chaco at 30 cents per hectare, or \$750 per league.
4. The auction must be advertised not less than 90 days before the day of sale in the capital of the Republic and in the capitals of the several provinces.
5. The base for each sale shall be 2,500 hectares, or a square of 5,000 meters each side.
6. The purchaser has the privilege of acquiring not more than 40,000 hectares, or four continuous lots.
7. These tracts can only be acquired by those who obligate themselves to settle them, expending within the first 2 years not less than 500 pesos for each lot of 4 leagues in houses and stock.
8. The payments must be made as follows: One-sixth part cash in hand and the balance in five equal annual payments, the purchaser signing notes for the deferred payments.
9. If these notes are not paid at maturity they may be renewed for 1 year at 6 per cent interest; if then they or any of them are not paid or if the obligation to settle the lands has not been complied with, the chief of the land office will proceed to sell the same for account of the purchaser at public auction.
10. The payment of any or all the notes may be anticipated at a discount of 6 per cent.

11. The auctions of all public lands must take place in the national land office between 12 and 4 o'clock of the days advertised, and one offer is sufficient, provided it is not less than the price fixed as the base of the sale. And the chief of the national land office, assisted by a Government notary, shall preside at all auctions.

12. For each tract sold the land office gives a certificate on stamped paper, signed by the chief and countersigned by the President of the Treasury.

13. The national land office is required to keep a register, in which shall be noted all lots sold, with a full description of the same, the name of the purchaser, the date of the purchase, etc.

14. When all the conditions and requirements of the law have been complied with and the entire amount of the purchase money paid, the executive shall order the Government notary to complete and deliver deeds of transfer to the purchaser.

SALE OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

The entire territory of Misiones and such areas as are set apart for agriculture in the territories of the Pampa, Chaco, and Patagonia are designated as farming lands (*tierras de pan*), and they are sold on the following terms:

1. The surveys, which the department of engineers is required to make, must be made public and the plans distributed throughout the Republic.

2. Any person or company can purchase not less than 25 hectares nor more than four lots, say 400 hectares, in the same section.

3. The sales must be made by application or petition written before the chief of the public land office, who must enter in a special register the day and hour at which it was presented, with a description of the tract solicited. The entry must be signed by the applicant or his attorney.

4. The price of farming lands in the Misiones and the Chaco is fixed at 2 pesos (or dollars) per hectare and in the Pampa and Patagonia at 1½ pesos.

5. The payments must be as follows: One-fifth part cash and the balance in four equal annual payments.

6. The purchasers must sign notes for the deferred payments; but these notes can be discounted and paid before maturity, as in the case of pastoral lands.

7. The chief of the land office shall deliver to the purchaser a certificate on stamped paper, signed by the said chief and countersigned by the president of the treasury, and this certificate is not transferable.

8. These farming lands can only be acquired by those who obligate themselves to cultivate, within the three following years, at least the fifth part of each tract.

9. Purchasers who fail to comply with the obligations of their contracts shall, when their notes fall due, be proceeded with as in the case of pastoral lands.

10. When all the conditions of the sale have been complied with by the purchaser and the full price of the land paid, the Government notary shall, on the order of the Executive, complete and deliver the deeds of transfer.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. In all cases of the sale of Government lands the purchaser is not allowed to sell his tract to the adjoining owner until he has fully completed the purchase.

2. Neither purchasers nor their assigns are permitted to make any opposition to the opening of roads or highways over their lands when the increase of population shall require this, nor to the running of railways across their lands; nor have they any right to indemnity for ground which may be taken for such purposes, but they have such right in the case of buildings or improvements.

3. The Government is not allowed to sell lands on which there are deposits of salt.

4. Lots designated for towns and colonies shall be divided up and sold in accordance with the law in such cases made and provided.

5. Purchasers of public lands are required to pay the taxes assessed upon the same from the year after their purchase, even though they have not completed the payments.

The foregoing is quite a full résumé, United States Consul Baker says, of the laws in reference to the sale of the public lands of the Argentine Republic. Now, in regard to the extent and character, he adds, of the unoccupied Government territory, it is rather a difficult matter to give exact or even approximate figures. I can only repeat the following table, heretofore compiled by me, which gives the superficial area of the different provinces and territories and the amount of land now estimated to be under cultivation.

Table showing the total area and the area under cultivation in the Argentine Republic.

Provinces and territories.	Area under cultivation.	Total area.
Provinces:	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>
Buenos Aires	868,658	31,123,700
Santa Fe	536,537	13,158,200
Entre Rios	136,151	7,545,700
Corrientes	46,631	8,114,800
Cordoba	234,395	17,476,700
San Luis	79,630	7,591,700
Mendoza	88,546	16,081,300
San Juan	79,630	9,750,500
Rioja	22,217	8,903,000
Catamarca	44,618	9,064,400
Santiago del Estero	120,400	10,335,500
Tucuman	35,943	2,419,900
Salta	38,525	12,826,600
Jujuy	18,994	4,528,600
Territories:		
Misiones	4,606	5,395,400
Formosa	600	11,567,100
Chaco	3,623	12,483,400
Pampa	5,964	14,491,900
Neuquen		10,908,100
Rio Negro	1,291	21,216,300
Santa Cruz		27,691,000
Chubut		24,733,100
Terra del Fuego		2,104,800
Total	2,359,958	289,429,841

Of the territories designated above, it is necessary to explain that Formosa is a part of the Chaco, and that Neuquen, Rio Negro, Santa Cruz, Chubut, and Terra del Fuego comprise what has heretofore gone under the name of Patagonia. Of these territorial areas the greater part is still in the hands of the National Government. The lands of the Chaco, Formosa, Misiones, and the Pampa are to a large extent suitable for farming, while it is only in certain localities that the territories of Patagonia are suitable either for farming or pastoral purposes, a very large proportion of that region being without water and without grass, and hence almost valueless for any purpose.

There are no preëmption or homestead laws in the Argentine Republic. Except in cases where such lands are specially designated on the plats, there is no distinction in the sale or settlement of mining, timber, mineral, or agricultural lands. There is no distinction made in the public land laws between citizens and aliens.

PROVINCIAL LANDS.

In reference to the provincial lands, United States Consul Baker says:

All the unsold lands in the different provinces are the property of the respective provinces and subject to sale under such regulations and on such terms as the laws of each one provide. Of the lands not under cultivation or pasturage in the different provinces it is not possible for me to say how much is in the hands of purchasers and how much is still owned by the provinces. There is no doubt, however, that the greater part has already been sold to private individuals or speculators, and that the character of what remains is not generally adapted to farming purposes.

The following information, in regard to the provinces of the Argentine Republic, extracted from the "Manual of the Immigrant," will be found of interest:

PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES.

This province, of temperate climate, has a soil eminently adapted for agricultural purposes and for cattle breeding, consisting chiefly of those fertile plains which are known there under the name of "pampas." Horned cattle, horses, and sheep are raised here in enormous quantities, and abundant crops of wheat, maize, alfalfa, and other valuable productions are gathered without difficulty. The business of the farmer and of the cattle-raiser are considerably facilitated by the railroads, telegraphs, and other means of easy communication which abound in the province. A good laborer, even if he takes no money to Buenos Aires, may in about eight years of employment in agriculture find himself in a quite independent position and the owner of a good home.

There as in all the other provinces of the Argentine Republic, a well-organized system of public schools is fully in operation, and the settler therefore finds no difficulty in securing for his family educational advantages of the highest character. In this province, which is the largest, the wealthiest, and the most populous

of the Republic, no immigrant, whatever his nationality may be, ever fails to find occupation, at the average wages of \$1.25 per day.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

The province of Santa Fe, which borders upon that of Buenos Aires is essentially agricultural. Its port, Rosario, on the Paraná River, is a flourishing commercial center, through which immense quantities of cereals and other articles are constantly exported. The immigrant may be sure to find occupation as soon as he enters this province, and if he is willing to settle in any of the colonies already established there, he will need only a short time to secure for himself an independent position.

PROVINCE OF ENTRE RIOS.

The province of Entre Rios, which has been called also the Argentine Mesopotamia, both on account of its rivers and other topographical conditions and of its fertility, offers a vast field for the immigrant. Cattle-raising and agriculture are the chief branches of industry, and the colonies established there have given and are still giving the most favorable results.

A number of slaughterhouses and meat-salting establishments are found on the banks both of the Uruguay and the Paraná Rivers, and a commerce of *tasajo* (jerked beef) of considerable importance is made through these places. Communication with the capital of the Republic and with foreign countries is very easy, as steamers are constantly going up and down the rivers above named.

PROVINCE OF CORRIENTES.

Corrientes is a region eminently fitted for breeding cattle and for the raising of tropical productions. Sweet oranges, which grow there almost without any cultivation, constitute a trade of considerable importance. Sugar plantations, too, have proved

successful. Intelligent labor and enterprise are sure to find ample reward in this province.

PROVINCE OF CORDOBA.

The province of Córdoba, whose capital, the city of Córdoba, one of the oldest of the country, is the site of a famous university, which has been in existence for over a century, is gifted with a delightful climate and with the most excellent facilities for cattle-raising and agriculture, as well as for mining enterprise. The blankets of Córdoba are much celebrated in the country, and are generally preferred to those imported from abroad.

This province is destined to enjoy a great future, and, if immigration goes on and increases as is to be hoped, its wealth will greatly increase. The population is quite large now, but there is still a great abundance of good, cheap land which, in intelligent and enterprising hands, would yield enormous profits.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO.

The province of Santiago, or, as it is more properly called, Santiago del Estero, offers also the greatest facilities for agriculture and cattle-raising which can be desired. Life in that section is delightful; the winters are mild, and in the summer the heat is mitigated by cool breezes arising from the Dulce and the Salado rivers.

PROVINCE OF TUCUMAN.

There is nothing more picturesque and more beautiful than the landscape of Tucumán; it was rightly called the garden of the Republic. It contains magnificent mountains, covered on their tops with snow and on their skirts with the most luxuriant vegetation. From these mountains many rivers start to water and fertilize the surrounding territory. Laurel and cedar trees are

often found there which measure no less than 8 yards in circumference and are tall in proportion.

The current of immigration is to a great extent directed toward this province. Its climate and the exceptional beauty of its vegetation powerfully attract to it foreign immigrants, who see at once the immense advantages they can derive from settling there. For a long time immigrants will continue to find at Tucumán not only good employment and highly remunerative salaries, but kind people, whose generosity and hospitality have become proverbial.

PROVINCE OF SALTA.

Close to Bolivia, in the northern part of the Republic, is the province of Salta. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture and cattle-raising and have developed a large trade, especially of mules and horned cattle, with Chile and Bolivia.

PROVINCE OF INJUY.

West of the province of Salta, and exactly in the northwestern corner of the Republic, bordering upon Bolivia and Chile, is the province of Injuy, whose climate is cold and whose lands are generally fit for nothing more than the accommodation and support of vast herds of cattle. This province has a great prosperity in store for it, owing to the petroleum deposits which have been discovered. If properly worked by sufficient number of laborers, this petroleum business will successfully compete with that of the United States.

PROVINCE OF CATAMARCA.

The province of Catamarca, whose capital, the city of the same name, has already a population of over 12,000 inhabitants, is a flourishing and attractive region. The immigrants who go there and settle will soon make fortunes. The cost of living is very

small and wages are high. Besides agriculture and the other branches connected with it, the inhabitants of this region devote their energies and capital to the development of the mining wealth of their soil. Silver and copper are abundant.

PROVINCE OF LA RIOJA.

The province of La Rioja has become famous for the abundance of silver which, it is said, is found in its mines; but it is also an agricultural country and colonists will find there ample field to secure comfort and prosperity.

PROVINCE OF SAN JUAN.

San Juan is also an agricultural province. Viticulture is one of its especial features, and it is carried on so successfully that the San Juan wines and brandy favorably compete with the imported, and are generally used throughout the whole country. There is ample room in this province for industrious foreigners.

PROVINCE OF MENDOZA.

The principal trade of the province of Mendoza consists in cattle, a large number of which are yearly sent to Chile over the cordillera. It is a fertile country, which invites immigration with no less profit and advantage to both the immigrant and the nation than the other sections.

PROVINCE OF SAN LUIS.

The people of this province are generally engaged in cattle-breeding and in agricultural pursuits. The soil is of extreme fertility and the pastures are said to be exceptionally good. The Andine Railroad crosses this province and has a station at each city of importance,

Bolivia.

The efforts which the Government of this rich and interesting Republic has thus far made to invite immigration, both by promoting and encouraging the formation of stock companies to be engaged in that business and by enacting liberal laws of immigration and colonization, have not met with much success. Whether it is because of the interior position of the country, especially since the war with Chile, which deprived Bolivia of her ports on the Pacific, or because of the wars and revolutions which have afflicted her, or for other reasons, the fact is that immigration there has been insignificant, and Bolivia's increase in population shows hardly a natural average.

In the annual message sent to the Bolivian Congress by President Arce, on the 6th of August, 1891, the following is said:

To properly attend to the colonization of the fertile territory of the province of Beni, orders have been given for the construction of a fort, with all the required dependencies, at the confluence of the Itonoma and Machupo rivers. The garrison of Fort San Matias has also been reinforced, as suggested by the prefect of Santa Cruz, and in this way those regions will be protected against Indian incursions.

In the same year, 1891, a pamphlet was printed at La Paz, under the title of "Notes and Information on the Splendid Business which can be Undertaken in Bolivia with United States Capital," the scope of which embraces the establishment of banks, building associations, and other enterprises, which, while developing the resources of the country, will also attract immigration.

It is to be hoped that all steps taken in this direction will fully correspond to the patriotic purposes of the Bolivian Government and people.

Brazil.

The question of immigration and colonization has always been given by the legislators of Brazil all the prominence which it deserves, both under the Empire and the Republic. Long before the abolition of slavery, patriotic Brazilians had clearly seen that the future of their country depended largely upon healthy and successful colonization, and as far back as 1818, 1824, and 1830 earnest efforts were made to bring over to Brazil European colonists, principally from Switzerland and Germany, and to introduce with them European agricultural methods and all kinds of scientific and industrial improvements.

The Economist, of Rio Janeiro, published not long ago statistical information of the greatest interest in regard to this movement from 1855 to the 30th of May, 1891. It appears that during this period 965,105 immigrants arrived in Brazil, of which 81,792 were during the five months from January to May, 1891. As the study of these figures in detail may be found instructive, they are here reproduced:

Immigration from 1855 to May 30, 1891.

1855	11, 597	1863	7, 434
1856	13, 800	1864	7, 600
1857	14, 194	1865	5, 952
1858	18, 252	1866	7, 281
1859	19, 695	1867	10, 032
1860	14, 915	1868	8, 355
1861	12, 747	1869	9, 527
1862	12, 666	1870	4, 556

Immigration from 1855 to May 30, 1891—Continued.

1871	6, 275	1882	27, 197
1872	17, 745	1883	28, 670
1873	13, 932	1884	20, 087
1874	19, 942	1885	30, 135
1875	11, 001	1886	25, 741
1876	30, 567	1887	54, 990
1877	29, 029	1888	131, 745
1878	22, 423	1889	65, 161
1879	22, 189	1890	107, 100
1880	29, 729		
1881	11, 054	Total	965, 107

It can be seen from this statement that from 1863 to 1871 the tide of the immigration subsided considerably, which was due, as explained in the Hand Book of Brazil, Bulletin No. 7 of the Bureau of the American Republics, to the interference of European governments owing to complaints made against the contract system which was then generally in use. While slavery existed as a legal institution of the country it was naturally difficult to afford free labor all the necessary guarantees and prevent contractors and employers from unduly exceeding their authority.

The 131,745 immigrants in 1888, 107,100 in 1890, and 81,792 in the first five months of 1891, are no doubt an encouraging indication of the success which, under freedom for all men and republican institutions, awaits Brazil in this respect as well as in all others.

The 107,100 immigrants of 1890, classified by nationalities, were as follows:

Italians.....	31, 275	Swedes.....	356
Russians and Poles	27, 125	Belgians.....	308
Portuguese.....	25, 174	Swiss	254
Spaniards.....	12, 008	All other nationalities	698
Germans	4, 812		
French	2, 844	Total.....	107, 100
Austrians.....	2, 246		

The 81,792 of the first five months of 1891, distributed in the same way, are as follows:

Italians	31,663	Swiss	76
Russians and Poles	10,298	English	1,500
Portuguese	19,388	Danes.....	42
Spaniards	11,428	From the United States.....	16
Germans	1,911	From Holland	12
French.....	1,022	All other nationalities	790
Austrians.....	3,099		
Swedes.....	340	Total.....	81,792
Belgians.....	309		

Out of these 81,792 immigrants, 49,984 were agriculturists.

In the above-mentioned Hand Book of Brazil a short account was given of the principal colonies which have been founded in Brazil since 1824. It will properly complete what has been said in the preceding pages and so is repeated here. It reads as follows:

COLONIES.

In 1824 was founded, in the then province of Rio Grande do Sul, the German colony of São Leopoldo, with a beginning of 126 persons.

The present population of this rural district is 40,000. This colony was established by Pedro I, and may be considered as the prolific mother of the German colonies in Southern Brazil. The colony suffered terribly during the revolt and civil war which raged in Rio Grande do Sul from 1835 to 1845, and the town of São Leopoldo, in 1846, was a heap of ruins; but with the return of peace the era of prosperity began, and its growth in wealth and population has since been uninterrupted. To the solid prosperity of the settlements of which São Leopoldo is the mother and center, the witnesses may be found in the many sawmills, oil presses, breweries, tanneries, distilleries, sugar mills, manufactories of cloths, hats, firearms, iron works, etc. The exportation of butter, cheese, eggs, and leather is considerable.

Out of this colony forty-three others have sprung and formed settlements in Rio Grande do Sul, mostly about São Leopoldo as a center.

The colony of Santa Cruz, founded in 1849, under the auspices of the Provincial Government, with 13 persons, had grown in 1877 to 988 families and a total population of 5,083. They are Germans, and cultivate tobacco, which constitutes one-third of their products, corn, rice, flax, beans, sugar cane, the vine, etc.

The most interesting and important colony in Santa Catharina is that of Blumenau, founded in 1860 by Dr. Herman Blumenau, afterwards transferred to the Imperial Government, receiving on its incorporation into the system of colonies, the name of Itajahy. Its population, together with that of the district of Itajahy, was in 1877, about 11,000.

The colony of D. Francisca, founded by the state in 1847, has a population of about 7,000.

The above-named colonies are chiefly of German origin, but the colonists are nearly all naturalized Brazilians, and devote themselves to the cultivation of tobacco, sugar, grains, the vine, and to the manufacture of such articles as are needed among themselves.

The following list embraces all, or nearly all, the other settlements made by foreigners in Brazil:

Santarem in the State of Pará, about 8 miles from the city of the same name, midway between Pará and Manáos, on the Amazon; settled by immigrants from the United States and Great Britain. It consisted in 1877 of 93 persons, and can not be said to be in a prosperous condition.

The colonies of Theodoro, Rio Branco, Moniz, and Carolina, in the State of Bahia, founded by private enterprise, have been taken into the system of state colonies. Their success has not been commensurate with the expectations of their founders, and their total population in 1877 was only about 300.

Santa Leopoldina, in the State of Espirito Santo, situated about 30 miles from Victoria, on the river Santa Maria, has a population of over 5,000, of whom the greater part are Germans, with many Italians, some Swiss and Dutch. They cultivate coffee, the sugar cane, cereals, potatoes, etc. In 1874 the colony exported 2,260,720 pounds of coffee.

The colony of Rio Novo, in the same State, is situated about 7 miles from the port of Itapemerim. It belongs to the State, and, according to the most recent data, has a population of about 1,500. The exportation of coffee in 1874 was to the value of \$105,650. The colony of São José do Tyrol, settled by the Tyroleans, in the same State, and annexed to the preceding, occupies a fertile locality, producing excellent coffee and grains. Its population is estimated at 500. The district in which it is situated is traversed by two navigable rivers.

The colony of Mercury, in the State of Minas-Geraes, has a population of about 800 Germans. Its exportation of coffee, bacon, rice, meal, and tobacco in 1874, amounted to \$85,200. Its shipments are made from the river port of Santa Clara, which is reached by a wagon road.

Porto Real is a colony composed of Italians, French, and Swiss, and is situated about 3 miles from a station on the National Railroad, in the State of Rio

de Janeiro. It has 400 inhabitants, who cultivate coffee, sugar cane, maize, rice, potatoes, beans, and mandioca.

The colony of Cananea, in the State of São Paulo, situated a short distance from the town of the same name, has a population of about 500, principally English. The colonists cultivate tobacco, sugar cane, and cereals. It is 14 miles from the coast, or port of Cananea, whose harbor has a depth of 10 feet.

The colony of D'Assunguy, in the State of Paraná, has about 2,000 inhabitants of various nationalities, who cultivate principally tobacco and sugar cane. Its exports in 1874 amounted to \$34,080.

Santa Maria da Soledade is a colony in Rio Grande do Sul, with a population of 3,000, and is situated 10 miles from the port of Guimarães, with which it has communication. Its products are maize, rice, beans, potatoes, wheat, rye, etc.

The above-named colonies belong to the State system, and, in accordance with the provisions of a law promulgated in 1867, are administered by directors named by the State. Under the provisions of this law the newly arrived immigrants are lodged and fed in establishments for that purpose while awaiting transportation to the lands allotted to them. On taking possession of his land the settler is furnished, at his request, with food for 10 days, the same to be paid for by him after discharging his other indebtedness for sums advanced. He receives also the sum of \$11 for himself and for each member of his family between 10 and 50 years of age; he is furnished also with seeds for his first plantings, the necessary implements of tillage, a temporary house, and 10 acres of cleared forest land; but is debited with the amount of these advances, the land being charged at the rate of 86 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents per acre for country lots, and about double that rate for village lots. The payment is to be made in four annual installments, the first of which is payable two years after the buyer's taking possession of the land.

A deduction of 6 per cent is made to settlers who make payments in advance of the fixed dates of payment.

In every colony there is a primary school for the children of each sex, and a priest and Protestant pastor for religious purposes.

There are several colonies in Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul established by aid of the Government of these States, and one in Bahia, which contains 500 inhabitants.

The State of São Paulo has 11 colonies founded by individual enterprise, but they are all small in population. They have been established on the lands of large proprietors, under contract, by which the colonists cultivate specified areas of land, either for stated salaries or a certain part of the crops raised. The results of this system have not always been satisfactory.

The State Department of the United States of America, by a circular dated February 10, 1891, addressed to the United States consuls in the different parts of the nations of this hemisphere, asked information on several points concerning immigration and public lands in their respective districts. Mr. Charles Negley, United States consul at Rio Grande do Sul, in answer to a circular from the Department of State, submitted the following report on immigration and public land laws in his district:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rio Grande do Sul, June 22, 1891.

SIR: In reply to the circular of February 10, 1891, issued by the State Department concerning public lands and immigration, I beg to premise that the laws of Brazil on these subjects are now in a state of transition. Since the proclamation of the Republic new regulations bearing upon immigration have been decreed, and recently the minister of agriculture has taken steps to reorganize the service of immigration and colonization. In regard to the public lands, the Government has appointed a commission to take the matter in hand, so that shortly, in all probability, the laws on this subject will be reformulated.

Under the Empire the provincial governments were mere executive branches of the central power, but now each province has become an independent State. Whether under the circumstances the public lands will become the property of the individual State, or remain under the control of the General Government, or be divided between them as in the United States of America, is an unsettled question.

In the meantime the laws of the Empire remain in force, except when they have been modified or repealed by decrees of the Provisional Government; and they will be the law of the country until altered or repealed by the national Congress.

Taking up now the inquiries of the circular in order, I shall answer them to the best of my information.

1. What are the laws of the country in which you are located respecting the sale and the settlement of the public lands?

They are the same as existed under the Empire and are given in Exhibit A., accompanying this report. Independent of these laws the Government through its immigration service is establishing colonies on the public lands in this State. Each immigrant is allotted 302,500 square meters of land at prices varying according to the locality, for which payment is required in annual installments commencing from the second year. Within seven years the property should be

paid for, but in a large number of cases, even when the occupants have failed to pay all, they have been released by the Government.

2. What is the extent of the unoccupied Government territory and what is its character?

The State of Rio Grande do Sul has a territory of 236,553 square kilometers. As the Government lands have never been surveyed in this State it is impossible to give the extent of the unoccupied territory. It is known, however, to be comparatively small,* and lies principally in the northwest section of the State. Upon the Alto Uruguay are extensive tracts of unoccupied Government lands, possessed of a good soil, finely timbered and well watered, but as yet without communication of any kind. The balance of the Government land is of less value. The choice lands have long since been taken up or are claimed by private persons.

The General Government has recently enacted a law which requires all the lands of Brazil to be surveyed and divided into regular sections. Every person owning land will then be obliged to register it according to these sections, and all the land that is not so registered will belong to the Government. As yet this law has not been put into execution in this State.

3. Is there any limit to the amount of land that may be secured by purchase, lease, or colonization?

Under the general land laws no limit is specified to the amount of land that may be secured by purchase or concession.

In the colonization of immigrants referred to in the first answer, the lot allowed to each person contains about 30 hectares (hectare equal to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres).

According to the new immigration regulations (Exhibit B), which offer certain inducements to the owners of private lands to settle immigrants upon them, under prescribed conditions, the lots of uncultivated land must contain 15 hectares, and of cultivated land 5 hectares (art. 23). The regulations do not limit an immigrant to a single lot, but in practice he doubtless is so limited.

In February last a State decree was issued providing for the disappropriation of private lands under certain conditions (Exhibit C). According to this law a single individual is not permitted under any circumstances to hold more than two colonies,† literally translated, or homestead, as the word has been rendered in the translation herewith. The size of one of these homesteads is not stated. (See articles 7 and 8, Exhibit C.)

* One writer says the superficial area of the State is almost 8,570 square leagues, of which between 1,500 and 2,000 leagues are wild lands.

† Colono is a farmer, and colonia signifies the tract of land which he farms. The words also mean colonist and colony as we use the terms, but not so here.

4. Are there preëmption or homestead laws?

Not as known in the United States. In special cases there are gratuitous distributions of land. (See Exhibit A, section 21.) Ordinarily, however, the lands are sold on long terms. (See Exhibit A, section 21; Exhibit B, art. 9; and Exhibit C, art. 6.)

5. What distinction is made in the sale or settlement of mining, timber, and agricultural lands?

A distinction is made between mining and mineral lands on the one hand, and agricultural and timber lands on the other. For the laws respecting the former, reference is made to the report on that subject in answer to the State Department circular of February 6, 1890. Roughly speaking, the difference between mineral lands and agricultural lands is that the former are only leased and the number and extent of mining grants are limited, while the latter are sold in fee and no limit fixed, except under the immigration laws and regulations and the decree providing for the disappropriation of private lands.

6. What is the price and recognized value of such lands?

As the agricultural lands are sold at auction or upon special offers, or are disposed of by concessions from the Government, it is impossible to give any definite price as to the value of such lands. There is a fixed minimum price, which varies according to the locality.

According to the immigration regulations Exhibit B, article 24, lots of 15 hectares of uncultivated land must be sold to immigrants at a maximum price of 25,000 reis per hectare, and cultivated lands at 50,000 reis per hectare. Also concessionaires of land under this act are obliged to pay 1,033 reis per hectare. (See Exhibit B, article 40.)

7. Is any distinction made in the public-land laws between citizens and aliens?

None under the land laws proper. Under the immigration regulations a distinction is made in favor of the foreign immigrants for whom the benefits are chiefly intended. A proportion of natives may be admitted to these favors, not exceeding 25 per cent of the whole number of immigrants. (See Exhibit B, section 42.)

8. What attempts have been or are being made by the Federal Government or the provincial authorities to encourage immigration, and how far have they been successful?

The Brazilian Government began to encourage immigration as far back as 1825, but a few years afterwards abandoned these efforts on account of civil disturbance. In 1846 renewed efforts were made to bring immigrants into the country, and since then the Government has lent itself to the encouragement of immigration with varying activity and success.

The following table gives the number of immigrants to Brazil and the State of Rio Grande do Sul since 1880:

Year.	Brazil.	Rio Grande do Sul.
1880	29, 729	.....
1881	11, 054	.....
1882	27, 197	3, 549
1883	28, 670	4, 402
1884	20, 087	1, 985
1885	30, 135	4, 643
1886	25, 741	3, 597
1887	54, 990	5, 328
1888	131, 745	4, 927
1889	65, 157	9, 366
1890 .....	.....	19, 485

Senhor Rocha Fraga, agent of immigration in this city, gives the following table of the number and distribution of the immigrants to this State for the year 1890, as compared with that of 1889:

Immigration in 1890.

Months.	Rio Grande.	Pelotas.	Porto Alegre.	Total.
January	58	27	285	370
February	12	12	95	119
March	13	5	375	393
April	15	39	944	998
May	8	17	794	829
June	6	30	470	506
July	83	33	680	796
August	30	25	673	728
September	8	48	314	450
October	125	4	2, 662	2, 791
November	197	79	5, 651	5, 927
December	244	24	8, 349	8, 617

Immigration in 1889.

Rio Grande do Sul (city)	1, 274
Pelotas	308
Porto Alegre	8, 404
Total	9, 986

The present efforts of the Government to encourage immigration are embodied in the new immigration regulations (Exhibit B) and in the state decree authorizing the disappropriation of private lands (Exhibit C); also in the colonization of the public lands referred to in the first answer. Besides the land allotted as explained in the said answer, the passage of the immigrants is paid, they are

fed until they receive their land, and are given a sum not exceeding 150,000 reis with which to build a home and tools not exceeding 50,000 reis, all of which, except the passage money, are included in the valuation of the land. They also receive medical aid, medicine and sick diet free.

From the figures above given it would appear that the latest measures of the Government have greatly stimulated immigration. Notwithstanding the liberality of the Government, the execution of these laws has resulted in great hardship to the immigrants, not to say in positive cruelty on the part of contractors, whose victims have suffered by reason of the overcrowding of steamers, poor and insufficient fare, and exposure to the weather before and after arrival.

9. Where do the immigrants come from, and what is their character and condition?

In the year 1888 the State of Rio Grande do Sul received 4,927 immigrants. Their nationalities were as follows:

Italians.....	4,241	Belgians.....	7
Germans	277	French	6
Portuguese	177	Swiss	4
Spaniards.....	133	Russians	3
Austrians.....	44		
Hollanders	35	Total	4,927

They were in sex, age, and estate as follows:

Men	2,969
Women.....	1,958
Total.....	4,927
More than 12 years of age.....	3,179
Less than 12 years	1,748
Total	4,927
Married	1,262
Single	3,665
Total.....	4,927

1889.	1890.
Italians.....	Russians
Spaniards	Spaniards
Germans	Italians.....
Portuguese	Germans
Austrians.....	French
French	Belgians.....
Belgians.....	Other nationalities
Other nationalities	Total.....
Total.....	

The majority of the immigrants who came to this State last year were Poles and looked to be a hardy, industrious people, but apparently with little or no money or effects. Their condition for a time is therefore of necessity one of great privation and hardship. The accommodations at the various points for the receipt and distribution of immigrants are of the plainest character, and the food very meager. The Government provides sufficient money for the sustenance of immigrants, but the administration of these funds is so defective that the immigrants receive but a tithe of what was intended for them. The mortality among the children of the immigrants is very large. But with a healthy climate and fertile soil, those who struggle through the early hardships have every prospect of improving upon the conditions of life they left behind them.

CHARLES NEGLEY,
Consul.

EXHIBIT A.

[From the Administrative Law of Brazil, by Veiga Cabral.]

1859.

SEC. 14. *Organization of the general department of public lands.*—The general department of public lands, created by the law of September 18, 1850, has a director general in chief of the department, a superintendent, a superior and two assistant secretaries, and other subordinate employees, the said department being under a minister of the Empire, article 1 of regulation No. 1318 of January 30, 1854.

SEC. 15. *Of the measurement and demarkation of the public lands.*—The general department of public lands is charged with the duty of the measurement, division, and description of the public lands, with their preservation, with the superintendence of the sale and distribution of the same and with the promotion of national and foreign colonization. An organization and regulations having been effected in accordance with the decree issued by the minister of the Empire, May 8, 1854, there were created inspectors of measurements for the districts, in order to measure, demark, and describe the public lands, after a preceding contract had been made with the surveyors, whenever possible. The inspector should run an actual line or a real meridian north and south if practicable; otherwise—that is, when the land does not admit of this method—the inspectors should trace a meridian in other ways known to science. After the proper lines have been traced, measured, and marked out, the inspector-general, having previously published the notices treated of in article 17, Regulations,

January 30, 1854, will form squares approximately equivalent to a square of 6,000 braças or of two leagues on a side, which shall have the name of territories and be divided into twelve equal parts by metes and bounds, according to the form of article 14, Regulation of May 8, of the same year, to the end that the director-general of the department of public lands may propose to the Government the measures laid down in article 14 of the law of September 18, 1850, and article 12, Regulation, January 30, 1854, as well as that the said director, deputies, and inspectors-general may give certified copies of the maps and memoranda to persons who desire information with a view to buying lands.

SEC. 16. *Special department of public lands in the provinces.*—Article 6, Regulations, January 30, 1854, created in the provinces a special department of the public lands lying within the limits of the said provinces. This department is subordinate to the presidents of the provinces and is under the direction of a deputy, a director-general of public lands, and a superintendent, whose duty it is to put into writing all questions pertaining to the public lands, and to furnish to the chief deputy of the general department all the knowledge and information that may be demanded for the good of the service.

SEC. 17. *Legalization and validation of titles to lands.*—Subject to legalization are the following: 1st. Possessions which are found in control of the first occupant, who has no other title than that of occupation. 2nd. Those possessions which, although found in control of a second occupant, have not been acquired by him through a legal title. 3rd. Those which, although in control of the first occupant up to January 30, 1854, have since been alienated against the prohibition of article 11, law of September 18, 1850, which forbids the owners or land who derive their titles by effect of the aforesaid law from hypothecating or alienating the said lands in any manner whatever. The distributions and other concessions of the Government, general or provincial, which are still in control of the first donataries or concessionaries may be made valid, if the lands have been cultivated, or a beginning of cultivation has been made, and the occupants have habitually lived upon them; although the lands have not been measured or marked off, except where these conditions have been dispensed with by competent authority, as well as in the case of lands which have been conceded for the establishment of colonies and have been measured and marked off within the period named in the concession.

SEC. 18. *Practical method of marking out private possessions from the public domain.*—The judge commissioner, appointed by the president of the province, having been presented with a petition of information designating the place in which is located a possession, distribution, or concession from the Government, and the properties bordering on it, will appoint a day upon which the measurement shall commence, summoning by official notice the adjoining land-

holders, and administering an oath to the respective register and surveyor, if they have not yet taken an oath; he will cause to be drawn up the boundary lines, in which proceedings shall appear the posting of the notices and delivery of the letters of summons to the adjoining landowners. This being done he declares the case open for hearing and officially decides the petitions, verbal or written, which are presented to him, and then proceeds to a measurement in the manner laid down in articles 41 to 46, Regulations of June 30, 1854. All questions of doubtful facts, none being excepted, are submitted to the decision of arbitrators; and the judge thereupon renders his decision in regard to the rights of donataries, occupants, and adjoining property holders, from which an appeal lies to the president of the province and from him to the Imperial Government, but without suspension of the measurements. When this is finished he will cause to be drawn up a copy of the papers which remain in the possession of the register, the original being sent to the president of the province, even when there has not occurred the interposition of an appeal; to the end that the president of the province may decide, approving the measurement, if it shall have been regular, or commanding a new measurement to be made, in which event he gives the necessary instructions for the correction of any errors that may have occurred. The papers in the first case are sent to the deputy of the director-general in order that he may give to the occupant, donatary, or concessionary a title to his possession or grant, and when the taxes have been paid into the treasury according to the schedule laid down in article 11, law of September 18, 1850, the titles are signed by the president of the province.

SEC. 19. *Measurement of lands which are in the possession of private persons through whatever legitimate title.*—Possessions originally acquired by occupation, which are not subject to legitimization because they are actually in the possession of private persons under legal title, can, however, be legalized if the proprietors shall seek to obtain title of possession. An order having been issued by the general department of public lands, requiring the municipal judges to measure the lands referred to, and the said judges having proceeded to such measurement in accordance with the existing laws and regulations which give recourse to the judicial authorities, after a decree of measurement is issued and judgment rendered, the proprietors may thereupon solicit from the presidents of the provinces a title to their possessions, and the same will be given in the form prescribed in the foregoing paragraph. The same course must be pursued by possessors of grants, which, although they may not have been measured, are not subject to validation, because they are not in the possession of concessionaries, but in that of another with a legitimate title.

SEC. 20. *Sale of public lands.*—As the measurement and demarkation of the territories into which public lands must be divided become verified, the deputies

of the district of measurement remit to the director-general the maps, together with the respective memoranda and information of all the points, favorable and unfavorable, of the measured territory, and of the values of each square braça, with due regard to the prices fixed in the law; upon view of which the director-general proposes to the Imperial Government the sale of the lands which are not reserved for colonization of the Indians, or for the foundation of settlements, or the opening of roads, or for any other purposes, as sites for public establishments or naval construction; and the Imperial Government having decided that the sale may be made at public auction, and the minimum price fixed, the director-general determines the place and the authorities before whom the sale shall take place, in accordance with the provisions in section 2 of article 14, law of September 18, 1850. The lots which are not sold for want of bidders are afterwards sold when anyone appears who desires them. In this last case the offers should, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, be sent to the national treasury, and in the other provinces of the Empire to the inspectors of the treasury, in order that the sales of the lands referred to may be approved.

SEC. 21. *Public lands situated in those parts of the Empire bordering on foreign countries.*—Within a zone of ten leagues contiguous to the border of the Empire with foreign countries, which zone the Government intends to settle, there shall be established military colonies. The measurement in this case should be made as soon as the locality is determined by the inspectors, and special surveyors should be appointed in order to regulate the extension, which ought to have territories and squares or lots, into which should be divided the intervening territories, the Government determining the number of lots to be gratuitously distributed to colonies and to other settlers, national and foreign, the conditions, and the authorities who shall confer the titles.

SEC. 22. *Preservation of the public lands and the property of others.*—The municipal judges are the protectors of the public lands. Deputies and under-deputies exercise also the functions of protectors in their districts, proceeding ex officio against those who squat upon the public lands or destroy the forests or set fire to them, the process being the same as is employed against trespassers against the municipal ordinances, imposing the penalty of removal, loss of improvements, imprisonment from 2 to 6 months, besides payment for any loss caused. The same penalties apply to those who squat upon the lands of others, unless the trespasser be an adjoining property holder, as in this case only a civil action lies.

SEC. 23. *Registration of lands under possession.*—All possessors of lands, whatever may be the title of their ownership or possession, must register them within the space of six months, one year or two years, counting from the date fixed by the actual minister of the Empire, and in the provinces by the respective

presidents. The declarations for registration should be made in writing by owners; and in the case of minors, Indians, or any corporation, they should be made by their parents, guardians, directors, or trustees for the administration of their lands and chattels, under penalty of being fined by the registrars in their respective parishes, at the end of the first term in \$25, at the end of the second term in \$50, and at the end of the third term in \$100, to be collected by legal process as debts of the national treasury. The vicars of each of the parishes of the Empire are authorized to receive the declarations for registration in duplicate, one serving as a proof of having fulfilled the duty, and the other to constitute the said register. Owners who have made false declarations shall suffer a fine of from \$50 to \$200, and also the penalty of imprisonment from one to three months, according to the gravity of the offense committed. The terms for registration having expired, the respective books are remitted to the deputy of the director-general of public lands, to constitute the general register of lands under possession in each province, and a copy of the same should then be sent to the said director in order to form a general register of lands under possession in the Empire. * * *

SEC. 31. The shore lands, that is, the lands bathed by the sea or navigable rivers extending inland a distance of 15 standard braças, counting from the mean high-water mark, belong also to the nation or the state. Order, L 2, title 26, sec. 15; Instructions, Nov. 14, 1832, article 4; order, June 12, 1833; notice, July 10, 1834, and January 30, 1836.

Exceptions.—1. In the term shore lands are not, however, included the banks of fresh-water rivers which are beyond the reach of the tides, even though navigable; nor the margins of estuaries or inlets, whether of fresh or salt water, whether subject to the tides or not, which have been introduced and embraced within plantations, country seats, or any other private property, and which are of no public service. It is proper in this case to include in the measurement for the quit rent the extent only of the mouths of the estuaries and inlets which are upon the sea coast or rivers in which the tides ordinarily rise. Order, August 20, 1835. 2. Likewise, any casual or artificial increase to the 15 braças, counting from the mean high-water mark, is not considered shore lands. It follows from this that the holders of shore lands are absolutely prohibited, under penalty of the law, from working or exclusively using the land which in any way is added to their possessions, unless they have a concession from a competent authority. Notice, No. 42, Feb. 3, 1852.

SEC. 32. *The measurement and demarkation of shore lands and their classification.*—The Instructions of November 14, 1832, divide shore lands into three classes, to be known as follows: First, those which should be reserved for public ways; second, those which have been conceded to private persons or

occupied by them without a concession; third, those which are still wild are required to be certified, measured, and marked out by the inspector of public works in the capital, with the aid of an officer of the engineers, a superintendent of the provincial treasury, besides the special employé in this work, and by the attorney of the municipal chamber, who should assist in the measurement and demarkation of lands of the first class, the concessionaries and owners being invited to a measurement of those of the second class, and to those of the third class those who intend to secure them; the assessment of the lands of the second and third class is at once proceeded with for a quit-rent tax at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the valuation price, which should be imposed by the superintendent of the provincial treasury immediately upon the conclusion of the proceedings to this end; there is an appeal only to the president of the national treasury. In the other cities and coast towns of the Empire the proceedings should be according to the form of the above-mentioned instruction, where they are applicable; and to this end the appearance of the inspector of public works, and even that of the official engineer, where there is none, may be dispensed with, all questions which arise being decided by the treasuries of the respective provinces.

SEC. 33. *By whom a quit rent of the shore lands may be conceded.*—At the capital it is competent for the minister of the treasury, and in the provinces for the several presidents, to concede quit rents of shore lands, upon the completion of the proceedings described in the foregoing section, it not being proper to deed those portions of the lands which are for public ways. Law, No. 15, 1831; notice of October 20, 1832; notice, No. 126, November 25, 1864; preference being given not only to those who put up establishments for free embarkation or disembarkation, or to those who are found in peaceful possession, on the supposition that the lands belong to them and form a part of their properties, when they shall have paid the quit rent that may have been determined for them, but also to those who shall have rented such lands to one or more persons, in all or in part, in order that such tenants may be preferred, whether they have built upon or otherwise improved the lands so rented. Order, January 30, 1836, article 1; order No. 173, May 31, 1851; order, No. 250, November 15, 1852, and No. 226, October 19, 1853.

SEC. 34. *The woods and timber on the coast line.*—The woods and forests which are not owned by private persons, and which are wild or unappropriated, belong to the state. Order, L 4, title 43, section 9. These should be preserved, the hindering of the cutting of the trees having been provided by law. Law of October 15, 1827, article 5, section 12; notice of January 19; law of October 15, 1827, article 5, section 12; notice of January 19, 1833, November 18, 1834, and August 7, 1835; but these notices being insufficient because they contain only partial and very limited provisions, it would be desirable that laws

should be promulgated that would conciliate public interest, which demands the preservation of forests, with the right of private ownership, which in turn claims a free control of the same.

EXHIBIT B.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR THE SERVICE OF THE INTRODUCTION AND ESTABLISHMENT
OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE REPUBLIC.

Immigration.

SIR: One of the most palpable necessities which invite attention in order to encourage the expansion of the productive forces of the Republic is, without doubt, the development of European immigration, which it will be possible to secure only by means of arrangements which guarantee the establishment of a current of industrious and moral immigrants, assuring to them the assistance and funds necessary for their convenient location.

The Government has been solicitous to provide that the immigrants meet with a favorable reception, so that they may not repent having directed their steps toward our hospitable country; affording to them for this purpose the necessary location and all the means which, according to existing laws, it has in its power, in order that they may be duly accommodated.

At the same time, by means of adequate measures, the fulfillment of existing contracts has been enforced for the transportation of immigrants destined for this country.

There do not, in the meantime, appear to be sufficient provisions, and with the object of completing them and putting into execution one of the most important features of the administrative program of the department under my charge, I have arranged the plan of reform which I now lay before you, in which I have called attention, in the way most convenient, to the interests of that service, which are at the same time those of the Republic, being convinced that its prompt execution will operate efficaciously, so that in a short time an abundant stream of immigration will come to transform the conditions of our agricultural industries and develop the riches of our vast territory.

My plan of reform embraces two branches of the service, making provisions under each and binding closer the relations which they have with each other. In the first part the measures refer to the conditions which the immigrants must fulfill in order to enjoy the favors which are promised to them by the Government. It establishes rules to insure the effectiveness of these favors and of other aids to be given them. Their welfare in the Republic and during the voyage is considered, there having been instituted a reward of 100,000 francs to each one

of the steamship companies that shall transport during the year 10,000 immigrants without having incurred censure for any fault whatever, not only in relation to the treatment of the immigrants themselves, but also in regard to their baggage. And to this end the conditions are made on which the State takes charge of the return of anyone to his country, conceding in that case to those returning sufficient assistance for their necessary expenses on the way back to their native land.

In the second part attention is given to the location of immigrants, providing not only for the alienation of agricultural holdings by means of premiums and grants to the proprietors, according to the character of the holdings, but for the foundation of special colonies, where the subsidized railroads—those with a guarantee of interest—uniting them to centers of consumption or to points of export, constitute a powerful factor, which, with the other assistance given, assures them an advantageous egress, with a real profit to the immigrants who shall be thus located.

In other provisions proper protection is secured for the interests of immigrants who, during a long period, have enjoyed the protection of the authorities of the Republic, and who thus find in the colonies established by the State a definite location in cases in which for any reason it is not agreeable to them to remain in particular establishments.

Such are, in conclusion, the principal points of the immigration service, which I have the honor to submit for your distinguished consideration.

FRANCISCO GLICERIO.

FEDERAL CAPITAL, 28th of June, 1890.

The regulations are as follows:

PART FIRST.

CHAPTER I.—*Of the introduction of immigrants.*

ARTICLE 1. The entrance to the ports of the Republic is entirely free to persons, sound and suitable for work, who are not subject to a criminal action in their own country, excepting the natives of Asia or of Africa, who only can be admitted by an act of the National Congress in accordance with the conditions therein stipulated.*

ART. 2. The diplomatic and consular agents of the United States of Brazil will prevent by every means in their power the introduction of immigrants from those continents, communicating immediately to the Federal Government by telegraph whenever they shall not be able to avoid it.

* By a recent act of the Brazilian Congress immigration from China is provided for and a treaty authorized to be made with Japan for a similar purpose.

ART. 3. The police of the ports of the Republic will prevent the landing of such persons, as well as of beggars and the destitute.

ART. 4. Commanders of vessels who shall bring persons referred to in the preceding articles shall be subject to a fine of from \$2,000 to \$5,000, losing the privileges which they enjoy, in case of repetition.

ART. 5. The whole or a part of the passage money shall be charged to the Federal Government only in the following cases:

1. To families of agriculturists, limited to their respective heads, or their parents, or persons of more than 50 years of age.

2. Single males of more than 18 years of age and less than 50 years, provided they have been agricultural laborers.

3. Operatives of the mechanical or industrial arts, artisans, and persons who intend to become domestic servants, whose ages shall be embraced within the limits of the foregoing paragraph.

4. Persons infirm, or with physical defects, shall have gratuitous passage only in case they belong to some family which has not less than two sound individuals.

ART. 6. In the contracts for the transportation of immigrants there shall be a maximum limit of 50 per cent of the total number of persons embraced in classes No. 2 and 3 of article 5, the maximum proportion of the former to the latter being 33 per cent.

ART. 7. The State will concede to maritime transportation companies who desire it a subvention of 120 francs for the passage of each adult immigrant whom they transport to the ports of the Republic, and proportionally at the rate of one-half of that sum for minors from 12 to 8 years, inclusive, and a quarter part from that age to 3, provided that the said companies bind themselves to fulfill the provisions contained in this decree, and not to receive from immigrants more than the difference between the above-cited amount and the entire price of passage, which they should prove by declarations signed by them, to be verified upon their arrival here.

ART. 8. All immigrants who shall be introduced in virtue of contracts must have an attestation from the consular agent of the Republic resident at the port of departure, in which shall be specified the name, age, estate, and occupation, as well also as the relationship of the persons who compose each family.

ART. 9. No immigrant shall have the benefit of Art. No. 5 unless he declare expressly what occupation he intends to engage in on his arrival in the Republic; and those who intend to engage in agriculture can only claim from the Government transportation to their point of destination and to their respective location in some colony of their choice, where they shall have the assistance and favor which all the immigrants there enjoy according to this decree.

Workmen, mechanics, laborers, etc., will likewise sign a declaration that in consideration of their location they will solicit no favor of the Government or of the local authorities, besides their protection, after transportation to the localities where they desire to establish themselves. All these declarations, which should be made before a consular agent and by him authenticated, shall remain in the archives of the office of the inspector-general of lands and colonization.

ART. 10. The immigrants specially indicated, or those who shall be sought for the service of private establishments, can not have the privileges of Art. No. 5 unless a declaration be previously made, signed by the parties who shall invite or solicit them, obligating themselves to furnish the assistance necessary for their maintenance until they shall be able to obtain work.

These documents, which shall also be filed in the archives of the office of the inspector-general of lands and colonization, render their authors responsible in default of the fulfillment of their obligations.

ART. 11. The proprietors of farming lands, also banks, companies, or private organizers of colonies who desire to receive immigrants, must present to the inspector-general of lands and colonization their respective petitions, indicating the number of persons or families they desire, their respective nationalities, as well as the inducements they offer for the kind of service which shall be indicated.

A copy of this petition shall be attached to the contract of transportation, which shall be translated into the language of the country to which the immigrants belong, the amount of wages offered being given in the currency of that country.

This document, made in duplicate, shall be signed by the immigrant, with the declaration that he accepts the conditions proposed. One copy shall be delivered to him and the other presented to the inspector of lands and colonization at the time of his arrival.

ART. 12. The immigrants shall remain under the special protection of the Government and of the inspectors general and subordinate of lands and colonization during the first six months which shall elapse after their arrival. Those who are placed on private establishments, and those who wish to be transferred to private colonies or those of the State, may do so within that period, subject to the regulations in article No. 5. So also those who remain in the coast cities of the Republic may ask during the same period for transfer to any other point reached by regular communication by sea, river, or land.

ART. 13. Complaints made by immigrants shall be taken into consideration only during this period, it being necessary for the inspector-general of lands and colonization, for special inspectors or official agents of colonization or immigration, in the places where these functionaries may be, and, finally, for the heads of

municipalities, intendencies, or of corporations elected by the people which have been created to take the place of the ancient municipal boards, to verify the allegations of the complaints, to institute such inquiries as may be necessary, giving due information to the minister of agriculture through the governors, when the complaint is made directly to the officers of the State, or through the inspector-general of lands and colonization, when the inquiry is made by his authority; it being obligatory upon the officers referred to to put in an appearance in the proceedings of complaint.

ART. 14. The proprietor or manager of a private establishment, who shall be convicted of having failed in his contracts made with immigrants, shall be compelled to fulfill them by legal means and shall lose his right of securing immigrants through the intervention of the State for a period of from six months to two years, according to the circumstances of the case.

ART. 15. Contractors for the transportation of immigrants shall be subject to fines laid down in their respective contracts, if, upon investigation, which shall be proceeded with according to the form given in preceding articles, it shall be proved after their arrival that the immigrants in regard to whom inquiry is made are not agriculturists.

In the case of contracts failing to mention the fine, it shall be equal to one-half the price of the passage of an entire family, or the entire passage of an immigrant, if he come alone.

ART. 16. Navigation companies which shall have transported during the year 10,000 immigrants at least shall be entitled to a reward of 100,000 francs, unless there shall be some complaint in regard to the baggage or of the treatment of the said immigrants.

ART. 17. The following only shall be entitled to be returned to their native country at the expense of the State:

1. Widows and orphans who have lost their husbands or parents within one year after their arrival in the ports of the Republic.

2. Immigrants who shall be disabled in consequence of some accident incurred in the service in which they shall be engaged, provided they have not yet resided one year in the Republic.

Immigrants who come under these conditions shall receive, when they shall ask for aid beyond the necessary passage, from \$50 to \$160, according to the number of persons in the family, for the expenses of the voyage to the point of departure.

These provisions shall apply only to those immigrants who have been introduced into the country and their passage paid by the State.

ART. 18. The governors will take necessary steps with a view to protect im-

migrants of good morals and laborious against any speculation whatever in their respective States.

ART. 19. All complaints with regard to baggage should be made to the inspector-general of lands and colonization, whose duty it is to adopt necessary measures in order that the same may arrive at their destinations with their respective owners.

PART SECOND.

CHAPTER II.—*Of proprietors of agricultural lands.*

ART. 20. Every proprietor of land who desires to locate European immigrants on his property shall have the right to the favors contained in this decree, whenever he shall have fulfilled the conditions therein stipulated.

ART. 21. Proprietors intending to locate immigrants must be inscribed in the register to which reference is made in decree No. 451 B. of the 31st of May last, and must not have less than 500 hectares of uncultivated land or 300 hectares if cultivated.

The distance of the location from the centers of consumption or from a station of the nearest railroad must not exceed 13,200 meters, counting from the center of the property.

ART. 22. The properties must be described in a memorial containing precise information in regard to the quality of the land, the salubrity of the climate, and their suitability for cultivation, the courses of the streams which water them, as well as the kind of tillage to which they are adapted.

Also, whenever describing properties already under cultivation, the estates which they already contain should be mentioned, as well as the buildings, machinery, and apparatus which they possess for the handling of the products of the soil.

ART. 23. Properties should be divided into lots conveniently provided with water and with some wood for domestic purposes.

In uncultivated properties the areas of the lots must be 15 hectares; in those already cultivated the lots should contain 5 hectares at least, and have not less than half their area already under cultivation.

The lots should have the necessary roads for communication between themselves and with existing highways or with those projected.

CHAPTER III.—*Of the sale of lots and the mode of payment—Assistance to immigrants—Titles of properties.*

ART. 24. Lots containing a temporary house in value not less than (200\$000) two hundred milreis, constructed according to a plan approved by the Government, shall be sold to immigrants with families at a maximum price of 25\$000

per hectare, when uncultivated, or 50,000 when cultivated. In these prices the cost of the temporary house is not included.

The payment shall be made by annual installments counting from the first day of the second year of the term, which shall not be less than 10 years, there being added to the amount of each installment interest which shall never exceed 9 per cent. per annum.

ART. 25. Proprietors shall advance to immigrants who have been located on their premises tools, seeds, etc., as well as the necessary means of subsistence for them and their families, for the period of nine months, during which they shall not have received the results of their tillage of the soil. The amount of these advances shall be added to the value of the lot, which, with all the improvements, shall be mortgaged to the proprietor until the final payment.

ART. 26. The immigrant shall receive at the time of his establishment a provisional title to his property, in which shall be inserted, with the price of the lot, the advances which he has received. In the same title shall also be inscribed the payments which shall be made. As soon as the payments due from the immigrant have been concluded, this title shall be exchanged for another of a definite character, and he shall be entitled to all the advantages established by the aforesaid decree No. 451 B. of the 31st of May.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of default in payment, and abandonment of lots—Transfers—Appraisement of improvements.*

ART. 27. In case of delay in payments for more than two successive years, the proprietor shall have the right to demand the vacation of the lot, paying the immigrant for the improvements which have been made and one-half the installments already paid in, after deducting from this amount what is due him for advances made.

ART. 28. In case of abandonment of the lot before payment is completed, the immigrant shall have no right to indemnity of any kind.

ART. 29. It is allowable for an immigrant to transfer his lot, provided the proprietor agrees to this.

ART. 30. In case of disagreement as to the appraisal of existing improvements to the lots, a justice of the peace in the district where the property may be, shall nominate a referee, who shall decide upon the merits of the case.

CHAPTER V.—*Of favors conceded by the state.*

ART. 31. All proprietors and enterprises that shall satisfy the conditions indicated in the preceding articles shall have the right to receive from the state the following favors, in the proportion given, according to the category in which the respective properties shall be classified.

ART. 32. There are three lists of properties to which the preceding article refers.

ART. 33. In the first category belong properties in a state of cultivation upon which can be established at least 50 families.

To the second category belong properties in the condition mentioned, which shall be able to accommodate 200 families at least, and already possessing good roads into their interiors, and with communications with markets of consumption or with a station of some railroad or with maritime ports or navigable rivers, as well as factories and machinery for handling of the products of the soil.

To the third class belong large estates of any kind, central mills, factories of any kind to which belong lands already cultivated or uncultivated upon which may be accommodated not less than 500 families of farm laborers, and which have fulfilled the conditions established for those of the second class. And in general those territories acquired by companies organized for the improvement of the wild lands of the Union, being obliged to fulfill also the conditions of article 23 in regard to locations for at least that number of families, and to establish mills and factories necessary for the handling and utilization of the products of the soil and raw materials, as well as schoolhouses and infirmaries.

ART. 34. The favors to which the properties embraced in class second have a right consist of a premium of 200\$ for each family located, as well as 250\$ for each provisional house. The properties embraced in class second shall have, in addition to the foregoing favors, the sum of 1,500\$ per kilometer of road which may become necessary in order to unite the headquarters of the property with the nearest railroad station or a center of consumption.

The properties of class third shall have not only the favors already mentioned in regard to the first two, but also a bonus of 800\$ for the construction of internal roads, as well as a concession of wild lands which shall be sufficient for the establishment of double the minimum number of families required by the terms of article 14.

If the governor deem it expedient, he may grant a subsidy for the construction of a road uniting the headquarters with the nearest railroad station or center of consumption, or river or maritime post (this subsidy to take the place of the guarantee of interest of 6 per cent on the maximum price of 15,000\$ per kilometer of subdivided railroad during the term of 20 years), according to the conditions which may be established.

ART. 35. A proprietor who has regularly located on his property 100 families shall receive a bonus of 5,000\$. This reward shall be repeated as often and in proportion as the aforesaid conditions shall be fulfilled, the respective payments being made after due verification has been made.

CHAPTER VI.—*Of making effective the favors. The manner of payment.*

ART. 36. The property once classed, the premiums relative to the provisional houses and localization shall be paid in the proportion in which the immigrants may be established by groups, never less than 10 families, 90 days after the establishment of the last family, on sight of the attestation of the proper authority, declaring that the families are duly located and installed in the provisional houses of the type adopted.

In the same proportion will be made the payment of the contributions for the construction of the interior roads, on sight of the measurements made on the general plat of the property and of the lots occupied.

The payment of the subsidy granted for highways will be paid on sight of approved designs after the establishment of one-quarter of the number of families which the property should contain.

ART. 37. Whenever one or more families for whom the respective premiums have already been paid shall retire, the proprietor must communicate with the official mentioned, in order that those who leave may not receive new favors on some other property.

In subsequent payments abatement will be made of the value of the temporary house standing on an abandoned lot.

CHAPTER VII.—*Of the qualifications of proprietors for receiving the favors mentioned.*

ART. 38. Proprietors who desire to receive the favors designated in this decree should present to the inspector-general of lands and colonization their petitions, drawn up in conformity with articles 1, 2, and 3, accompanied by a plan of the property.

ART. 39. After the necessary proceedings have been taken the request will be presented to the minister, who, in a dispatch, will declare whether the property is accepted and to what class it will belong, the said property entering immediately upon the enjoyment of the favors which belong to it, it being understood that the proprietor subjects himself to the provisions of this decree.

ART. 40. Those intending to organize companies according to the form at the end of the last part of article 15, should furnish with their petitions documents to prove their capacity and the resources with which their prospectuses are to be carried out.

After the answers to their petitions, they should, within the space of one year at the most, effect a measurement of the lands which have been conceded to them, the respective amount, at the rate of 1\$033 per hectare, in conformity

with the terms of the concession, being covered into the public treasury or the treasury of the state.

ART. 41. Only after the fulfillment of this formality shall the concessionary be able to receive further favors.

CHAPTER VIII.—*General provisions.*

ART. 42. Besides the total number of immigrant families which may be located, there may be admitted 25 per cent of natives, provided they are moral, industrious, and adapted to agricultural service, and they shall have the right to the same favors as have been conceded to the former.

ART. 43. As to all the rest, relative to the furnishing of immigrants, the provisions of the present decree are to be observed.

Hall of Assembly of the Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, 28th of June, 1890, 2nd of the Republic.

MANUEL DEODORA DA FONSECA.
FRANCISCO GLICERIO.

EXHIBIT C.

[Extract from newspaper Federação, of Porto Alegre, of the 25th of February, 1891.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 109. Act of 14th of February, 1891, treating of the disappropriation of lands along railways, public highways, and rivers, required for the founding of agricultural establishments.

The governor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, considering that it behooves the administration to promote all measures in its power, not only for the benefit of the citizens, but also to increase the public wealth:

Considering that of all the sources of revenue, agriculture is the most desirable to develop, as it amply repays the efforts put forth and increases commerce and industry:

Considering that large properties are becoming scarce, and that it is expedient to prepare the population of the "campanha" for the agriculture which will become in the near future its principal occupation, on account of the impossibility of continuing to otherwise develop a paying industry:

Considering that the founding of agricultural establishments, serving as models and conveniently distributed, will largely contribute to this reform;

Considering, finally, that lands along railways, highways, and rivers are the most suitable for agriculture, on account of the facilities they offer for the trans-

portation of products and because they return a reasonable revenue and render their maintenance less burdensome to the State,

Therefore be it resolved :

ARTICLE 1. A piece of land two kilometers in width on each side of the railways, highways, and navigable rivers, or rivers susceptible of being made navigable, will be disappropriated according to the terms of law No. 650, of the 9th of December, 1867, for improvements, on condition such land is suitable for agriculture and is to be occupied for this purpose.

ART. 2. Proprietors of lands referred to in article 1 must declare whether they intend to divide and settle their land in accordance with the provisions of this act and any instructions that may be issued.

ART. 3. The State government can itself effect the disappropriation, division, and peopling of said lands, or have same done by its agents.

ART. 4. When the State government does not itself make the disappropriation, but intrusts it to others, the following enterprises will be preferred :

A. The railway crossing the lands in question.

B. Undertakings organized to colonize lands along railways in the State or Union.

C. Undertakings organized to colonize lands along highways, if they accept the conditions stipulated by the Government.

D. Undertakings organized for the improvement of rivers in order to allow free navigation, if they accept the conditions stipulated by the State government.

ART. 5. Enterprises desirous of taking advantage of this act must send in a petition to the government of the State, asking for advertisements to be published for the owners of the lands referred to in article 1 to present within the space of sixty days the declaration mentioned in article 2.

ART. 6. Parties and enterprises proposing to divide and populate the lands treated of in article 1, in accordance with the dispositions of this act and other instructions that may be issued, must have at least one-half of the area populated within three years, counting from the end of the space of time referred to in article 5 ; and if this be not done, they must deliver to the State or the former proprietors all land not occupied and suitable for cultivation, at the price of the disappropriation, and said proprietors are hereby bound to receive back the lands disappropriated.

ART. 7. The piece of land disappropriated will be divided into agricultural districts and then into homesteads.

ART. 8. One individual will not be permitted under any circumstances to hold more than two homesteads, and the sale of more than two homesteads to the same individual will be of no effect. The former proprietor is, however, excepted, he being entitled to four homesteads for each league of land constituting

his property; and also the colonizing companies, who must reserve from ten to twenty homesteads in the center of each agricultural district, or in some place conveniently located near the center, for model farms.

ART. 9. The State itself, or its representative, will give to those who propose to cultivate the land a free passage to the homestead, and will furnish seeds and the necessary tools for cultivation, and will construct a house, all of which, excepting the passage, will be included in the value of the homestead, the payment to be made within never less than six years, with interest not to exceed 5 per cent per annum.

ART. 10. The occupant is obliged to live on and cultivate the homestead, failing which he will lose his right over it, and to any improvements he may have made on the land; but his animals and domestic utensils shall remain his property.

ART. 11. During two years, counting from the taking up of the homestead, the occupant shall be exempt from payment of taxes, both municipal and State.

ART. 12. The occupant can not transfer the homestead before it is paid for, except by the written consent of the former proprietor.

ART. 13. The Superintendent of Agriculture and Public Works will formulate the instructions regulating the dispositions of the present act.

ART. 14. All contrary provisions are hereby repealed.

JOÃO JOSÉ PEREIRA PAROLÉ.

PALACE OF THE GOVERNMENT, *Porto Alegre*, Feb. 14th, 1891.

General of Division Candido Costa,

Bull. 53—4

Chile.

According to the information furnished by Mr. William B. McCreery, late United States consul at Valparaiso, and by Mr. Frederick A. Beelen, consul of Chile at New York, no laws of a general character have been enacted in Chile regulating immigration and colonization, and the sale and settlement of public lands. The whole subject is within the jurisdiction of the Department of Foreign Relations, Worship, and Colonization, under whose immediate supervision contracts are made for the introduction of colonists, and the public domain is disposed of according to such rules and provisions as may be deemed proper in each case.

Foreign immigration has been wished for and promoted and encouraged in Chile no less than in all other Republics of the American hemisphere, but the efforts made have not been accompanied with the same success. Some immigrants, chiefly from France, Italy, and Spain, have been brought to Chile through special agencies for that purpose created in different places in Europe, but for some reason or other the operation of these agencies did not prove satisfactory and the Government decided to abolish them.

Colonists, however, are welcomed to the Republic and received with liberality and that fairness and spirit of justice which are characteristic in the administration of the Government there. Colonists arriving in the country, intending to engage in agriculture, are provided with lands, animals, and other things necessary, in the following way: Each head of a family is given 100 acres of land, and each one of his sons, if over 12 years of age, receives an additional 50 acres. They are provided also with seeds and a yoke of oxen. All the expenses incurred by them until the moment in

which possession of their farm is given to them are paid by the Government, which also allows them \$15 every month for one year. Each family is furthermore given 150 boards and 46 pounds of nails to help in building its house.

Colonists must pay back to the Government within five years, without interest, the amount they have received. At the end of the five years, all payments being made, a deed conveying in fee simple to the colonist the absolute ownership of his farm is executed in his favor and delivered to him.

A large portion of the public lands of Chile has not as yet been surveyed or even explored. With the exception of some good land in Aranco, to the extent, perhaps, of 2,000,000 acres, the public domain lies between the forty-fifth southern parallel and Cape Horn. This area exhibits, as far as is known, a great variety of soil and climate. In the northern part cereals, vegetables, and hardy plants can be cultivated with success, but in the extreme southern part probably nothing but sheep-raising will be possible. As far as health is concerned, Consul Beelen states that the central provinces of the Republic, between Aconchagua and Colchagua, are perhaps the healthiest countries in the world, while all the others in this respect leave little to be desired.

The public lands of Chile are sold at public auction, at irregular intervals, and at prices which vary greatly according to the location. In some cases the price is as low as 5 cents per hectare, but in other cases it goes as high as \$5,000 per hectare. The lands surrounding the Chilean colonies already established reached at public auction in 1885 the average price of \$38.50 per hectare.

In many cases the lands are not sold by the Government, but merely leased.

No limit has ever been fixed by law to the amount of lands that can be acquired at one time, but generally no more than 100 acres are sold to one colonist. No difference is made between aliens and citizens, and all lands, whether arable, mining, or timber lands, etc., follow the same rule.

Colombia.

Colombia, as is known, was a federal republic until 1886, when a new constitution was adopted, abolishing the federal system and converting the states into provinces, called departments, with governors appointed by the president of the Republic and legislative assemblies elected by the people.

There seems to have been no legislation, either previous or subsequent to that reform, enacted by the General Government relative to immigration or colonization. The matter appears to have been under the exclusive control of the States, now departments, and even these, with perhaps the single exception of the Department of Panamá, have devoted but little attention to the subject.

The learned Señor Don Clímaco Calderón, consul-general of Colombia at New York and one of the three delegates who represented that Republic in the International American Conference, confined himself, in his answer to the inquiries made to him on this subject by the Bureau of American Republics, to the following statements:

I beg to reply to your letter dated the 31st ultimo.

The Government of Colombia does not offer special inducements to immigration. Bona fide immigrants are allowed in Colombia 25 hectares of public land and the importation, duty free, of all the implements and tools of their trade and profession; but otherwise they are not helped by the Government.

In the Department of Panamá the condition of things seems to be somewhat different, as appears from the report of Mr. Thomas

Adamson, consul-general at the city of that name, which reads as follows :

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,

Panamá, April 8, 1891.

In the Department (formerly the State) of Panamá, the public lands can not be obtained by purchase, but are given gratuitously to actual cultivators, in accordance with the terms of Article 1 of Law 61 of 1874, viz :

“Every person who occupies uncultivated land belonging to the nation, to which no especial application has been given by law, and who establishes thereon his dwelling and agricultural pursuits, acquires the right of property in the land which he cultivates, whatever may be its extent.”

If the colonist establishes on vacant public lands pasture grounds for cattle and plantations of cacao, coffee, sugar-cane, or any other class of permanent plantation, he is entitled to have awarded to him gratuitously an adjoining piece of ground of equal extent to the part cultivated.

The cultivators who abandon the lands conceded to them by this law for a term of four years will lose their right to such lands, which will return to the possession of the Government.

The officers of the Government have no official statistics showing the extent of the unoccupied territory of the Department of Panamá, but it is probably much within bounds to estimate it at twelve millions of acres.

A large proportion of the country is mountainous, but there are very fine plains in the western part of the isthmus, on both sides of the mountain range, and many fine valleys between the hills and mountains.

There is no limit to the amount of land that may be acquired by settlement and cultivation.

There are no preëmption or homestead laws in this district.

There is no distinction made in the manner of acquiring property by settlement, whether the same be timber or agricultural lands. The acquisition of property in mineral lands is governed by special laws and the extent of mining right that may be acquired from the Government gratuitously is limited to a rectangle of 1,800 meters by 240 meters on a vein; and, on alluvion, to either a square of three kilometers or a rectangle of five by two kilometers.

There is no price or recognized value for public lands here. Aliens may acquire the vacant lands of the Government on precisely the same terms as native citizens, namely, by settlement and cultivation.

No attempts have been or are being made by the Federal Government or provincial authorities to encourage immigration into this Department and there is no immigration here.

Costa Rica.

The importance of the problem of immigration and colonization has been recognized in Costa Rica with not less earnestness and good will than in any other of the nations of the New World, and both the people and the Government of that interesting and progressive country have tried, with liberality as well as prudence and good judgment, to give to it satisfactory solution. The Costa Rican nation has thoroughly understood that the full development of its wonderful resources depends upon the increase of its population by means of a regular and steady current of immigration, and has made, and continues to make, all efforts within her means to increase the number of her working people, and add thereby to the productive forces of the country.

Bulletin No. 31 of the American Republics says:

Costa Rica, by reason of her geographical position, her climate, her institutions, the character of her people, the nature of her productions, the short distance at which she finds herself from all the great centers of civilization of the world, and the hearty welcome which her inhabitants give all foreigners, affords inducements greater than other nations for foreign capital and labor to come to her territory and aid in the development of such wealth and prosperity, as it is difficult to describe.

The constitution of the country, which is republican in the true sense of the word, and the character of the people, who abhor revolution and are law-abiding and intelligent to the greatest degree, facilitate considerably the efforts of the Government in bringing immigrants and increasing in this way the population and the wealth of the country.

Constitutional guaranties and protection to life and property are always in Costa Rica a practical truth, and the immigrant, who soon knows this by experience, and is received and treated everywhere with the greatest cordiality, never fails to become attached to the country and identify himself with its interests.

Article 12 of the constitution reads as follows:

Foreigners shall enjoy throughout the whole territory of the Republic exactly the same civil rights as the Costa Rican citizens. They shall be allowed to exercise their respective industrial occupations, or engage in commercial business; to own and hold real estate, or purchase or sell it; to navigate the rivers and along the coasts of the Republic; to freely practice their religion; to dispose of their property by will, and to contract marriage according to law. They shall not be compelled to become Costa Rican citizens, nor shall they be subject to forced extraordinary taxation.

All men are free and equal before the law. No restriction can be placed on the absolute freedom of the inhabitants to move from one place of the Republic to another, or to leave it, if free from responsibilities which under the law require their actual presence.

Laws have no retroactive effect.

Private property can not be taken except for public use duly recognized and proven, and then the owner must be paid previously not only the full value of what is taken, but also the damages which the deprivation thereof causes him to sustain. In case of war the payment of the indemnification is not required to be previously made.

The house of every inhabitant of the Republic is inviolable, and in no case can his private papers be taken or examined. The secrecy of private correspondence, either by mail or telegraph, is absolutely guaranteed, and no intercepted letter or message can ever be used in evidence.

All the inhabitants of the Republic have the right to meet, peacefully and without arms, either to discuss private matters, or to take action on political subjects, or examine the public conduct of the Government functionaries.

Justice is administered in Costa Rica by a well-organized system of courts and tribunals, and under written laws as wise and well suited to the necessities of the people and the requirements of civilization as those of the most advanced nations. Capital punishment can not be inflicted. The penalty of confiscation of property can not be decreed for any offense. No person can be tried by commissioners, or extraordinary courts, nor for acts or deeds not expressly forbidden by law.

No one can be compelled to testify against himself, nor can husband or wife be allowed to be a witness against the other. The same prohibition exists in regard to relations within the third degree of consanguinity or the second of affinity.

Individual liberty is guaranteed by the writ of habeas corpus. There is no imprisonment for debt. Trial by jury is established for criminal cases.

The naturalization laws are very liberal. Aliens can become Costa Rican citizens, if they so desire, by proving before the competent authority the three following circumstances, to wit: First, that they are of full legal age under the laws of Costa Rica; second, that they have an occupation, trade, or profession, or enjoy sufficient revenue to support themselves; third, that they have resided within the territory of Costa Rica for at least one year, and are of good moral conduct.

Applicants for admission to citizenship must file their petition to that effect before the secretary of foreign relations, who will refer it to the governor of the province or *comarca* where the applicant lives. He will make an investigation of the three points above stated required by law, by examining at least three witnesses. Upon his report and the record of their investigation the secretary of foreign relations will grant or refuse the petition. If granted, letters of naturalization (*carta de naturalización*) will be issued by the President, and the decree, whether granting or refusing the admission to citizenship, will be published in the official *Gaceta*.

Article 13 of the aliens and naturalization act of 1886, which is the law in force on the subject, provides that naturalized citizens have the same rights as the native-born citizens to the protection of the Government.

One interesting fact in connection with this matter, which places Costa Rica in a light highly creditable to her really republican policy, is that the Costa Rican congress, by a law passed on the 13th of May, 1889, refused to approve a provision authorizing the Executive to expel from the Costa Rican territory, or not to allow to land on it, foreigners who for any reason might be deemed pernicious. The Costa Rican congress passed over the President's veto a law refusing to approve that provision, on the ground that it was in violation of articles 12 and 42 of the constitution of the Republic.

The above cited Hand Book of Costa Rica (Bulletin No. 31 of the Bureau of the American Republics) contains the following:

Foreigners as well as natives may acquire real estate, and public lands are granted to them without distinction, either by preëmption methods, or by sale at public auction.

By preëmption methods natives and foreigners can acquire the ownership of tracts of land of no less than 50 hectares, or 80 acres, by merely fencing them and giving notice to the local authority that it is their intention to put them under cultivation. If this cultivation is actually carried on for two years, during which the settlers can not be disturbed in the possession of the land, the proper patent will be issued in their favor. The patentees may then, if they so wish, take possession of another tract of land of 50 hectares, and fence it, etc., on the same terms and conditions as before; and so on indefinitely.

But if the tract of land is not cultivated, or not cultivated to the extent and in the serious way contemplated by the law, then it will be open again to settlement, and other parties may acquire them on the same conditions; the new settlers, however, are required to pay their predecessors a fair compensation for all the improvements, whatever they may be, which they may have made on the property.

At public auction foreigners and natives can acquire the ownership of tracts of public land, not exceeding 600 hectares for each person, by filing a petition requesting the commissioner of the land office to cause the tract of land which

they desire to be advertised for sale, the petitioners having the privilege of purchasing the land at the highest price brought at auction. The lowest admissible bid is \$5 per hectare of prairie lands; \$4 per hectare of wooded lands, containing India-rubber trees, vanilla, dye woods, etc.; \$3 per hectare of wooded lands not having those trees, and \$2 per hectare of marshy, stony, or barren lands.

But if these lands happen to be situated at a distance greater than 15 miles from a town of 3,000 inhabitants, or from the track of a railroad, the prices above named will be reduced to one-half. If the distance is between 30 and 60 miles, the price will be reduced to one-fourth; and if it is greater than 60 miles, the price will be one-eighth of the regular one above given.

The price can be paid, at the purchaser's option, either in cash or within ten years. If the latter method is adopted, interest at 6 per cent, to be paid annually, will be added. But if at any time the purchaser can prove, by sufficient evidence, that the improvements made by him on the land thus purchased are worth twice as much as the amount of the interest still due, he will be exempted from paying the interest. And if the improvements prove to be worth twice as much as the price to be paid for the land under the terms of sale, the purchaser will be exempted from paying said price.

For the purpose of furthering immigration, the following concessions have been made:

THE SAN BERNARDO DE TALAMANCA COLONY.

Persons desiring to settle in this locality are entitled, upon entering their names at the registry for that purpose kept at the proper office in San José, first, to free passage for them, their families, effects, and domestic animals, by rail to the port of Limon, and thence by sea to Old Harbor, and from there on horseback (six hours) to San Bernardo; second, to the use of a house, at San Bernardo, and to a certain allowance for their support, within a certain period, until they can settle to work; third, to the ownership in fee simple, and free from registration expenses, of a tract of land at Talamanca of 6 hectares (about 10 acres) for each head of a family, and one additional tract of 6 hectares for each one of his children; fourth, to be paid monthly the sum of \$17 per family, for two years; and, fifth, to be given a cow, a pig, a sow, a certain number of hens and chickens, a collection of seeds, and a set of the most necessary agricultural implements.

Talamanca is a rich mining and agricultural district, well provided with rivers and everything necessary to become a prosperous country. It has, nevertheless, the disadvantage of containing still within its limits some bands of uncivilized Indians, although not numerous. These Indians, however, have never shown themselves hostile to the settlers.

THE BUENAVISTA COLONY.

Under a contract with the Atlantic Railroad Company and the River Plata Loan, Trust and Agency Company of London 800,000 acres of land were granted for colonization purposes. Colonists of all nationalities except negroes and Chinese are admitted, and they are given liberally the ownership of fertile lands, in localities at between 3,000 and 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, in the vicinity of the railroad and not far from the centers of population of the Republic.*

THE NICOYA CUBAN COLONY.

Under a contract with Don Antonio Maceo, and for the purpose of promoting and improving the cultivation of tobacco, the Government has set apart a tract of land of about 24,000 acres in the fertile territory of Nicoya. Señor Maceo has obtained for himself, as well as for the colonists, the most liberal concessions.

THE MATINA RIVER COLONY.

The adaptability of the soil of Matina for the cultivation of cacao, which in former times rendered this locality famous, induced the Government to enter into a contract with Signor Attilio Lazaro Riatti, of Italy, for the purpose of bringing to Matina immigrants of any nationality to engage in the aforesaid cultivation and restore as far as practicable the former state of things. Signor Riatti has been given for that purpose 1,600 acres of land in the neighborhood

*A pamphlet referring to this colony was printed in London in 1891, under the title of "Costa Rica: a Home for Immigrants. Pamphlet compiled for the River Plata Trust, Loan, and Agency Company, by G. W. Camphus, esq., the company's representative in Costa Rica."

A correct idea can be formed of the liberality with which the Costa Rican Government deals on the subject of immigration and colonization by examining Article XXII of the concession granted to this River Plata Company, which reads as follows:

"The Government grants to the company 800,000 acres of public vacant lands, either along the railroad or in any other section of the country, as the company may choose. The lands are granted together with all the natural wealth of whatever class they may have. The company shall have also the belt of ground necessary to build the railroad and all buildings required by it. Grant is made to it in the same way of all the material required for the construction of the road and buildings which may be found—as lands belonging to the State, and also of two lots at Limón, wherein the company may build its warehouses, wharf, etc. All the above concessions are made without requiring any indemnification therefor to be paid by the company, or by any one else. The Government shall not levy any tax on the lands granted until after the expiration of 20 years, to be counted from the date of the concession."

of the Limon Railroad and in the localities which once were more renowned, and ample means and inducements to carry out this plan successfully have been granted to him.

MR. REYNOLDS'S AMERICAN COLONY.

An earnest effort is being made by Mr. W. H. Reynolds, of Hornellsville, N. Y., to establish an American colony in the fertile territory of the Republic which borders upon the Atlantic, on lands where cacao, coffee, sugar-cane, cotton, and many other agricultural productions of great value can be abundantly raised. The Government has given Mr. Reynolds 66,000 acres of land to carry out his scheme, and granted exemption from duties for three years on all goods and articles imported into the country for the use of his colonists, and many other privileges and advantages of recognized value.

Mr. Reynolds has bound himself to take to the aforesaid locality one hundred American families of good moral standing and experienced to engage in agriculture, and settle them in the places within the limits of the tract granted which are best adapted for the kind of cultivation selected, and provide them with a house, seeds, implements, and other things necessary. Sufficient area is to be set apart in these lands for the construction of a town.*

THE COCO ISLAND GERMAN COLONY.

A German subject by the name of August Gissler has entered into a contract with the Government by which he bound himself to take to the Costa Rican island named Coco, on the Pacific coast, a colony of fifty German families. An area of a square kilometer is to be reserved to build a town, and the rest of the territory is to be divided in lots of 16 hectares each, and arranged in such a way as to allow alternate lots to Mr. Gissler and the Costa Rican Government.

THE RODRIGUEZ COLONY.

Under a contract with Don Eusebio Rodriguez, a rich land-owner in the San Carlos Valley, some portion of the lands belonging to that gentleman, and situated in the immediate neighborhood of the Nicaragua Interoceanic Canal, is to

* See Gaceta Oficial, San José, August 5, 1891. A very interesting and well-printed and illustrated pamphlet relating to this colony was issued at Hornellsville, N. Y., in 1891, under the title of "Resources and Attractions of the Republic of Costa Rica; The Yankee Colony, Hornela; A Veritable Paradise for the Agriculturist, Lumberman, and Miner. The Central-American Land, Colonization, and Mining Company, of Hornellsville, N. Y."

be divided into lots and set apart for colonists, and devoted to agricultural purposes. Señor Rodriguez is given for a certain time the use of \$25,000, to be advanced by the Government, and many other privileges of importance.

OTHER CONCESSIONS.

In its desire to promote agriculture, the Costa Rican Government has made other concessions, as follows: One to Don Victor Guardia and Don Odilón Jimenez, for the establishment of a sugar plantation at Guanacaste; another to Don José Machado y Pinto, for the establishment of a bank, under the name of "The Costa Rican Loan, Trust, and Colonization Bank," with a capital of \$5,000,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$1,000 each, the Government guaranteeing a dividend of 4 per cent a year.

COSTA RICAN LAW ON CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION, OF DECEMBER 20, 1886, AS REËNACTED AND AMENDED MAY 13, 1890.

SECTION 1. The following are declared to be native citizens of Costa Rica:

(1) The legitimate son or daughter of a Costa Rican father, whatever the locality may be in which he or she was born.

(2) The illegitimate son or daughter of a Costa Rican mother, whatever the locality may be in which he or she was born.

(3) The illegitimate son or daughter of a foreign mother and Costa Rican father, if recognized by him.

(4) Any child born or found within the territory of the Republic, whose parents are not known or are of unknown nationality.

(5) The inhabitants of the province of Guanacaste who finally settled within its limits between the 9th of December, 1825, the date of the incorporation of that province into the Republic of Costa Rica, and the 15th of April, 1858, the date of the treaty with Nicaragua.

(6) The children of a foreign father born within the national territory, who, after completing the age of 21 years, voluntarily inscribe themselves in the registry of citizens, or who, previous to reaching that age, have been inscribed in the same registry by their father, or, in default thereof, by their mother.

SEC. 2. Minor children of a Costa Rican father who has lost his citizenship, may, on reaching the age of 21 years, be adjudged Costa Ricans, if they make a declaration to that effect before any diplomatic or consular officer of the Republic, if living abroad, or before the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Republic, if living in the country.

If, besides residing in the Republic, they can prove that before reaching the age of majority they have served in some public office, or rendered service in the

national army or navy, this circumstance, without any further formalities, shall be sufficient to invest them with citizenship as Costa Ricans.

This provision shall be applicable to the illegitimate children of a Costa Rican mother and a foreign father, not recognized by the latter, if the mother has lost her nationality.

SEC. 3. The following are declared to be naturalized citizens of Costa Rica:

(1) Foreigners who have acquired, or may in the future acquire, Costa Rican citizenship in the manner provided by law.

(2) Costa Ricans who have lost their national character but have recovered it.

(3) The foreign wife of a Costa Rican husband. This citizenship acquired by marriage shall be preserved by the widow during the time of her widowhood.

SEC. 4. Costa Rican nationality shall be lost by the following:

(1) By Costa Ricans who become naturalized in any foreign country.

(2) By Costa Ricans who accept public offices or titles or decorations from a foreign Government without permission of the Government of Costa Rica; but nothing of this provision shall be construed to prevent anyone from accepting literary, scientific, or humanitarian titles, which can be accepted freely.

(3) By entering, without permission of the Costa Rican Government, the military service of any foreign nation, or enlisting in a foreign military body.

(4) By the minor illegitimate son or daughter of a Costa Rican mother, at the very moment of his or her recognition by his or her foreign father, with the mother's consent.

(5) By the Costa Rican woman who marries a foreigner. Her new nationality acquired by marriage shall remain vested in her even if she becomes a widow, for the whole period of widowhood. But if, under the laws of her husband's country, the nationality of her husband is not transmitted to her, then and in that case she will retain her Costa Rican citizenship.

SEC. 5. Costa Rican nationality, once lost, can be recovered as follows:

1. If the Costa Rican naturalized in a foreign country, residing outside the territory of the Republic, returns to it, and makes a declaration before the Secretary of Foreign Relations that he, or she, wishes to settle in Costa Rica, and renounces his, or her, foreign nationality.

2. If the Costa Rican who finds himself in case No. 2 of the preceding section comes before the Secretary of Foreign Relations of Costa Rica and makes a declaration renouncing the office, title, or decoration given him by a foreign Government.

3. If the Costa Rican who finds himself in case No. 3 of the preceding section asks permission from the Government to return to the territory of the

Republic, and actually returns to Costa Rica, if the permission be granted, and fulfills all the requisites to which foreigners seeking for naturalization are subject.

4. If the Costa Rican who finds himself in case No. 4 of the preceding section, comes, when reaching the age of 21 years, before the Secretary of Foreign Relations, and declares that he chooses to be a citizen of Costa Rica, or if his or her father, has inscribed him or her in the registry of citizens during minority.

5. In case No. 5 of the preceding section the widow of the foreign subject or citizen may recover her original citizenship by returning to Costa Rica, and declaring before the Secretary of Foreign Relations that she wishes to settle in the country and that she renounces her foreign citizenship.

SEC. 6. Any change in the nationality of the husband, which may occur during the time of the marriage, shall be also effected in the nationality of the wife, if under the laws of the country where nationality has been accepted by the husband the wife has to follow him, in so far as her national status and citizenship are concerned.

SEC. 7. The rule of law under which it is considered that for all beneficial purposes a son, or daughter, is considered to have been born ever since the first moment of his or her conception, is applicable to all cases in which Costa Rican citizenship is to be either acquired, or retained.

SEC. 8. All foreigners can become naturalized in the Republic if they show by proper evidence :

1. That the applicant is of full legal age under the laws of his country.
2. That the applicant has a profession, or an office, employment, or revenue, upon which he can live.
3. That the applicant has resided in the Republic at least one year, and that his conduct has been good.

SEC. 9. No letters of naturalization shall be granted to citizens or subjects of a nation with which Costa Rica may then be at war, nor to anyone who somewhere else has been judicially adjudged a pirate, a slave-trader, an incendiary, a counterfeiter either of coins or of bank notes, bonds, or other Government securities, a murderer, a kidnaper, or a thief.

Naturalization secured in fraud of the present law is absolutely void.

SEC. 10. Foreigners who wish to be naturalized shall appear, either personally, or by an attorney especially authorized for that purpose, before the Secretary of Foreign Relations, and shall set forth their intention and their desire of becoming a Costa Rican citizen, and of renouncing their own nationality. The applications to this effect shall be referred to the governor of the province or of the "Comarca," in which the applicant resides, with instructions to make an investigation and examine at least three witnesses upon all the points enumerated in section 8 of the present law.

The record of this investigation shall be forwarded, as soon as it is completed, to the Secretary of Foreign Relations, and if it shows that no legal obstacle prevents the letters of naturalization from being granted by the Government, they shall be granted; otherwise they shall be refused. The decision of the Government whether granting or refusing naturalization shall be published in the official paper.

The provisions of this section are not applicable to those foreigners who become naturalized citizens of Costa Rica by operation of the law without any action on the part of the Government. Nor are they applicable to those entitled to, or authorized to choose, the Costa Rican nationality, who need only to make the proper declaration before the diplomatic or consular officers of the Republic in the country in which they may happen to be, or before the Secretary of Foreign Relations.

SEC. 11. The naturalization of a foreigner becomes without effect by the fact of his residence in his native country for two consecutive years, unless it be in fulfillment of an official mission of the Government of Costa Rica, or with its permission.

SEC. 12. The change of nationality shall not have any retroactive effect.

SEC. 13. Naturalized citizens shall be entitled just as much as the native citizens to the protection of the Government of the Republic. Nevertheless, if they return to their native country, they shall be answerable there for everything done by them previous to their naturalization in Costa Rica.

They shall have the same rights and privileges as the native Costa Ricans, as well as the same duties and obligations; but they shall be disqualified to fill such places, or offices, or employments as, under the law, require the incumbent to be a native-born citizen of Costa Rica.

SEC. 14. Foreigners shall enjoy the rights and privileges enumerated in Article 12 of the Constitution, and all the others which may have been, or may be in the future, agreed upon by treaty with a foreign nation.

SEC. 15. Foreigners shall be bound to contribute, in the manner provided by law, to all public expenses; also to respect the laws and institutions of the country, obey its authorities, and abide by the decisions of its tribunals, without having other remedies than those which the laws grant to the citizens. They shall be allowed to have recourse to diplomatic action, in such form as established by international law, only in case of denial of justice, or when the administration thereof is willfully delayed, and after all the ordinary remedies provided by law have been exhausted.

SEC. 16. Foreigners can not enjoy the political rights which belong to the citizens. Therefore they can not vote in any popular election, be elected by popular vote, nor serve in any public office involving civil or political authority

or jurisdiction. They have no right to form or join associations intended to take part in political matters in the Republic, and from such they must abstain and avoid all intervention, and not even exercise the right of petition.

SEC. 17. Foreigners are exempted from military service; but those who have acquired a domicile in the country shall be bound to do police service, if so required, to secure protection to property and the preservation of peace and public order in the locality in which they are domiciled.

SEC. 18. Nothing in this law is to be construed as changing or amending anything stipulated with other nations, by means of international conventions, in regard to citizenship, naturalization, and the rights and duties of foreigners.

Bull. 53—5

Ecuador.

A report submitted on the 10th of June, 1890 to the National Congress of Ecuador, by the Secretary of the Treasury of that Republic, contains the information that large tracts of land of great fertility belonging to the Government, situated in various parts of the country, are absolutely valueless because no person has come as yet to settle on them and develop their productive capacities. The report states that, although under the law of December 7, 1875, the Government was authorized to sell the public lands, and about 5,000 hectares were actually sold to private individuals and companies, most of the lands so sold were situated in the neighborhood of cities and other centers of population already flourishing, and in localities where agricultural work had been already done. The great bulk of the public lands of Ecuador, comprising zones of immense extent and of wonderful fertility and agricultural wealth, can not be reached without penetrating the interior of the country. These lands, which lie on both the western and the eastern sides of the Andes, are covered with forests abounding in valuable timber of all descriptions, and offer great opportunities for labor and enterprise.

“No one comes,” says the Secretary of the Treasury, “to take advantage of these treasures. No one asks for them. No colonists come to these lands; and while in the large cities we are starving, the East and the West, which offer us enormous wealth and abundance, are entirely ignored.”

President Flores, in his message to the Ecuadorian Congress, June 10, 1890, refers to the problem of foreign immigration in the following words:

In regard to foreign immigration, I must say that it must be preceded by the establishment of the public credit on substantial foundations, by good systems of communications and public instruction. I appointed a board at Guayaquil, whose duty it was to attend to and promote this important branch of the public welfare, but that board has been unable to do anything for want of means. Can we ever expect to have any immigration at all without expending annually the sums of money which many South American nations—not to say anything of others on the north—carefully devote to that purpose? Can we do less than those nations, much more favored than ours as far as climate and facilities of transportation are concerned, especially Chile, Uruguay, and, above all, the Argentine Republic, which in this respect must serve as a model to all the other republics of Spanish America? The problem of foreign immigration, which I have practically studied for many years in the United States, and in regard to which I see that many of our fellow-citizens entertain many illusions, depends for its solution upon high salaries, good climate, ample facilities of communication, abundance of means to make a living and accumulate wealth; and all this aided by bureaus of information in Europe, the payment of the passages, and the advantages given to the immigrants, who, as, for instance, in Canada and the Argentine Republic, are lodged and boarded at the expense of the nation in hotels kept by the Government, and afterwards provided with lucrative labor. If we lack all these elements, which are the base upon which all plans of immigration must rest, how can we expect to compete with the nations which possess them, and which expend large sums of money every year to enlarge and improve them?

See what other American Republics expend for the purpose of attracting foreign immigration to their territory, whether through the instrumentality of private companies and the State governments, as is done in the United States, or through the action of the National Government. The Argentine Republic, after having established immigration bureaus in the principal European centers, made arrangements with the National Bank and became responsible to it for \$1,000,000 for the payment of passages in advance. In 1889 Uruguay applied a portion of a loan of twenty millions to promote immigration, and entered into contracts for the settlement on its territory of two or three thousand Italian families, and one thousand from Viscaya. In the very same year Brazil voted for identical purposes \$5,000,000. Are we in such a condition as to be able to expend money for immigration purposes? And even if our budget would allow

us to do so, would that expense be justified in view of the condition of our roads and of the fact that we have no work to give to the immigrants? That which happened with the Jamaicans brought from the Isthmus for the works of the Southern Railroad, and the rapid dispersion of the 10,000 laborers who had worked there in the canal, are facts sufficient in themselves to answer the question.

Let us reëstablish our credit; let us offer guaranties to all foreigners; let us afford facilities to come to our country and to travel within its limits; let us furnish comfort and means of prosperity, and then, and then only, we shall have immigration. In the meantime it is simply loss of time to occupy ourselves with this matter.

The immigrants now settled in Ecuador coming from Colombia are calculated to be 40,000. They are the only ones whom we can have for the moment, and we must treat them as brothers, and remember that in the dawn of the Ecuadorian nationality our country wanted no other name than "Ecuador in Colombia." Seven years ago in testimony of that fraternity I dedicated to conservative Colombians before their triumph my work on the Great Marshal of Ayacucho.

Hatred to foreigners is a sentiment felt only among people little advanced in civilization and is antagonistic to Christian charity. There is not only honor, but also advantage, in treating the foreigners well. The United States are a good example of this truth, because, thanks to foreign immigration, they have succeeded in little more than one century in increasing their population from 3,000,000 to 65,000,000, an increase which will continue, as I calculate, at the rate of 1,000,000 per year. Owing to this, they can compete in civilization and progress with the most advanced nations of the Old World.

Although, as fully aware as the most and the best informed, of all the advantages of immigration, I will abide in full agreement with the Council of State, by the decree which forbade Chinese immigration. The reasons on which this prohibition is based are set forth in a separate message.

LAW OF DECEMBER 7, 1875, ON THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

ARTICLE 1. Authority is hereby given to the Executive Power to sell all the lands which, according to Article 579 of the Civil Code, belong to the State; such sales to be made, however, subject to the provisions of the present law.

ART. 2 The Executive shall also have power to sell, under proceedings of condemnation of Article 98 of the Constitution, such lands granted by the Government to private parties as are now, or may be found hereafter, uncultivated; provided that ten years have elapsed since the concession, and provided also

that a railroad, or a road of another kind, giving value and importance to the said lands, has been built by the Government or at its expense.

Nothing in this provision shall be construed as being applicable to lands difficult of cultivation, as the Cordillera desert, the pasture grounds, or the swamps near the coast.

ART. 3. Preference shall be given in the sale of public lands to those who are actually engaged in their cultivation, whether wholly or partially, and to the owners of the neighboring tracts of lands, if they do not own more than 200 hectares.

If the tract of land under cultivation does not exceed 20 hectares the Executive Power shall make the transfer of the ownership, and give the title to and in the said tract to the cultivator thereof gratis, or without requiring him to pay any price for it, provided that the said purchaser habitually resides within its limits.

ART. 4. All sales or concessions of public lands shall be made upon previous surveys and demarkation of the limits of the tracts or lots sold, which shall never exceed 200 hectares. If between the area thus fixed and some natural limit, as for instance a river, a lake, etc., some vacant space should be found less than one hundred hectares in extent, it shall be annexed to the adjacent lot.

Such sales as have been heretofore made, without previous survey, or upon an incorrect one, shall be held to be valid in so far as the amount of land which according to the standard of prices established by previous laws, or fixed at public auction, at any time subsequent to the first disposition thereof, has been paid for. But this provision is applicable only to these sales of public lands made after the date on which the law of October 13, 1821, was put into force in the territory of Ecuador.

ART. 5. The Government shall appoint the engineer or surveyor to whom the survey of the public lands is to be entrusted; and the said engineer or surveyor shall divide the lots, and mark the limits of each one by planting trees, or otherwise, and draw up the proper map.

All the expenses incurred in this operation shall be paid by the Government; but each purchaser shall be bound to pay, over and above the price of his lot, a sum equivalent to 10 per cent on the amount of the price, which shall be applied to cover said expenses.

ART. 6. The price to be paid for each acre of ground, of whatever class, situated at an altitude higher than 2,000 meters above the level of the sea shall be 20 cents. If the lands are at an altitude varying from one thousand to two thousand meters, the price shall be 30 cents; but if they are situated at any height less than 1,000 meters, the price shall be 40 cents per hectare.

Such tracts of land as are comprised in the two last-mentioned classes and

prove to be stony shall be counted as of only one-half their real area, so that, for the purpose of making one lot, two hectares shall be held to be one.

The parties interested in the purchase of these lands shall submit sealed proposals to the governor of the locality, who shall forward them to the Secretary of the Treasury after 15 days have elapsed subsequent to the publication of the proper notices or advertisements. The Secretary of the Treasury shall make the adjudication or concession in favor of the highest bidder, provided the price offered by him be not lower than the one established by law.

The deed of sale shall not be executed until after the purchaser has paid into the Treasury the price of the land and the 10 per cent additional to cover the survey expenses. This payment shall be made within fifteen days from the date of the adjudication or concession.

As soon as the payment is made the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the deed to be executed before the proper notary public, and shall then deliver it to the purchaser, who shall have to pay no fees or charges of any kind for it. The certificate of payment of the price into the Treasury shall be fully inserted in the deed.

Sales shall become, *ipso jure*, void—(1) if the purchaser do not pay the price of the land within the period stated in one of the foregoing paragraphs; (2) if the purchaser do not put at least one-fifth of the lot under cultivation within ten years after the date of the deed. In the latter case the price paid by the purchaser shall be forfeited for the benefit of the nation.

ART. 7. The lots shall be sold alternately, so as to allow in all cases one lot between two adjacent ones to be left vacant and subject to future disposition.

One fifth part of the lands so reserved shall be set apart to defray the expenses of public instruction and of the municipal service required by the new towns to be erected in those localities, for the establishment of inns, for the support of watchmen or policemen doing service on the roads, and of religious and charitable institutions.

The intermediate lots shall not be sold until at least a fifth part of the area of each adjacent lot is under cultivation.

ART. 8. The Bureau of Statistics shall keep and preserve the maps made by order of the Government, preliminary to the sale of any tract of public land. An index or registry of the sales made shall be also kept at that bureau, and the proper reference thereto shall be made on each.

ART. 9. Whenever the lands to be disposed of under the provisions of this law are covered by forests dividing provinces, cantons, or parishes from each other, the determination of the limits of each territorial division shall belong to the Council of State. The Council of State shall give preference, whenever practicable, to natural limits.

ART. 10. The Government shall make grants, of no more than one hundred hectares, for the establishment of colonies; but no deed of ownership of said land shall be given until the latter is under actual cultivation, and has been so for five years at least.

ART. 11. In order to secure the preservation of peace and order on the public roads to be opened across the forests referred to in the foregoing articles, for the keeping of the same in good repair, and protection of the mail service, a police shall be organized by the Government in such a way as to allow posts to be kept at the distance of from 6 to 15 miles apart. Each post or station shall consist of a house, built at the expense of the Government, and a lot of 100 hectares capable of cultivation. It shall be provided with all the necessary agricultural implements, tools, material, and everything required to keep the section of road to which the station belongs in good condition of repair. * * *

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Guatemala.

Guatemala is a country of not more than 1,224,602 inhabitants scattered over a territory of 46,800 square miles. This gives a rate of about 26 persons per square mile and shows the great necessity of attracting foreign immigration to that country, if its agricultural and other resources are to be properly developed.

The Guatemalan Government, recognizing the importance of giving due attention to this subject, has enacted a series of laws bearing upon it, and besides has taken steps in a more practical direction to accomplish the same purpose. All of this has been mentioned in the Hand Book of Guatemala, printed as Bulletin No. 32 of the Bureau of the American Republics, and from it the following is taken:

IMMIGRATION.

Guatemala is a healthy country, abounding in vacant and fertile lands, almost two-thirds of which are not cultivated for want of labor, and the country offers great advantages to immigrants. The soil needs no fertilizers, and the industrious immigrant, even without capital, will simply have to till the land slightly and sow the grain to obtain in six months a sufficient crop for the ample support of a family, and until the cuttings and seeds that require transplanting—as is the case among others with coffee and cacao—are in a condition to secure for him in the near future an assured independence. Another industry that could not fail to become very profitable is the raising of poultry, which thus far is much neglected, though it brings extremely good prices.

A few years ago it happened that a vessel with Italian immigrants bound for the Argentine Republic arrived in Guatemala, and though nothing was prepared for their reception, everyone found employment without difficulty. Some had no capital whatever, and, without any other tool except a scythe, made a living

by cutting grass in the fields and selling it in the city, until they could improve their condition. This they soon succeeded in doing; for they earned good wages, some in cultivating garden truck, others in raising pigs, taking care of cattle, etc.

What precedes relates particularly to immigrants without means. Those who possess a little money can make a fortune within a few years in establishing coffee or cacao plantations. Others who have a profession or trade find unlimited fields to exercise it profitably. No person ever left the country on account of a want of opportunity to invest his capital or for lack of lucrative employment when he cared to work.

The Government protects and encourages immigration in a very liberal and efficacious manner. By a decree dated the 20th of January, 1877, it established a society of immigration with funds for its support derived from the sales of the public lands and other sources.

The following are the principal articles of the law of its organization:

ART. 4. The society is empowered to dispose of the public lands (*terrenos baldios*) that may be required to carry out the important purposes of its foundation.

ART. 5. A central bureau shall represent the society before any tribunal, departmental, and local authorities, whenever any questions shall arise connected with immigration or contracts relating to it.

ART. 9. This bureau is empowered to attend to petitions for the ingress of immigrants, based on contracts with private parties.

ART. 10. It shall also give its attention to petitions for situations on favorable terms, from immigrants arriving without a previous engagement.

ART. 11. Private parties desiring to bring immigrants to work for them must previously obtain a special permission from the Government, which shall refer the application to the society.

ART. 12. The bureau may, in case of need, give the parties interested all the assistance within its power, provided they refund to the treasury of the society the amount disbursed in their behalf.

ART. 14. In the capital or other localities where there are no commissioners of immigration, the bureau shall provide board and lodging for all immigrants coming on its account, for a period not exceeding fifteen days; and that period may be extended according to circumstances.

ART. 22. Besides the home agents, the society shall have the power to appoint others to reside abroad at the places deemed most convenient.

ART. 30. These agents in foreign countries shall pay the passage money entirely or in part, when authorized to do so, and shall enter into contracts for the

transportation of immigrants, according to the instructions received from the central bureau.

ART. 34. Every foreigner, being a laborer, artisan, factory hand, agriculturist, or servant, who is less than fifty years of age, coming on his own account or at the expense of the society or of private parties, shall be considered an immigrant.

ART. 36. Every immigrant having obtained a certificate of immigration shall be entitled to the following privileges:

First. To a passage in the ships chartered for the purpose.

Second. To land free of charge at the ports of the Republic.

Third. To introduce free of duties jewels for personal use, wearing apparel necessary household furniture, machines, agricultural implements, seeds, portable houses for his own dwellings, tools, domestic animals, carts for his own use, and provisions for six months; but for once only.

ART. 38. Immigrants shall be divided into three classes:

First. Those coming voluntarily and at their own expense, attracted by the advantages of this law and by the country itself.

Second. Those ordered by private parties, either directly or through the society.

Those of the first class shall have the right to ask the assistance of the society in the acquisition by them, on easy terms, of the best situated lands, materials, seeds, and domestic animals.

Those of the second class, when ordered by the society, shall be entitled to the assistance and support of the society in exacting the fulfillment of the promises made to them by the private parties who brought them.

They shall also be entitled to free transportation inland; to be lodged by the agents of the society or by the central bureau during the first fifteen days after their arrival, before starting for their destination, and to free medical attendance from the physician appointed by the central bureau or its agents, and to be carried to the hospital should their sickness require it, and there to receive careful attention.

Immigrants of the third class shall have the right to claim one or more lots on the lands appropriated by the society, free of cost, if they are public lands, or payable on the terms agreed in the contracts, if the lands belong to the society by any other title.

They shall also have the right to be supplied with the necessary implements for their labors, with oxen and other cattle, seeds, dwelling houses, and in some cases with money and provisions for a time fixed by contract.

Finally, they shall, during ten years, be exempted from export duties on their crops, provided the latter belong to them exclusively, and shall enjoy all the privileges granted by Articles 50, 51, and 52.

ART. 41. Hamlets or agricultural settlements may be established on public lands given gratuitously, or on private lands acquired by the society through purchase or otherwise.

ART. 43. Forests, timber lands, lands covered with pines, firs, mahogany, cedar, and other large trees shall not be included in the above grants.

ART. 47. The free concessions of the public lands to the companies or the immigrants shall be provisional; but they shall obtain final ownership on their fulfillment of the conditions of the grant, when they shall receive the legalized titles for the same.

ART. 48. If the stipulated conditions are not complied with within four years, the grants shall be null and void, and all works and buildings erected or in course of erection shall definitively become the property of the State.

ART. 50. During ten years, counting from the date of the provisional concession, the immigrants settled on the public lands shall not pay any direct tax whatever, and shall likewise be exempt during the same term from any other impost or personal charge, with the exception of the service relative to highways, which they shall perform according to the law now in force relating thereto.

ART. 51. All immigrants settled in the Republic under this law shall be exempt from military service.

ART. 52. They shall be entitled to introduce, free of duty, during the term of four years, the instruments, tools, machines, and other implements they may need for their work.

ART. 56. A formal renunciation of nationality and of the rights of foreign citizenship must precede all contracts making free concessions of lands to establish hamlets or agricultural settlements; and this renunciation shall be made at the place of emigration to this Republic by those doing so at the expense of the Government or the society; and the said renunciation shall be legalized in accordance with the laws of the nation to which such emigrants may belong, the same to be ratified before consuls or consular agents of the Republic.

PURCHASE OF UNCULTIVATED OR VACANT LANDS.

The following are the principal articles of the fiscal code concerning the purchase of uncultivated or vacant lands:

ART. 593. The uncultivated or vacant lands are those which the authorities do not reserve for public use and are not legitimately owned by any private individual or corporation.

ART. 594. Guatemalians and foreigners can acquire vacant lands by conforming themselves to the provisions contained in the present code.

ART. 612. The appraisal of vacant lands shall be made by experts, and the cash price settled on the following basis:

First. Two dollars per hectare ($2\frac{1}{2}$ acres), if the lots of vacant lands are level and covered with natural pastures.

Second. One dollar and a half if they are level and covered with brush, but from which natural products, such as sarsaparilla, gutta-percha, etc., can easily be obtained.

Third. One dollar per hectare ($2\frac{1}{2}$ acres), if there are bushes without the products referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Fourth. Eighty centavos per hectare if the lands are mostly uneven, stony, miry, broken, sterile, etc.

Fifth. The vacant lands which are 60 miles distant from the nearest center of population may be appraised at one-fourth of the price of those belonging to the categories mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Foreigners on arriving in the territory of the Republic are strictly enjoined to respect the authorities and to obey the laws, for by so doing they acquire the right of being protected by them. Neither Guatemalians nor foreigners can in any case claim from the Government any indemnity for damages and injuries to their property or person caused by revolutions.

Honduras.

Many efforts have been and are now being made in Honduras to promote and encourage immigration and colonization. The country is much in need of success in this respect, because its population, estimated at 431,917, is scattered over an area of 47,090 square miles, while its magnificent resources of all kinds, capable of producing the most abundant returns for the labor bestowed, have been developed in only a very slight degree.

The Government of Honduras has been liberal to the utmost degree in the disposition of the public lands. At no later date than the 20th of October, 1891, the Secretary of Foreign Relations of that Republic, Señor Don Ierónimo Zelaya, who represented it at the International American Conference, stated in a letter to the director of the Bureau of the American Republics that in Honduras "it is easy to obtain lands at a very low price, and even gratis, on the northern coast, upon application to the Government."

Public lands in Honduras can be acquired by two methods:

First. By concession from the National Government, to be obtained by petition, which must be written on stamped paper and presented to the Minister of Fomento (public works). In this case the Government will state what equivalent is to be given it in return for the concession, and will require also some proper security for the due performance of the contract.

Second. By denouncement; in which case the applicant must present himself to the administrator of revenue of the depart-

ment in which the land is situated and make a formal declaration that the land is vacant. He shall describe it by its best known name and recognized boundaries, and state its approximate area and the quality of the soil; that is, whether it is pasture or agricultural land. If the administrator find that the land is government property and that it is really vacant, he will order it to be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, preference to be given, however, on equal terms, to the denouncer.

The minimum prices for government lands per *manzana* (about two acres) are as follows:

First. Lands suitable only for pasture, whether timbered or not, 50 cents.

Second. Fertile lands, whether timbered or not, suitable for agriculture, whether by reason of the natural condition of the soil or on account of the streams running through them, \$1.

Third. Lands within a league from the banks of a navigable river or lake, \$1.50.

Fourth. Lands which offer exceptional commercial, agricultural, or other advantages; the discretion of the Government being in this case always reserved, \$2.

These values are given in the Honduras monetary unit, the *peso*, which is equivalent to 61.7 cents in United States money.

The difficulty which exists at present, in regard to Government lands, is that most of those within easy access from the coast, or from the capital, have been disposed of. Those which remain vacant are situated, generally, at a distance from the frequented routes of commerce, and offer serious obstacles to the transportation of their products. For this reason people have generally preferred to buy private lands, even at a much higher price, \$5 per *manzana*, and have found an ample compensation for the heavy rates of freight and increased risks and expenses to which they would otherwise be subjected.

Negotiations have been concluded for extending the Inter-

oceanic Railroad from its present terminus at San Pedro, near the Atlantic, to the Pacific, and it is stated that the necessary capital has been secured in the United States. The concession is a very liberal one, including land grants and an annual subsidy of \$1,000 for each mile of road in operation.

A French company has just finished the surveys for a railroad from Tegucigalpa to San Lorenzo on the Pacific coast, and the prospects are that the work of construction will begin very soon.

The best localities for fruit growing are those situated near La Ceiba or Puerto Cortes, both of them on the Caribbean Sea, whence the products of the soil can be carried regularly by the steamers touching there. But in the neighborhood of those places there are no vacant Government lands.

A New York syndicate has recently purchased a tract of more than 100 square miles of magnificent fruit and timber land near Puerto Cortes, and proposes to make a vigorous effort for the colonization and improvement of that extensive region.

In this matter of the lands of Honduras, and of the laws regulating their sale and settlement, nothing can be said which may give a better or more complete idea than the report of Mr. D. W. Herring, consul of the United States at Tegucigalpa, submitted to the State Department of the United States on December 27, 1888. It reads as follows:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tegucigalpa, December 27, 1888.

REPORT ON LANDS AND LAND LAWS IN HONDURAS.

So many questions have been written to this consulate by Americans concerning the lands and land laws of Honduras that I have felt certain such a translation as the inclosed would be highly valued by all such as contemplate investment in this country. That it is a plain, simple answer by the Government itself to many such questions is a sufficient reason for its being sent from this consulate.

THE NEW UNIT OF MEASURE.

A very noteworthy amendment of this law is that it establishes a unit of measure, exact, uniform, and unmistakable, in place of the ancient and uncer-

tain "caballeria," formerly the unit of measure, and extremely indefinite in its meaning. It has not only various meanings separate or not relating to land, but, as regards land, its meaning is not the same in Honduras as in some other countries. This indefiniteness of meaning was continually causing mistakes. Making inquiries as to what was a caballeria, the answers received did not harmonize, and not knowing or thinking that there was a conventional caballeria in Honduras, I naturally went to the standard Spanish-English dictionary to ascertain the meaning of caballeria, and found it defined therein as "a tract of land of about $33\frac{1}{3}$ acres, United States measure," and I reported to the Department accordingly that "a caballeria was equal to $33\frac{1}{3}$ acres," while in Honduras it was really about three times as much, or 112 acres. To make impossible such mistakes was one of the much needed reforms accomplished by the new law, which adopts as a unit of measure in place of the indefinite "caballeria" the definite "manzana," which is everywhere a square measure of 100 by 100 yards (*varas castellanas*). Except in this necessary explanation it is useless to comment on the law, as it is given here to speak for itself.

GOVERNMENT LANDS, TAXES, ETC.

There is no measurement or record showing the quantity of Government land, but the acres may yet be counted by the millions. The supreme Government has a monopoly on the sale of tobacco and whisky, but there is no tax on any lands or their products, except sometimes and in some places there is a road tax or other local charge insignificant in amount.

AGRICULTURE.

On this land can be grown almost all the agricultural products produced in the United States. Sugar cane is indigenous and grows for ten years or more without replanting, and two crops a year can be taken from the same soil. Cotton will grow as high as 20 feet. Honduras coffee is perhaps without a superior in the world. And it is claimed that rice grown here sells for better prices than are paid for that grown in the Southern States. As explained in a former report, agriculture is centuries behind the progress of the age. But this is not chargeable to any natural conditions of climate or soil, but to the heretofore unsettled condition of the country. It has not only been sparsely settled, but, as freely admitted by the Government and people, the past political condition of the country has been most unfavorable to agriculture. Farming, perhaps above all other pursuits, requires uninterrupted peace, not only because timid capital fears wars, but because the laborers necessary must be absolutely exempt from molestation or even the fear of it through conscriptions or otherwise. For instance, mining may be well suspended on account of war, but the care of

growing crops never. Unfortunately, the long sought and hard won independence secured by this people in the great revolution of 1821 did not bring with it the blessing of peace, but the country has been torn and rent with civil dissensions and wars down to within a few years, when the helm of government was put in the strong hands of the present chief executive, whose firm and commanding influence seems to have succeeded in bringing peace to his long distracted country; and now there is going on the greatest revolution since that of 1821, and far better than that, because it is without bloodshed and brings in its train the blessing of peace and the sunshine of prosperity. This second great conquest of Honduras goes on, not by the power of the sword, as in the old days, but by the quiet, gentle, and persuasive means of modern civilization. This peaceful revolution has already swept away the old prejudices against foreigners (so obstructive to Honduras progress) not only from the minds and hearts of the people, but also from their statute books; and now the laws are most liberal and the people exceedingly kind to foreigners, especially to Americans; and these are coming in twos and tens, as they will afterwards come in twenties and thirties, to help make Honduras what it ought to be—a most delightful country.

PRODUCTS.

To dwell at length in any one report on the products of these lands would require too much space, and especially in this report with its accompanying inclosure; and therefore only a brief mention of such products will be attempted at present.

Precious woods.—There are rosewood, ironwood, sandalwood, satin-wood, silk cotton or ceiba, mahogany, cedar, pine, guancaste, cortez, black and white laurel, ebony, walnut, locust, and many others, some of which have not yet been introduced into the United States. Of dyewoods there are annatto, Brazil, fustic, indigo, sacate-tinta, etc.

Mahogany cutting at one time was very profitable, but is not so now, as most of the valuable trees near the coast, where transportation was cheap and easy, have been exhausted. When transportation facilities are furnished to the interior and to some places near the coast where transportation has been heretofore too difficult, this once profitable business alone, or in connection with other fine, hard-grained woods, will be revived; and no doubt many of the foregoing natural products, but few of which have been heretofore worked, will then become sources of rich profits.

Fruits.—Bananas, plantains, aquacates, zaphotes, cocoanuts, pineapples, oranges, lemons, limes, and blackberries abound in rich profusion and of the finest quality. There is a great variety of indigenous fruits, but a scarcity of

peaches, pears, cherries, olives, figs, dates, grapes, and strawberries, though there appears to be nothing in the climate or soil or natural conditions of the country to prevent the successful culture of these. Of all these the most important are the banana and plantain, which have grown within the last ten years to be the chief export product of the country, amounting now to an annual value of about \$1,000,000. Cocoanuts, pineapples, oranges, and lemons are the next of the fruits in importance and in the order named.

Medicinal and fibrous plants.—Of the first there are quina, ipecac, sarsaparilla, rhubarb, vanilla, and a great number of herbs, barks, gums, and roots unknown to materia medica. Of the second are the stalks of the banana and plantain, leaves of the pineapple, pita, pinquin, hennequen, mescal, etc.

Minerals.—Of these worthy of mention are gold and silver, platinum, copper, tin, lead, and iron; but of these only gold and silver are yet worked to any considerable extent, though there is a mine at Erandique that produces some valuable opals.

There is no way of ascertaining the exact value of the gold and silver product, there being no tax or other Government claim upon it. This product is known to be rapidly increasing, and will probably amount to \$2,000,000 next year.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS PER ACRE.

From different publications are taken the following estimates of the gross annual earnings per acre of some of these lands under judicious management: In bananas and plantains, from \$75 to \$300; in cocoanuts, from \$60 to \$300; in pineapples, \$240 to \$625; in sarsaparilla, from \$575 to \$700; in India-rubber trees for twenty-five years after first ten years, from \$100 to \$200. But these figures are intended to show the capacity of the lands under the best culture. The profits will depend more upon the capacity of the man—that is, upon his management and economy.

D. W. HERRING,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tegucigalpa, December 27, 1888.

LAND LAWS OF HONDURAS.

[Translated from the Spanish by W. Everall, by whose permission this copy was transmitted for publication to the Department by Consul Herring, of Tegucigalpa.]

The President of the Republic of Honduras—considering that the unappropriated lands of the Republic constitute a source of national wealth, and that the

increase and development of agriculture call for the promulgation of an agrarian law which shall guaranty the property and possession of lands, and likewise the correctness and formality of measurements, divisions, setting of boundaries, and other surveying operations connected with the acquisition and peaceful enjoyment of landed property—making use of the powers conferred upon him by the forty-eighth article of the constitution, and the law issued on the 28th of December last, decrees the following ordinances concerning lands:

CHAPTER I.

DIVISION OF LANDS.

ARTICLE 1. The division of land for the purposes of this law shall be into three classes:

(1) Unappropriated lands, which are those that have not been made over to any private individual, towns, or corporate bodies, and which are owned by the State, although it may receive no revenue from the pastures, timber, and other natural products of the land.

(2) Those which are granted to towns as town lands for use of the inhabitants in common, and over which only a right of possession can be acquired.

(3) Lands of private ownership, amongst which must also be comprised those belonging to corporate bodies or definite associations.

ART. 2. The ownership of the possessors of land is guaranteed and protected, whatever may be the time of possession, provided it has been in good faith and with just and lawful title, and in default of document any legal means of proof of the rights of the interested parties is to be so reputed.

ART. 3. The unappropriated lands of the Republic can not be acquired by prescription, except in the case of titles having been given by the Government, without all the conditions of the law having been complied with and their having been in possession of the party acquiring them during a period of ten years.

CHAPTER II.

LAND GRANTS TO TOWNS AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

ART. 4. The Government, acting in harmony with the present development of agriculture, possesses the power of making grants of land to towns and private individuals, in accordance with the existing laws and ordinances on the subject, or with those that may hereafter be enacted.

ART. 5. To every town which is the capital of a municipal district shall be given gratis, and as town lands, 2 square leagues of land, which must be

denounced on the unappropriated lands nearest to the town soliciting them. Town lands of small villages governed by assistant alcaldes, shall not exceed 1 square league; and it is a necessary condition for making such grant that the village concerned in the matter possess a municipal hall, an elementary school-house, and a population of not less than 200 inhabitants.

ART. 6. The towns spoken of in the preceding article shall solicit their town lands in writing from the administrator of revenue of the department to which they belong, through their legal representatives, who in villages are the respective assistant alcaldes. The petition must contain not only a statement of the circumstances which, according to law, are requisite to enable towns and villages to hold town lands, but also of the special condition of the land solicited. The administrator of the revenue shall make a summary investigation, by means of witnesses, in order to demonstrate the correctness of the statements set forth in the petition, the fact of the lands solicited being national property, and whether the petitioners have not already all or part of the town lands to which they have a right. These points being satisfactorily proved, the administrator shall declare, in an official paper, the national ownership of the land and the extent of town lands to which the petitioning village has the right, and shall commission a surveyor or expert to measure off the land in accordance with this law.

ART. 7. On the conclusion of his operations the surveyor shall hand back the documents to the administrator of the revenue, and the latter shall present them to the Government through the Secretary of the Treasury.

ART. 8. After the proceedings have been revised by a special fiscal officer, in the manner hereafter stated, and the whole being approved by the Government, the title shall be made out in favor of those interested without further expense than that of the corresponding stamped paper, and 2 cents, which they shall pay to the public treasury for every "manzana" (100 varas square) called for by the surveyor, and a certificate of the respective payment shall be annexed to the documents.

ART. 9. Town lands of towns and villages are granted for the use of inhabitants in common; their management and distribution belong in towns to municipalities, and in villages to the assistant alcaldes.

ART. 10. Every grantee of land acquires its possession from the moment when, by order of the competent authority, it is measured for him by the surveyor commissioned to that effect. He can make use of the land only after obtaining a title, which the Government shall cause to be made out, with the legal formalities, and without further expense than that of the stamped paper corresponding to the value of the grant.

CHAPTER III.

SALE OF UNAPPROPRIATED LANDS AND PRICES.

ART. 11. All land, which is not the exclusive property of any individual, person, or community whatsoever, must be reputed unappropriated and the property of the State. Individuals, societies, or towns that wish to acquire the ownership of land of this kind must present themselves to the administrator of the revenue of the department to which the land belongs, denouncing it as unappropriated, and describing it by its best known names and recognized boundaries, stating its approximate area and the quality of soil, that is, whether it is pasture land fit for cattle breeding, or land suited for agriculture. The officer of the revenue shall admit the denouncement and without loss of time shall either himself or by means of the collector of revenue of the same locality examine three fit witnesses as to the following points:

(1) Whether the land denounced as unappropriated is actually or ever has been in possession of any individual or town, and the uses made of it or intended to be made of it.

(2) Whether they know of any one having a right of ownership or possession of said land, or if it is recognized as really unappropriated and consequently the property of the nation.

(3) The witnesses must also furnish all the information in their power as to the knowledge they have of the locality, in respect to the nature of the soil, its situation as regards navigable rivers, railways, cart roads, and important towns.

ART. 12. After the conclusion of the examination, the Administrator of the Revenue shall formally declare whether the land denounced is or is not property of the State; and in this last case he shall proceed to appoint a surveyor or expert to undertake the operations of measurement, and shall hand to him the respective documents so that he may act according to the requirement and formalities set forth in a special chapter of this law.

ART. 13. On the termination of his operations the surveyor shall hand back the documents to the Administrator of the Revenue, who, on receipt of them, shall proceed to value the land in question, taking as a basis for this measure the value set upon lands by law, and the report of the surveyor as to its nature, all of which shall be clearly stated in the proceedings.

ART. 14. The Administrator shall thereupon decree the sale of the land by public auction, fixing the day and hour for this to take place. The notice of the sale shall be given in a newspaper of the department in three consecutive numbers, or in default thereof in any other newspaper of the Republic having a circulation within the jurisdiction where the land is situated; and it shall ex-

press the conditions of the land; its area in manzanas of 10,000 square yards (varas); its value or price, and the date and hour fixed for the sale.

ART. 15. On the arrival of the day and hour fixed for the auction, the Administrator shall sell the lands to the highest bidder, giving the preference on equal terms to the denouncer. No bid shall be admitted unless accompanied by a sufficient security or cash or guaranty for the amount of the bid. The denouncer is excepted from this condition. The security must be to the satisfaction of the Administrator, and the bondsman must make himself jointly responsible as debtor for the amount.

ART. 16. If in the measured land there should be a cultivated piece of arable land, grass piece, etc., formally established, and its possessor should wish to acquire as property the area he occupies and as much more, he has the right to purchase it, whatever may be its extent, at the rate of the valuation set upon it by the Administrator, according to the quality of the land occupied, and without overbidding in price being allowed. Of this occurrence separate proceedings shall be drawn up, in which shall be set forth the measures that serve to guaranty the rights of the purchaser, the measurement that comprises the land and so much more, the ground plot, and the report of the surveyor, all at the cost of the interested party; of all of which the respective title shall be given to him with the formalities and requisites of this law.

ART. 17. In every public sale of national lands a deed shall be drawn up in which shall be stated with clearness what took place in the proceedings, the intrinsic value of the land and its increase through counter-biddings, expressing the total amount of the sale, and naming the person or persons in whose favor it is made. The purchasers must bind themselves in a formal and definite manner to the payment of the amount accepted under the legal conditions and with responsibility incurred by back debtors to the public treasury. The proceedings of the sale (auction) shall be signed by the interested parties, the Administrator of the Revenue, and a notary public, or two assistants who shall be witnesses to the deed.

ART. 18. The sale being concluded in the manner expressed in the preceding article, the functionary who takes cognizance of the proceedings shall remit an account of them to the Minister of Finance for their revision and approval by the higher authorities.

ART. 19. The Government shall appoint a special official, who must under all circumstances be a surveyor of capacity and probity, to whom the proceedings shall be sent for revision. The decision given by him shall embrace the legal and scientific points raised in the proceedings.

ART. 20. If, from the decision of this official, it should appear that everything has been properly done without material faults or defects, whether in the opera-

tions of the survey or in other measures, and the Government accept the opinion of the official, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the Office of the Treasury where the payment has to be made. The certificate of the entry of payment shall be annexed to the proceedings, and after note has been taken in the Comptroller-General's office, and in the office of the director-general of the revenue, the Government shall legalize them. This legalization or testimony of the proceedings constitutes the deed of ownership.

ART. 21. It is to be understood that from the moment when an auction sale of national land takes place it is adjudicated to the purchaser, but the transfer of proprietorship *dominio util* he can acquire only by means of the inscription of the title in the registry office of deeds, in accordance with the provisions of Article 763 of the Civil Code.

ART. 22. Whenever it be shown by the decision of the official revisor that the survey of a piece of land or of a remeasurement for Government legalization is defective, or that there are similar deficiencies in the administrative proceedings, and the Government adopts said decision, the error shall be ordered to be rectified at the cost of whoever has committed it. The rectified proceedings shall be remitted a second time to the Government for its approbation, and decision.

ART. 23. Every denouncement of national lands shall be dispatched without delay; and if, after three months have passed without sale taking place, the interested party do not press the regular dispatch of the proceedings, he shall be held as desisting from the denouncement, and the Administrator may, under those circumstances, admit a new application for the land. The proceedings shall then be continued in the state in which they are at the time on account of the new petitioner, to whom shall be transferred all the rights of the former one.

ART. 24. If, on making the investigation for the purpose of proving whether an unappropriated land is national property, there should arise the case of the witnesses being in disagreement with some individual who alleges a right to said land, the disagreement shall be settled by the arbitration hereafter spoken of, a hearing being given to the Fiscal of the Treasury, and administrative dispatch of the denouncement must be suspended until the definitive sentence of the arbitrators is given. But if the party alleging the non-nationality of the unappropriated land in question do not make use of his rights within a period not exceeding one month, the Administrator of the Revenue shall, in this case, *ex officio*, make a formal declaration that said land is the property of the State, and shall proceed to the further measures, on the petition of the denouncer.

ART. 25. In the same manner, if, during the operations of the survey, opposition should arise from any of the neighbors of the unappropriated land that is being measured, and according to the data attainable by the commissioner the

pretensions of said neighbor may be prejudicial to the Public Treasury, the surveyor shall proceed in accordance with what is set forth in Article 51.

ART. 26. For the purposes of this law, so far as it relates to the grant and sale of national land, the following shall be the unit of measure: The square yard (*vara*) and the *manzana*. The latter is equivalent to a square measuring on each side 100 yards (Spanish *varas*). The league of land, which, to the number of one or two squares, must be measured off as town lands for the towns of the Republic, is a perfect square, whose sides measure 5,000 yards (Spanish *varas*).

ART. 27. The geometrical map of all land which is surveyed or resurveyed for the purposes of this law shall be estimated in *manzanas* and square yards, and the calculation must be made by every fiscal revisor who, for any cause, has to examine and decide upon measurements or remeasurements executed prior to the present law. The *manzana* is the unit that shall regulate all taxes and charges on landed property. The minimum price of lands shall be graduated according to the following classes:

(1) Lands suitable for pasture, whether covered with useful timber or not, shall be valued at the price of 50 cents per *manzana*.

(2) Fertile lands, suitable for agriculture, not only on account of the facility with which they may be irrigated by streams running through them, but also by reason of the natural conditions of the soil, whether well wooded or not, shall be valued at \$1 per *manzana*.

(3) When the area measured contains the two qualities of land mentioned the surveyor, in his report, shall state the number of *manzanas* of each kind in his judgment, or their proportion one to the other, so that the Treasury official who has to value the land may have a basis on which to form his estimate.

(4) Lands situated within a league from the banks of navigable rivers, or of lakes connected with them, shall, as a general rule, be valued at \$1.50 per *manzana*. But if such lands excel through other natural or commercial advantages, their value shall then be \$2 per *manzana*. This shall be entirely at the discretion of the administrator, taking into consideration the data acquired in the proceedings.

ART. 28. The total value of the unappropriated lands which it is intended to dispose of shall be fixed by the Administrator of the Revenue, keeping in view what has already been stated.

ART. 29. The Government may prohibit the sale of national land to a distance of 2 leagues in a straight line from the shore of both seas, as also the disposal of islands or quays (*cayos*). The Government may grant such lands on lease and permit their improvement and cultivation, in accordance with the laws

and ordinances promulgated for the encouragement of agriculture and other industries.

CHAPTER IV.

RESURVEY OF LANDS AND RENEWAL OF TITLES.

ART. 30. Whenever a private proprietor, or a town, or any association, on account of loss of title, or any other just cause, may wish to measure their land, they can do so on applying to the Administrator of the Revenue of the respective department, soliciting permission for the resurvey. This shall be granted at once on presentation of the title of the lands or of the documents that prove their right. Proceedings shall be commenced to that effect, and a surveyor or expert shall be commissioned by the administrative authority to carry out the necessary operations on the old boundaries, verified by the unimpeachable testimony of two fit witnesses, who shall give their declaration in presence of the Land Commissioner, and shall accompany him during the whole of his operations, to point out the boundaries and corner posts of the land under measurement.

ART. 31. If it should appear from the legitimate operations of a resurvey that there are differences either in excess or deficiency of the land, in neither case shall the proprietor need to make a fresh transaction with the public treasury.

ART. 32. It is the obligation of every proprietor to mark the boundaries of his land with stone or masonry pillars or other permanent signs, and for this purpose he shall have it measured and marked off by a surveyor or expert, proceeding in the form set forth in another chapter of this law. The same is incumbent on towns, so that they may secure the town and other lands that lawfully belong to them, and be able to defend them perfectly from all trespass attempted either in good or bad faith.

ART. 33. On the termination of the operations of the resurvey of land the surveyor shall return the proceedings to the Administrator of the Revenue from whom he received them, who shall remit them to the Government for the revision and approbation of the fiscal. The title of the resurvey shall be delivered with the same formalities as those provided in the case of the ordinary measurements of unappropriated lands.

ART. 34. In every remeasurement 2 cents shall be charged as fiscal dues for every manzana that results. This fee shall be paid to the Public Treasury, after the proceedings are approved, in order that the certificate of payment may be annexed to the title.

ART. 35. The titles of landed property can be renewed by applying to the Government, which shall order the legalized copy of the respective deed that

should be in the general archives of the Republic to be made out. In the new deed there shall be copied the petition requesting it and the final decree granting the renewal of the title, which shall be granted on presentation of the certificate of the payment of 2 cents for every manzana of those expressed in the proceedings to be legalized. The interested party must also pay the expenses of stamped paper, writings, and the copy of the geometrical map, which must be annexed to the deed.

ART. 36. When the person desiring the renewal of a title is owner of the property by bill of sale from one possessor to another, or in virtue of any legal documentary proof, he shall adjoin the documents on which he relies to his petition; and the Government, taking them into consideration, shall admit them, in so far as the law permits, and give orders that on the respective title being extended in favor of the petitioner said documents shall be copied faithfully and in full.

CHAPTER V.

MEASUREMENTS, DEMARKATIONS, SETTING OF BOUNDARIES, AND PARTITIONS.

ART. 37. A surveyor intrusted with the measurement of a piece of land shall, after accepting the commission, receive the papers, and shall mark on them the day for the commencement of operations.

ART. 38. The person commissioned for any survey, resurvey, etc., possesses the authority necessary for acting in the sense of his commission without having to subject his actions to the intervention of the local authorities of the place to which the land belongs. The jurisdiction of the surveyor is in this case of an administrative character, and as agent of the revenue department he should be assisted in the discharge of his duties whenever, with just cause, he calls on the local authorities to this effect.

ART. 39. All operations executed under the law must be authenticated by a notary public or by two attendant witnesses, able to read and write, named and sworn in by the surveyor, who shall state this fact on the proceedings. He shall also appoint a teller and a chain-bearer, who shall keep an exact account of the yards (varas) they measure on each stretch, for the judge of the survey to take note of in due time.

ART. 40. The first operation of the Land Commissioner must be the inspection of the land he is about to survey, and has for its object—

- (1) To ascertain what are at the time, or are going to be, the boundaries.
- (2) To see whether or not they can be run, and if they are susceptible of material measurement or not.
- (3) To inform himself whether the land adjoins private or national property,

and in the former case if the interested parties are in agreement as to their respective boundaries, or there exist doubts or claims regarding them.

(4) To endeavor, with impartiality and earnestness, to have all disagreements that spring up amicably and fairly arranged by the parties themselves.

ART. 41. After the boundaries that the land is to have are decided upon, and the interested parties are in accord regarding them, the measurement shall be proceeded with from boundary post to boundary post, taking the direction and distances in a straight line with a chain or metallic tape-line of 25 yards (Spanish yards), of 835 millimeters to the yard; the Commissioner taking care to avoid all cause of error and to instruct his assistants as to the convenient placing of sights and the carrying the chain accurately along the corresponding line.

ART. 42. At all points where there is a change in the direction of the boundaries and no natural signs exist, temporary marks shall be made by heaps of stones, so that they may not be lost sight of while the formal demarkation of the land is being made.

ART. 43. In the measurement of distances care must be taken to stretch the chain in a straight line, so as to avoid the undulations of the land, or to follow the declivities, in which case the angles of elevation and depression shall be taken and the line reduced to a horizontal.

ART. 44. The variations of the compass shall be ascertained before commencing the survey, the most appropriate spot for making the observation necessary for ascertaining it being selected, and in the proceedings the measures adopted shall be stated.

ART. 45. When lands adjoining others owned by or in possession of private individuals are to be measured, the inspection and measurement of the boundaries must be executed with the knowledge and in presence of the interested parties, and with inspection of their respective documents.

ART. 46. For the effects of the preceding article the judge of the measurement shall officially summon the proprietors or occupiers of the adjacent lands, appointing a period of three days, adding one more for every 5 leagues of distance, so that during that time they may present themselves, either personally or by representative, with their titles, in the place where their presence is required.

ART. 47. A note of these summons shall be entered on the proceedings, expressing the date and place of their issue, the place of residence of the persons to whom they are addressed, and the day fixed for the commencement of the operations at which they should be present.

ART. 48. If, notwithstanding the summons, any of the adjoining proprietors should not appear at his boundary, the surveyor shall proceed with the operations he has to perform thereon, endeavoring for their security to obtain data from other neighbors, or from whosoever can furnish them, for greater exactitude.

ART. 49. When the line to be measured is defined by a river, ravine, fence, or ditch, which from its nature admits of no confusion, the neighboring proprietor or possessor may excuse himself from attending, stating in his answer to the official summons in what his boundary consists. In other cases, where the boundaries are not well defined, it is incumbent on proprietors or possessors to present themselves to point them out, in order that their lawful rights may be respected.

ART. 50. On measuring the recognized boundary of a piece of property it shall be seen whether it is in accordance with the titles or documents from which it proceeds, not so as to alter it in any manner, but with the object that, in the direction and extension it actually has, it may serve as a boundary to the land to be measured.

ART. 51. When the proprietor or possessor of the land adjoining the piece being measured will not agree as to the boundary that the party interested in the survey wishes to establish, the surveyor shall use all effort and impartiality to bring about an equitable arrangement between the parties. If he should succeed, after making an entry to that effect on the proceedings, he shall carry out in conformity therewith the operations necessary for the opening of the line or lines agreed upon. In the contrary case, he shall merely take exact data as to the extension, direction, and other remarkable signs of the lines that each party lays claim to, so that therewith, and with whatever else it may be well to keep in view, the work may be decided by the arbitration hereafter to be spoken of, without on that account suspending the further operations of the measurement.

ART. 52. Should the measurement to be made be of unappropriated land adjoining others of private ownership or legally occupied, the survey shall be carried out, following the recognized boundaries of the owned or occupied lands adjoining.

ART. 53. Should the denounced land be surrounded by others unappropriated, the survey shall be executed in accordance with the terms of the denouncement, endeavoring to follow the natural boundaries of the land.

ART. 54. When lands without defined boundaries have to be measured, so far as topographical circumstances permit, a square or rectangular form shall be given them, the sides of which shall run from east to west and from north to south on a true meridian.

ART. 55. The surveyor shall carry a field-book, in which he shall note down all operations, the direction and length of every straight line measured, the accessory measures adopted to obtain the direction and length of such as are inaccessible, and all the signs met with on the land which demark the boundaries, and corner posts.

ART. 56. With this book before him, and in accordance with the particulars contained therein, and on the corresponding stamped paper the proceedings

stating what has taken place every day shall be written out with clearness and precision, both as regards the inspection of the land and the measurement of the boundaries, and also what is expressed concerning them in the documents of the adjoining neighbors, should there be any, and everything else that has been done or may have occurred.

ART. 57. These proceedings shall be signed by the surveyor, by the party interested in the measurement, by the adjoining neighbors whose boundaries are concerned, and by a notary or the attendant witnesses.

ART. 58. As soon as the corresponding calculations for the reduction of the lines that could not be actually measured and for fixing the area are concluded, a statement of the result of said operations shall be entered on the proceedings, declaring the steps taken to obtain it.

ART. 59. Every survey of land must be accompanied by a map, which shall show, in proportional scale with reference to the true meridian, the perimeter of the horizontal plan and the places or objects that help to a fuller understanding of the position of the boundaries and corner posts, nothing the names of these, the area in manzanas and square yards (varas), the adjoining possessions, the variations of the compass, the scale employed, and the date.

ART. 60. There shall also accompany it a record or recapitulation of the whole measurement, in which may be seen at once the direction and length of each line of the perimeter and the magnitude of the angles they form one with another.

ART. 61. Of all that has been done the surveyor shall draw up proceedings, of which he shall give account to the authority from whom his commission emanated, informing him whether the land measured was unappropriated, as to the nature of the land, and other particulars mentioned in Article 27 of this law, and giving the number of the manzanas it contains of the precise kinds, to serve as a basis for the valuation. He shall also make a report as to any disputes that may have occurred, or the way and term for arranging them by means of arbitration, should they have been left open. Under other circumstances the report shall be confined to the matters relating to the object of the commission.

ART. 62. After a sale by auction of unappropriated lands has been effected, or a resurvey of those of private ownership, which the Government has to approve for granting titles, the proceedings shall be revised by the special official, who shall be nominated for that purpose by supreme decree. The fiscal revision of such operations has for its object to observe—

(1) Whether, in carrying out the operations of measurement or remeasurement, all the legal formalities have been complied with.

(2) Whether each and every operation has been performed in accordance with the principles of land survey.

(3) Whether the calculations have been made in accordance with the data obtained on the land, and whether the results are correct.

(4) Whether the maps agree with the data of the survey and of the record referred to in Article 60, and whether it contains the remarks called for in Article 59.

ART. 63. If omissions or errors that can be easily filled up or rectified are met with, the revisor shall do what is necessary, either himself or by agreement with the measuring surveyor; but if this be not possible, the Government, in view of the report made by the revisor of measurement or remeasurement, shall decide what is best to be done, and in that case regard shall be had to the requirements of Article 22.

ART. 64. The maximum error of measurement that can be permitted in the survey of broken land, and of which the perimeter has more than forty sides, is 2 per cent on the whole extent; having only twenty sides, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Should the error exceed those limits, it will be necessary to resurvey the land.

ART. 65. When a survey of unappropriated lands, or a remeasurement of private ones, has met with a favorable decision from the revisor, and it appears beyond dispute not only that it was executed without any opposition, but also that the interested parties and the adjoining neighbors, if there be any, are satisfied with what has been done, the boundaries indicated shall be considered settled, and shall at once be marked in a formal manner by pillars of masonry, or in some other permanent and secure way, if no natural landmarks exist. This shall be done also on every property and lawful possession of the kind mentioned in Article 32, with permission from the competent authority and in presence of the parties interested, by the same surveyor who measured the land or by another commissioned for the purpose. All that is done with this object shall be stated in proceedings to be drawn up, with the formalities prescribed in articles 56 and 57. When having to do with measurements made prior to this law, a deed shall be made out of all the proceedings of the demarkation, and the originals shall be annexed to the titles of the property marked out, with a certificate from the Administrator of the Revenue, who must intervene for the proper legalization of the different steps.

ART. 66. Surveyors in the exercise of their duties will be under the same criminal and civil responsibility that attaches to other public functionaries; and if—knowingly, through want of skill, and in contravention of what is prescribed in this law, so far as relates to his attributions—a surveyor should incorporate land belonging to a private individual, or lawfully occupied, or should occasion any other injury, he must remedy it at once, making the necessary rectification for the error to be remedied.

ART. 67. If the incorporation or damage treated of in the preceding article

arise through the injured proprietor or occupier not having furnished at the proper time the necessary and explanatory data to enable the operations to be fairly performed, the reparation shall be made at the expense of said proprietor or occupier.

ART. 68. In the operation of measurement, remeasurement, running boundary lines, demarkation and division practiced by surveyors in the capacity of experts nominated by judicial or administrative authority, or in those intrusted to them by private individuals, they shall proceed in accordance with the nature and object of the operation, adhering to the spirit of the prescriptions of the present law.

ART 69. Disputes as to doubtful boundaries spoken of in article 51, and likewise those mentioned in articles 24 and 25, that arise between two or more proprietors, whether private individuals, towns, or communities, shall be settled in future by arbitration only; and controversies regarding partitions of land made by a surveyor commissioned for the purpose, and which the contending parties do not wish to accept or to recognize as valid, shall also be settled in the same manner.

ART. 70. The contending parties have the right to name the arbitrators in presence of the administrator who authorized the survey or resurvey of a piece of land, and in other cases in presence of the respective judge. Those named shall have the authority proper to arbitrators.

ART. 71. In an arbitration suit the contending parties may appear personally or by representative; and the fees of arbitrators and representatives, as well as all other expenses to which these special proceedings may give rise, shall be at the charge of the contending parties.

ART. 72. Each party shall name an arbitrator, and any citizen in the enjoyment of his rights may be such; and the arbitrators thus named shall agree upon a third, who shall decide in case of disagreement without the obligation of this third party being subjected to the approbation of the contending parties.

ART. 73. Whatever questions arise, or any already existing on the publication of this law, must be submitted to arbitration. If either of the parties should fail to name an arbitrator within a month after being called upon to do so by the administrator or judge at the solicitation of his opponent, said functionary may compel him or may name an arbitrator *ex officio* if necessary. The third arbitrator shall be appointed by the administrator or judge, three days after its being declared in writing that the first two can not come to an agreement as to whom to elect.

ART. 74. On the decision being given, in view of the antecedents, the court of arbitrators shall notify the parties; and at request of either of them shall give order of execution and send it, with the proceeding that caused it, to the ad-

ministrator or judge, for its due enforcement. No appeal can be had from the decision of the arbitrators.

ART. 75. The proceedings in arbitration may last for a period of thirty days, and can not be adjourned. During this period the parties must present the lawful proofs which they are able to obtain, and these must be confined simply to matters relating to the dispute.

ART. 76. Each of the arbitrators shall receive for his fee the amount assigned by the administrator or judge; the arbitrators shall themselves form an account of all other charges arising from the suit, and this, which can not be contested by the litigants, shall be paid one-half by each party.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL RULES.

ART. 77. After a surveyor has been appointed to perform a measurement, or any other survey, no other can be appointed for the same purpose, except under the circumstance of the first one having been objected to. When two surveyors are measuring adjoining lands they should come to an understanding before proceeding with the operations, agreeing as to the boundaries and true limits. If they do not agree, they shall institute an arbitration at the expense of the parties interested, so that in view of the antecedents of each one the arbitrators may decide on what is equitable.

ART. 78. Surveyors are those who have obtained their diplomas as such, the professors spoken of in Article 217 of the code of public instruction, and doctors of the faculty of science of the University of the Republic.

ART. 79. For the effects of this law, in the part applicable to the circumstances, the following are to be reputed as experts in land surveying: Bachelors of science and letters who are of age, and those citizens who, although not holding a literary diploma, are well known to possess competent knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, topography, linear drawing, and legal mensuration.

SURVEYORS' FEES.

ART. 80. The fees which surveyors or experts may receive for their operations in surveys, resurveys, demarkations, divisions, and fixing the boundaries of lands, are whatever they may freely stipulate with the respective parties interested.

ART. 81. Failing any stipulation, the fees shall be arranged as follows:

(1) They shall receive \$1 per league for every league they have to travel to arrive at the field of operations, reckoning from the place of departure or from the residence of the surveyor.

(2) For inditing the proceedings and drawing the corresponding map, whether

of a survey, fixing boundaries, or division, they shall receive \$15, and the cost of the stamped paper used is on account of the interested party.

(3) They shall also receive 10 cents for every manzana of land when the area does not exceed 300 manzanas; but if it should exceed this number the excess shall be computed at 2 cents per manzana.

(4) If for the purpose of dividing a piece of land it should be necessary to re-measure it, the surveyor shall then receive the fees stated in paragraph 1 and in addition 20 per cent. on the total amount that the operation would cost were it a simple measurement; this on account of the proceedings for division, but if no remeasurements should be made, he shall charge only the 20 per cent.

(5) If the boundary marks of the land are fixed at the time the measurement is made, and the surveyor directs the operation, he shall receive \$2 for every boundary mark that he sets up; but if it should not be done until afterwards, and the surveyor has to go expressly to set up the marks, he shall receive in addition the fees of paragraph 1 and \$10 for drawing up the proceedings, to be increased to \$15 if he has to form the plot of the land.

ART. 82. The witnesses shall receive \$1 per day whilst they are employed, and the laborers and chain-bearers 50 cents. The surveyors, shall make out their accounts so that they may be paid by the party interested in the measurement.

ART. 83. The fees for the revision of proceedings of measurements and remeasurements shall be as follows:

(1) Ten cents for each leaf contained in the proceedings to be examined.

(2) Ten cents for each side of polygon that is examined in order to ascertain the exactness of their length, and to prove the correctness of the angles they form, and of their directions in relation to the true meridian.

(3) Twenty-five cents for every triangle comprised in the figure, and if any other method is employed, 20 cents for each side.

(4) Whenever, in order to verify a map, it becomes necessary to form a new one, the revisor shall receive in addition 50 cents for each side.

(5) Three dollars for the decision, if the writing does not exceed one sheet of paper, adding \$1 more for every extra sheet, and in addition the value of the stamped paper, if furnished by the revisor.

ART. 84. The present ordinance abrogates all previous laws bearing on lands.

Given in Tegucigalpa on the fifteenth day of the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

LUIS BOGRAN.

The Under-Secretary in Charge of the Ministry of Finance,

SIMEON MARTINEZ.

And by order of the President let the above be published and put in force.

MARTINEZ.

Mexico.

Immigration and colonization have been urged, promoted and encouraged in Mexico by every possible means. In Chapter IX of Bulletin No. 9 of the Bureau of the American Republics, published under the title of "Mexico," the following was said on this subject:

LAWS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Mexico has made sacrifices to attract people to its shores, but its efforts in this behalf have not caused any considerable influx of foreigners to the country. Mexicans attribute this state of things to two causes, viz: the fact that free land is situated at considerable distance from means of communication, and that the country is not so devoid of native population as is generally supposed. The Indian lives on very little and can therefore afford to work for such paltry wages that foreign immigrants can not compete with him. When the general state of the country shall be such as to create a voluntary current of immigration, it is confidently believed that the Republic will reap the reward of its sacrifices; for it is a country where the immigrant, under the colonization laws, has the smallest amount of taxes to pay.

The first steps taken in the direction of inducing aliens to seek Mexico's fertile fields date back to 1827. In the year 1821 a law was enacted entitled "Prosperidad general" (general prosperity), in which special reference is made to the rapid growth of the foreign colony in the State of Texas. In the year 1846 the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, José M. Lafragua, presented to Congress a plan for legislation in which, *inter alia*, he spoke of "the neglect of colonization as a crime of high treason," and held out the flattering but delusive hope of establishing innumerable colonies to contain at least 50,000 persons. During the imperial period Señor Robles submitted to Congress plans of the same sort, as did also Señor Balcárcel in 1868, and Señor Riva Palacio in 1877; but up to 1882 no really serious practical efforts were made to attract immigration, and the results obtained up to the present are comparatively insignificant.

The colonization law now in force was enacted and promulgated on the 15th day of December, 1885. It comprises four chapters and thirty-one articles, the former being entitled, respectively, "Of the survey of lands;" "Of colonists;" "Of companies;" "General provisions."

The provisions of this law are, in substance, as follows:

For the purpose of securing lands suitable to the establishment of colonies the Executive will cause the waste or Government lands in the Republic to be surveyed, measured, subdivided, and appraised, appointing to this end the corps of engineers he may deem necessary, and determining the methods to be followed.

No subdivision shall in any case exceed 2,500 hectares (about 6,177 acres) in extent, this being the greatest amount of land which shall be conveyed to any one individual of lawful age and legal capacity.

The lands surveyed, measured, subdivided, and appraised may be conveyed to foreign immigrants and inhabitants of the Republic who may desire to establish themselves thereon as colonists, under the following conditions:

(1) By purchase, at the price set by the engineers and approved by the Department of Public Works, payable in ten years in equal installments, the first becoming due two years after the establishment of the colony.

(2) By purchase, the price being paid on entry, or in installments on shorter time than that provided in the preceding section.

(3) By gratuitous concession, when requested by the colonist; but in this case no cession shall exceed 100 hectares (about 247 acres), and the colonist shall receive no title to the same until he shall have shown that he has retained the land in his possession, and has wholly cultivated it, or to an extent not less than one-tenth of the whole, for five consecutive years.

So soon as there shall be lands suitable for colonization under the conditions herein provided, the Executive shall determine which should be settled at once, publishing the plats thereof and the prices at which they shall be sold, endeavoring in every case that the sale or gratuitous conveyance shall be of alternate sections. The remaining sections shall be reserved to be sold under the conditions prescribed by this law, when they shall be sought, or when the Executive shall so determine, the Executive being empowered to mortgage them for the purpose of raising funds, which, added to the proceeds of the sale of sections of land, shall be destined exclusively to the carrying out of colonization.

To be considered as a colonist and to be entitled to the privileges conferred by this law it is necessary that the immigrant, if a foreigner, shall come to the Republic provided with the certificate of the consular or immigration agent, issued at the request of the said immigrant, or of the company or corporation authorized by the Executive to bring colonists to the Republic.

Should the petitioner reside in the Republic, he must apply to the Department

of Public Works, or to the agents authorized by the said department to admit colonists to the colonies which shall be established in the Republic.

In every case petitioners must present certificates of the proper authorities setting forth their good character and their occupation previous to petitioning for admission as colonists.

Colonists settling in the Republic shall enjoy for the period of ten years, counted from the date of their establishment, the following privileges:

- (1) Exemption from military service.
- (2) Exemption from all taxes, except municipal.
- (3) Exemption from all import or domestic duties on articles of consumption not produced in the country, agricultural implements, tools, machines, outfits, building materials, household furniture, and animals for breeding purposes, and thoroughbreds for the use of the colonies.
- (4) Exemption, personal and nontransferable, from export duties on the products of cultivation.
- (5) Premiums on praiseworthy productions, and prizes and special protection for the introduction of new agricultural interests or industries.
- (6) Exemption from fees for the certification of signatures and issuing of passports delivered by consular agents to parties coming to the Republic as colonists by virtue of contracts entered into between the Government and any company or companies.

The Department of Public Works shall determine the number and kind of articles which in each case shall be admitted free of duties, and the Treasury Department shall regulate the manner of admission to prevent fraud and smuggling, but without retarding the prompt dispatch of the said articles.

Colonists settling on lands barren of trees, and who shall prove, two years previous to the lapse of the period of exemption, that on a portion of their section, which shall not be less than one-tenth thereof, they have laid out trees to a number proportionate to the land planted on, shall be exempt from taxes on the whole land for one year longer, and, in general, shall have exemption for one year further for each tenth part of their land so laid out.

The colonies shall be established under the municipal jurisdiction, subject, as regards the election of their authorities and the levying of taxes, to the general laws of the Republic and the laws of the State wherein they are established. The Department of Public Works may, however, appoint agents in said colonies for the purpose of better directing their labors and exacting the payment of the amounts which may be due to the federation for any titles conveyed.

Colonists are required to carry out their contracts with the Federal Government, or with the individuals or companies transporting or establishing them in the Republic.

Every alien immigrant settling in a colony shall, at the time of such settlement, declare before the Federal colonization agent, notary, or proper judicial officer, whether he proposes to retain his nationality, or desires to embrace Mexican citizenship, conceded him by the third section of Article 30 of the Constitution of the Republic.

Colonists shall be vested with all the rights and obligations which to Mexicans and foreigners, under like circumstances, are conceded and imposed by the Federal Constitution, besides the temporary exemptions conceded by this law; but all questions arising, of whatever character, shall be subject to the decisions of the courts of the Republic, to the absolute exclusion of all foreign intervention.

Colonists abandoning, without due cause, for more than a year, the lands which shall have been sold them shall forfeit the right to said lands and the amounts they may have paid therefor.

The right to a gratuitous title shall be forfeited by abandonment of the land or failure to cultivate it for more than six months without good cause.

One section shall be ceded without cost, in localities designed by the Federal Government for new settlements, to Mexican or foreign colonists desiring to found the same; but they shall not acquire the title to said section until they shall have shown that within two years from the foundation of the settlement they have erected thereon a house, and shall forfeit the right to said title in case of failure to so build. It is the purpose to cede such sections alternately.

The Executive is empowered to aid colonists or immigrants, within the appropriations to that effect made, whenever he shall deem it advisable, by furnishing them expenses of transportation for themselves and their baggage by sea and in the interior to the terminus of the railroad lines; he may further furnish them with free subsistence for fifteen days, and no more, in the localities he may approve, and also with tools, seed, building materials, and animals for work and breeding; these latter advances, however, shall be repaid in the same manner as the price of the lands.

The Executive may authorize companies to open up (*habilitar*) waste lands by measuring, surveying, subdividing into sections, appraising, and describing the same, and to transport colonists and establish them on said lands.

For the purpose of obtaining the necessary authorization, companies shall designate the waste lands they propose to occupy, their approximate extent, and the number of colonists to be settled upon them within a given time.

The proceedings incident to the demarkation or survey shall be authorized by the district judge within whose jurisdiction the waste land to be surveyed is situated; which done, and there being no adverse claimant, the record will be delivered to the company, to be presented to the Department of Public Works, where the other formalities demanded by this law must be complied with.

Should an adverse claimant present himself the case will be tried as hereinafter provided, the representative of the Federal Treasury being a party thereto.

In return for the expenses incurred by the companies in opening up waste lands, the Executive may cede them not more than one-third of the land thus opened up, or its value in money; but under the express conditions that they are not to convey such lands so conceded to foreigners not authorized to acquire them, nor in greater quantities than 6,177 acres, under pain of losing, in each case, the portions of land so conveyed in violation of said conditions, which portions shall at once become the property of the nation.

Lands surveyed by the companies, excepting such as may be ceded to the same in return for expenses incurred in opening them up, shall be conveyed to colonists, or be reserved under the conditions before mentioned.

Any authority conferred by the Executive for opening up waste lands shall be void and non-extendable whenever work thereon shall not have been commenced within the term of three months.

The Executive may contract with companies or corporations for the introduction into the Republic and the establishment therein of foreign colonists or immigrants under the following conditions:

(1) The companies shall fix the exact time within which they will introduce a determined number of colonists.

(2) The colonists or immigrants shall fulfill the conditions hereinbefore prescribed.

(3) The bases of the contracts the companies may make with the colonists shall conform to the provisions of this law, and shall be submitted for approval to the Department of Public Works.

(4) The companies must guarantee to the satisfaction of the Executive the carrying out of the obligations assumed in their contracts, which contracts must name the causes for which forfeiture and fines shall be imposed.

Companies contracting with the Executive for the transportation to the Republic and settling therein of foreign colonists shall enjoy, for a term not to exceed twenty years, the following privileges and exemptions:

(1) The sale on long time and at low price of waste or Government lands for the exclusive purpose of colonizing the same.

(2) Exemption from taxation, except the stamp tax, on capital invested in the enterprise.

(3) Exemption from port dues, except those set aside for improvements in ports, to all vessels that, on the companies' account, shall bring ten families, at least, of colonists to the Republic.

(4) Exemption from import duties on tools, machines, building materials, and animals for work and breeding, destined exclusively for an agricultural, mining,

or industrial colony whose establishment shall have been authorized by the Executive.

(5) Premiums for each family established and a second premium for each family landed; premiums for each Mexican family established in a foreign colony.

(6) Transportation of colonists at the expense of the Government on subsidized steamship and railroad lines.

Foreign colonization companies shall be considered as Mexican, being required to have a legal domicile in one of the cities of the Republic, without prejudice to their having one or more abroad; and they are bound to have at all times a local board of directors and one or more attorneys *de facto*, fully empowered to treat with the Executive.

All questions arising between the Government and the companies shall be decided by the courts of the Republic and according to its laws, without any intervention whatever on the part of foreign diplomatic agents.

Private parties setting aside any portion of their lands for the purpose of colonizing them, with not less than ten families of foreign immigrants, are entitled to have the same enjoy equal privileges and exemptions with the colonies established by the Federal Government, whenever they shall conform to the conditions imposed by the Executive to assure the success of the colony, and whenever among said conditions shall be one requiring said colonists to acquire, by purchase or cession, one section of land for cultivation.

The Executive may provide private parties with foreign colonists, by stipulating with them the conditions under which they are to be established, and may aid them by furnishing the expenses of transportation of said colonists.

The colonizing of the islands in both oceans shall be done by the Executive, subject to the provisions of this law, the Government reserving on each island 124 acres of land for public use. In case the island should not have the superficial area necessary for the reservation herein specified, no sale of land shall be made thereon, and said land may only be rented on short terms.

Colonies established on islands shall always include Mexican families to a number not less than one-half of the total colonist families.

The Executive is authorized to acquire, by purchase or cession, private lands, whenever he shall deem it expedient to establish colonies thereon, subject, however, to the appropriations to this end made.

The question of inducing aliens to settle in Mexico has awakened not only the interest of the General Government, but some of the State governments have given it much time and thought. Foremost among these is the government of the State of Veracruz. On the 25th of December, 1885, the legislature of this State passed a law founded upon that quoted on the preceding pages. This law authorized the governor to enter into contracts with owners of landed

property for the purpose of colonizing them under the law. All such owners entering into a contract are entitled to a rebate on their taxes at the rate of \$5 for every family settling on their lands who shall engage in agriculture and kindred pursuits. Owners of suburban lands receive a premium of \$5 for every fifteen foreign families established on their lands as colonists for an uninterrupted period of three years. Premiums are likewise offered for every new industry established in such colonies and to the colonist showing the largest area of land under cultivation. Many exemptions from taxes and contributions are granted. Every colony of fifteen or more families, definitely established in any locality in the State, is entitled to organize its own local police in accordance with law, and to solicit of the Government a subvention to carry out such public works as may be deemed necessary in the interest of the colony.

Notwithstanding the inducements offered by this law the total foreign population of the State of Veracruz at the beginning of the year 1888 was only 4,549, distributed over eighteen cantons, of whom 274 were Americans and 14 Africans.

Under the first-quoted law of the General Government some eighteen colonies have been founded, and from the years 1881 to 1888 public lands were surveyed by different companies to the extent of 36,578,780 hectares (about 90,386,165 acres). Of this area 11,958,348 hectares (about 28,549,078 acres) were conveyed to the companies for expenses incurred in the survey, 13,160,918 hectares (about 32,520,628 acres) were sold, and there remained to be disposed of 11,459,514 hectares (about 28,528,849 acres).

As before stated, there are eighteen colonies in the Republic. The latest obtainable statistics (1890) gives them as follows:

Colonies.	States.	Inhabitants.
Porfirio Diaz	Morelos	115
Manuel Gonzalez	Veracruz	402
Carlos Pacheco	Puebla	310
Fernandez Leal	do	390
Diez Gutierrez	San Luis Potosi	134
Sericultora	Mexico	152
La Ascención	Chihuahua	2,294
Aldana	Federal District	111
San Pablo Hidalgo	Morelos	196
San Vicente de Juarez	do	83
San Rafael Zaragoza	do	124
Juarez	Chihuahua	650
Tapachula	Chiapas	93
Ciel de Leon	Oaxaca	10
Guanajuato	Guanajuato	37
Lerdo	Sonora	190
Topolobampo	Sinaloa	300
International Company	Territory of Lower California ..	933
	Total	6,524

Among the foreign colonists Americans rank second in point of numbers, the Italians being first. The colonists devote themselves to the raising of cereals, tropical fruits, sugar cane, vanilla, tobacco, ramie, and the cultivation of the silkworm, according to the nature of the soil upon which they are established. The colony of 152 Mexicans in the State of Mexico is devoted exclusively to the cultivation of silkworms, and the success attained is gratifying.

The last-named colony, the International Company, owns an immense tract of land, estimated to contain 17,000,000 acres, situated in and around Ensenada de Todos Santos (All Saints Bay) in Lower California. This tract lies between the southwestern boundary of the United States and parallel 28° north, near the port of Santa Rosalia. The colony is being rapidly settled with foreign immigrants, mostly Americans. The soil is most fertile and adapted to the raising of fruits, cereals, and vegetables. Water is scarce, but artesian wells are being bored. Ensenada is 100 miles from San Diego, with which city it maintains telegraphic and telephonic communication. A railroad between the two localities is now nearly completed.

President Diaz, in a message to Congress April 1, 1892, refers to the work of the surveys as follows:

From September ultimo to the present date the surveying companies have completed their work in regard to 2,873,000 acres of vacant public lands in the States of Campeche, Yucatan, New Leon, and Sonora; and as a third part of that area has been granted said companies in compensation for the surveying expenses incurred by them, the private wealth of the States has been increased to that extent.

Arrangements have been made with different private individuals by virtue of which an area of 270,000 acres has been finally adjudicated to them. This has been done at their request, either because of some defect in the original titles, or for other reasons, and the National Treasury has derived therefrom a benefit of \$63,775, which has been used in redeeming bonds of the public debt.

One hundred and three grants of public lands have been made under the law of July 20, 1863. They cover an area of 395,000 acres, the value of which, according to the published schedule of prices, amounted to \$72,137. Such portion of this sum as goes to the National Treasury was paid in bonds of the public debt.

Upon the proper survey and division of such lands as are called "ejidos," and are situated around the towns and destined for the common use of the inhabitants thereof, 564 patents have been issued, which set at rest the title to an area of 17,500 acres.

The United States consuls at Guaymas, Matamoras, and Paso del Norte, in answer to a circular of the State Department of the United States, issued on the 16th of February, 1891, asking for information in regard to land and land laws in Mexico, submitted the following reports:

REPORT OF CONSUL WILLARD—GUAYMAS.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Guaymas, Mexico, March 23, 1891.

The Bureau of the American Republics,

Care Department of State, Washington, D. C.:

In making a report on the laws of Mexico respecting sale, settlement, and condition of the public lands (baldios) of this consular district, which embraces five political divisions, or counties, of the nine which comprise the State of Sonora, Mexico, I am unable to give with exactness the data required (as the Government does not possess it) as to extent and locality of the public lands, which under the general laws of Mexico belong exclusively to the Federal Government. At this time no State holds in her own right the public lands within her boundaries.

The General Government of Mexico has from time to time in the last twelve years, without direct expense, made contracts with companies and individuals for the survey of the lands of the State, to separate the private from the public lands. The companies or individuals making said surveys and furnishing the same, presenting maps to the Government, etc., after approval, to receive as compensation, in most cases, one-third of the lands, the remaining belonging to the Government, to be open to purchasers at the prices fixed from time to time according to the locality and character of the land.

As all of these surveys in Sonora are not as yet completed, at least in the five counties or divisions of this consular district (Hermosillo, Ures, Sahuaripa, Guaymas, and Alamos), none of the public lands at this time in the counties mentioned are open to location and purchase.

The only survey that has been exclusively at the Government expense, as mentioned in my annual report on this consular district in the year 1887, is for the lands of the Yaqui Valley, which was done with the object of apportioning lands to the Indians who inhabit that section of country, defining the limits of the lands of the valley and town lands of the villages, and delivering to those who were cultivating the lands between the villages, or pueblos, titles to the same, the remaining lands in said valley unoccupied to be open to purchasers and colonization. Owing to delays and the continuance of the war with those

Indians, the Government has not placed those unoccupied lands (*baldios*), which are well adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane and cotton, on the market, but it is expected that it will soon be done.

The agricultural lands of Sonora, apart from the mountainous districts, are confined as a rule to the valley or bottom lands of the valleys and streams, where water can be obtained for irrigation, and nearly all are held by private persons with titles, the proportion being about one to ten. The remaining portion held with titles is table-lands and mountain lands, suitable for stock ranges.

In reply to the inquiry contained in the circular as to the law respecting the sale and settlement of the public lands: The first general law of the Federal Government of Mexico on this subject was issued July 20, 1863. In Sonora, as well as in other States, it provided that titles would be granted by the General Government to unoccupied public lands at a nominal price to citizens who applied for them, limiting the amount to 2,500 hectares (about 6,000 acres) for each person, paying at the rate from 12 to 25 cents per hectare (2.47 acres), but with the condition and obligation that said lands should be occupied and populated by at least one person for each 500 acres, and certain improvements made. Complying with these conditions for ten years after the title and possession was given, the person then acquired a perfect title in fee simple to the land; failing to do this the land reverted to the Government and the title was revoked. About half of the many locations of land made in Sonora under this law acquired perfect titles before the Government entered into contracts for the survey of what remained of the public lands. In the contracts made for the surveys of the public lands, after the surveys were finished the concessionaries could people the lands belonging to them by colonists, under the privileges granted by the colonization laws, which exempted the colonists for a period of years from taxes and other privileges, etc.

In reply to inquiry as to the extent of unoccupied land and character: It is estimated that in the State of Sonora there is approximately about 16,000,000 acres of public lands. Mineral and pasture lands, and they can be classed for the most part, as "waste or refuse lands" (with the exception of the mountainous districts), having little water and slight pasturage, but with a proper system of storing water, would make agricultural lands of excellent quality. The amount of the unoccupied public lands in this consular district in the five counties mentioned can be estimated, approximately, at 6,400,000 of valley, mountain, and table-lands.

In reply to the question as to the limit of land that may be acquired or secured by purchase, lease, or colonization: There is no limit according to the concessions granted to companies of late years and there is no law limiting the amount which an individual may purchase.

(Of the amount of the public land mentioned, one-third at least is held by the surveying companies, pending the completion of their surveys and approval of their maps by the Government.)

Regarding the inquiry as to preëmption or homestead laws: There is no special homestead law as to land, no exemption of lands from being attached for debt by persons holding them.

In reply to inquiry as to the sale of mining, timber, and agricultural lands and the price and recognized value of said lands: There is a difference in the prices according to the classification, which the judges or boards appointed to value them may make. The right to the mineral in the land, of precious and base metals, is held by the Government, and not transferred with the lands, excepting coal, which, under the mining code of Mexico to-day, is part of the land the same as timber. The public lands are classified under three valuations: First class, \$1.10 per hectare; second class, 75 cents, and third class, 50 cents, and can be paid for in Government bonds, which vary in price from 25 to 50 cents per dollar in silver.

In reply to the inquiry if any distinction is made in the public land laws between citizens and aliens: There is no distinction made as to the right to purchase. The citizens of the nations bordering on Mexico north or south (United States and Guatemala) can not acquire by denouncement and receive titles direct from the General Government for public lands in the frontier States, but can obtain them by purchase from persons holding them with Government titles. In the zone along the frontiers north and south of Mexico of a width of 60 miles, no foreigner of any nationality can hold real estate excepting by special permission of the Mexican Government, which must be given in each individual case, but the control of lands in this prohibited zone has been acquired in some cases by leases.

In reply to the inquiry whether attempts have been made by the Federal Government or provincial authorities to encourage immigration and how far have they been successful: Under the Mexican law of colonization inducements are held out to persons in foreign countries to become colonists. Under the contracts for surveys of public lands the concessionaries have the privilege of populating their lands by persons who can settle them as colonists under this law; but in Sonora and in this consular district as yet no success has followed the inducements offered, but may when the surveys are finished.

In reply to inquiry as to where do the immigrants come from and the class and character: The future may give the reply to this inquiry when the waste lands are peopled and homes made on the plains and in the mountains of Sonora.

A. WILLARD,
Consul.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF CONSUL RICHARDSON, U. S. CONSUL AT MATAMORAS,
MAY 13, 1891.

Under Department instructions of February 10, 1891, I have the honor to transmit to the Bureau of American Republics the few facts that I have been able to obtain upon the subject contained in the circular of that date.

The laws of the State of Tamaulipas are the laws of the Republic, with such supplementary statutes as are necessary to interpret and apply these laws to local conditions and needs. I am informed that there are no laws in any way conflicting with the laws of the nation as recorded in Hall's Mexican Law, and that there has been no legislation of any significance since the date of that work.

The extent of unoccupied lands in Mexico has not yet been fully ascertained. From time to time new surveys are completed and additions made to the acreage of lands offered for sale. According to the best authority at hand, it is supposed that the unoccupied lands can not fall far short of 90,000,000 acres. These are agricultural, mineral, grazing, and timber. Those found in Tamaulipas are either grazing or arable, and in most cases both. There are no barren lands in the State, unless in places along the coast. They are of general if not unsurpassed fertility.

There are no homestead laws. In 1863 a preëmption law was enacted which, with some modifications, remains in force to the present time. Under this law all lands of the Republic which have not been set apart to public use nor granted to any individual or corporation authorized to acquire these, are considered public lands. These lands may be denounced by any inhabitant, citizen, or alien of the Republic entitled to denounce, save the native and naturalized citizen of those nations bordering on the Republic, who can in no way, save by special concession, acquire public land in the border States. The limit of these land acquisitions under denouncement is 2,500 hectares, or about 6,200 acres. The price of these lands is nominal and is fixed from time to time by the General Government. This law covers agricultural, grazing, and timber lands. Mining and mineral lands are acquired in much smaller quantities and under a different code.

The public lands in Tamaulipas are divided into three classes and are quoted as follows per hectare: First class, 75 cents, Mexican; second class, 50 cents, Mexican; third class, 30 cents, Mexican.

The law making it difficult for Americans to acquire real estate within 50 miles of the frontier has been instrumental in retarding the development of these frontier States. This law, to be sure, is only a police regulation intended to

prevent any further loss of territory to the United States through violation of national hospitality, and not to keep out bona fide settlers. Permission to purchase land would doubtless in nearly all cases be readily granted to reputable persons applying for it to the Federal authority. Still the law serves as a scarecrow, and the very people do not come whose coming would materially increase the wealth and prosperity of the country. There are extensive private lands offered for sale in this State where water can be had, and the soil is good.

There have been several attempts by the Federal Government to colonize, which, though expensive, have measurably failed, owing largely to the speculators who undertook to provide immigrants. The little French colony at Jicaltepec, in the State of Veracruz, whose chief industry is the raising and preparation of vanilla for market, is an exception. Here, even in one of the hottest of Mexican States, a European colony thrives. The matter of climate has presented some obstacles. It has been found as a rule inexpedient to colonize with Europeans or Americans in the *tierras calientes*. The terrace or table lands, where the Indian races of Mexico thrive best, and where there are fewer lands open for settlement, are best adapted to those people most willing to come and best fitted to become good and prosperous citizens. The Government a few years ago made an agreement with China for the encouragement of wholesale immigration for the purpose of settling up the hot lands. Of all people the Chinese were found most serviceable for these lands, but this scheme fell through; for what reason I do not know, but doubtless the California prejudice found its way along down the coast. When bona fide immigrants from China can be obtained—agricultural laborers, artisans, etc., come with their families and with a determination to remain—they make the best of all colonists.

The attempts of the Government to encourage immigration apart from schemes of colonization have been moderately successful. This matter has been fully reported upon by Minister Morgan, August, 1883, and Consul-General Porch, January 12, 1887. Nothing has been accomplished since these reports were made in the State of Tamaulipas. The General Government has a contract with a company of surveyors to survey the various ranches and haciendas of the State for the purpose of fixing the bounds of vacant lands. This company is also expected to promote immigration, but as yet nothing has been done and no laws have been enacted to attract immigrants.

The immigrants in the State of Tamaulipas are few. I do not know of any attempt at colonization, and those foreigners here are chiefly merchants and tradesmen from Germany, France, Great Britain, and the United States. The American element here is almost wholly from the Southern States, and has been largely long resident. I have not observed any anxiety for immigration. The masses of the people appear to shun newcomers and innovations.

It is a common remark, "If you wish to scatter the population of a town build a railroad through it." In an exaggerated way this remark illustrates a characteristic disposition of the people.

I think that the people have the good sense to understand that the country must depend for its future development upon foreign capital and foreign enterprise, and while they do not evince much alacrity in adjusting themselves and their institutions to foreign ideas, would be loath to have anything done to discourage a peaceful commercial invasion. All who desire to become citizens are most cordially welcomed. Naturalization is made easy. Six months before presenting a petition for naturalization the foreigner must formally renounce his allegiance to any foreign power. He must continue to reside in the Republic for two consecutive years, after which, on proving that his Government has no legal claim on him which interferes with his right to change his nationality, that he can support himself, and that he does not rest under a criminal accusation, he becomes a Mexican citizen. The children of foreigners, if born in Mexico and are purchasers and settlers upon Mexican lands, are considered citizens unless they declare in writing that they prefer to retain the nationality of their parents. Colonists or immigrants brought into Mexico at the expense of the Government are bound to become Mexican citizens. All others residing in Mexico enjoy every right possessed by Mexicans, save political rights, as well as every privilege secured by treaty.

In closing this report, I find that I have not confined myself to the State of Tamaulipas, but have allowed my comments a wider range. The paucity of data and similarity of conditions are the excuses I offer. I wish to remark in connection with these subjects that there is one great difficulty in the way of our fellow countrymen acquiring property or becoming happy settlers in Mexico, and that is the distrust, if not positive dislike, which all Mexicans feel for Americans. It grows out of the bitter recollections of the annexation of Texas, the North American invasion, the rejection of the Grant-Romero treaty, and the wounded pride and jealousy which is felt by all people of the emasculated Latin civilization for those of the more virile and triumphant Saxon. It is said that Juarez, when Mexico was overrun by European armies and he himself was a fugitive at Paso del Norte, looking off toward the north said, "After all, there are the enemy." This saying is significant. It is the text from which our policy of international comity and trade must be drawn. With patience, frankness, and the simple purpose of benefiting ourselves by benefiting Mexico this feeling of distrust will measurably disappear and we become neighbors actually as we are geographically.

112 LAWS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION AND PUBLIC LANDS.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF CONSUL SAMPSON, UNITED STATES CONSUL AT PASO DEL NORTE, MEXICO, OF JUNE 17, 1891.

Nearly one-third of the lands of the Republic are unoccupied. Some of them are almost worthless, while a greater part are susceptible of being used for agricultural and pastoral purposes; others, no doubt, are rich in minerals; while magnificent forests of mahogany and other trees are yet unoccupied.

Every inhabitant of the Republic, native or foreigner, has a right to secure 2,500 hectares (or 6,177 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres) of government lands, with the exception hereinafter referred to.

This only refers to the purchase of public lands and not to the colonization law. The Government, in order to increase colonization, enters into contracts with foreign companies, giving them lands which are contiguous to bordering countries, as well as other lands. Such favorable concessions can be secured as to make leases undesirable.

Timber and agricultural lands are governed by the laws hereinbefore referred to in all purchases and concessions, while the mining and mineral lands are secured by compliance with the "Código de Minería," issued November 28, 1884, which contains *in extenso* all the requisites necessary to secure and hold these. In the main they are very similar to the provisions of the United States laws, requiring location, name of claim, name of location, staking claim, digging shaft 4 feet by 10 feet in vein to disclose mineral, survey, if contest how disposed of, etc. The first step is the "denouncement."

No patent can be secured, but a mine is held by constantly working six men in the same. A failure for four weeks in the year to do this makes it subject to relocation.

The price of lands is different in each of the States of the Republic, and as it is fixed by the Government it is supposed to represent its correct value.

Each year the Government reforms the tariff of prices of lands and divides them into three classes. In the State of Chihuahua (I know not as to others) each hectare (nearly 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres) of land, first-class, is worth 75 cents; second-class, 50 cents; and third-class, 30 cents.

The laws governing lands in this Republic make no distinction between foreigners and Mexicans.

There is only one limitation for foreigners. They can not acquire lands inside of 20 leagues (60 miles) from the frontiers of the Republic.

The Government is very much interested in foreign immigration, as evidenced by her colonization law giving immigrants various privileges, such as the exemption of duties on goods they may import, the exemption from Federal taxes, also those imposed by the States and counties. These laws are giving satisfactory

results, as is proven by the establishment of various foreign colonies within the State of Chihuahua and others of the Republic.

The immigrants come principally from the United States, next Germany, quite a number from China. Those from the United States are miners or farmers. They are, as a rule, industrious and well disposed. The Germans generally enter the commercial world. The Chinese are in great demand as cooks. As a rule, immigrants to the Republic have means enough to make a success.

PRICES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Under provisions of law the Secretary of Public Works publishes every two years the prices at which Government lands may be purchased. The following table shows the price per hectare (2.471 acres) for land of each class for the period 1891-'92.

States and Territories.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Aguascalientes	2. 25	1. 50	1. 00
Campeche	1. 65	1. 10	. 75
Coahuila	. 75	. 50	. 30
Colima	2. 25	1. 50	1. 00
Chiapas	1. 55	1. 10	. 75
Chihuahua	. 75	. 50	. 30
Durango	. 65	. 50	. 30
Guanajuato	3. 35	2. 25	1. 50
Guerrero	1. 10	. 75	. 50
Hidalgo	2. 25	1. 50	1. 00
Jalisco	2. 25	1. 50	1. 00
Mexico	3. 35	2. 25	1. 50
Michoacan	2. 25	1. 50	1. 00
Morelos	4. 50	3. 00	2. 00
Nuevo Leon	. 75	. 50	. 30
Oaxaca	1. 10	. 75	. 50
Puebla	3. 35	2. 25	1. 50
Querétaro	3. 35	2. 25	1. 50
San Luis Potosi	2. 25	1. 50	1. 00
Sinaloa	1. 10	. 75	. 50
Sonora	1. 10	. 75	. 50
Tabasco	2. 00	1. 50	1. 00
Tamaulipas	. 75	. 50	. 30
Tlaxcala	2. 25	1. 50	1. 00
Veracruz	2. 75	1. 85	1. 25
Yucatan	1. 65	1. 10	. 75
Zacatecas	2. 25	1. 50	1. 00
Federal District	5. 60	3. 75	2. 50
Territory of Tepic	1. 65	1. 10	. 75
Territory of Lower California	. 65	. 40	. 25

Lands of the first class comprise such as are situated near a railroad, a populous city; such as can be irrigated, and all offering special advantages to agricultural and other interests. In this class are also included lands covered with fine woods, dye woods and plants, and those containing minerals.

Second-class lands are those distant from means of communication, those where but one crop a year, sown before the rainy season, can be raised, and those suitable for cattle-raising.

All other lands not included in the above classes are in the third class.

Nicaragua.

The laws of Nicaragua in regard to colonization and immigration are very liberal. Foreigners can acquire real estate and dispose of it as freely as the Nicaraguan citizens. The provisions of the naturalization laws are also simple and liberal. Immigration has not as yet been carried on to such an extent as the Government and people of the Republic could wish; but no efforts are omitted to encourage it and push it rapidly to success.

The following is the text of the principal laws of Nicaragua having a bearing on the subject, with which the Bureau of American Republics has had any opportunity to become acquainted:

LAW ON THE ACQUISITION BY ALIENS OF REAL ESTATE IN THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.

The President of the Republic to the inhabitants of the same:

Whereas some difficulties may be encountered in the carrying into effect of the provisions of the decree of March 30th of the present year, concerning the acquisition of real estate by certain foreigners,

I do therefore decree:

ARTICLE 1. All foreigners shall have the power, without losing thereby their own nationality, to acquire public unoccupied lands on the same terms and conditions as required by law from the citizens of Nicaragua.

ART. 2. The decree of March 30th of the present year and all other provisions heretofore enacted in regard to public unoccupied lands, which may in anyway oppose the present decree, are hereby repealed.

P. JOAQUIN CHAMORRO.

MANAGUA, *May 8th, 1875.*

LAND AND COLONIZATION LAW.

Decreed by the senate and the chamber of representatives of the Republic of Nicaragua:

ARTICLE 1. The Executive shall have authority to give to each family of immigrants, coming from the United States, or of any other nationality whatsoever, with the purpose of settling in the Republic, and becoming naturalized, a tract of public unoccupied lands not exceeding 120 manzanas; the said tract to be more or less extensive, within said limits, according to the number of persons composing the family. Single persons shall be allowed not more than 60 manzanas each.

ART. 2. The immigrants herein referred to shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as native citizens in regard to commons and common lands. They shall be exempted, also, for the period of 10 years, from municipal charges and from military service, unless such service is required for the preservation of the liberty and sovereignty of the Republic.

ART. 3. The lands which shall be granted under the present law shall not be allowed to be sold, unless at least one-half of the area thereof be already under cultivation, and the grantee has become naturalized in due form of law.

ART. 4. The Executive shall have also the power to grant similiar concessions of lands to foreign immigrants, coming to Nicaragua and who desire to preserve their respective citizenship; but these concessions shall not transfer to these immigrants the right of ownership of the land, but shall place them in the position of mere tenants or beneficiaries. The same shall be the case with those immigrants who come to the Republic with the purpose of becoming naturalized, but do not carry their intentions into effect within the period established by law. This right shall last for only 10 years, and shall not be transmissible to third parties, except by inheritance, unless at least half of the ground granted has been placed under cultivation. At the expiration of the 10 years the right shall cease, whether the land be in the possession of the immigrant himself or of a third person. The ten years shall be counted from the date in which the tract of land is delivered to the grantee.

ART. 5. No immigrant shall be entitled to the privileges of the present law who does not come provided with a passport issued in his favor by a Nicaragua minister or consul residing in the country from which he comes, which passport shall be issued according to the instructions already given or hereafter to be given by the Government.

NATURALIZATION LAW.

The President of the Republic to the inhabitants of the same:

Know ye that the Congress has enacted the following:

Decreed by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Nicaragua:

ARTICLE 1. Nicaraguan citizenship may henceforth be acquired by foreigners, in addition to the regular method by which congress is authorized to grant it under section 9, of article 41, of the constitution, in the following ways:

(1) If the applicant is a Central American, upon proof of his residence for one year within the Republic.

(2) If the applicant proceeds from any other Spanish-American Republic, upon proof of the same residence for two years; and if he is a foreigner of any other kind, four years' residence shall be required.

ART. 2. It will be sufficient for the Central Americans, after their one year's residence has been completed, to state their desire to become naturalized in the Republic; but all other Spanish Americans shall be bound to make a declaration of their intention to become such citizens of Nicaragua. All other foreigners shall make this declaration one year before.

ART. 3. Such Central Americans, Spanish Americans, and all other foreigners as have resided in the Republic, before the promulgation of the present law, the length of time required in the preceding article shall only be required to declare their intention to become naturalized before the authority designated in the next following article.

ART. 4. The declaration of the purpose to settle in the Republic and become invested with all the rights of a citizen of Nicaragua shall be made to the city corporation or to the local authority of the place in which the applicant wishes to be domiciled.

ART. 5. The city corporation, or local authority, as the case may be, shall enter the application on the journal or book in which its respective proceedings are recorded, whereupon a proper certificate thereof shall be furnished the applicant, and a notice in writing shall be also given to the prefect of the department. At the expiration of the time required, upon proper evidence of the fact of the residence, a certificate shall be issued in favor of the applicant, which shall be full evidence of his being a naturalized citizen of Nicaragua.

Paraguay.

Paraguay was almost entirely devastated by a war in which her population had been nearly exterminated. The most reliable statistics assert that at the end of her struggle with the allied forces of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay, heroic Paraguay was left with no more than 20,000 men in the whole country. But patriotism, as well as perseverance and intelligence, have caused that country to revive in such way, during the twenty years elapsed since the termination of the war, as to give fair promise that it will reach before long the degree of prosperity to which it is entitled by its climate and its natural wealth.

The country is making considerable progress, immigrants are coming in, capital and labor find employment, and under the encouragement of the Government every possible effort is being made to develop its wonderful resources. The public lands, and those which were left ownerless by the extermination of the inhabitants, have passed into the hands of an English syndicate which holds the bonds of the country. This syndicate is doing much towards colonizing the country, and in a few years Paraguay will doubtless be resettled and resume her place among the prosperous nations of America.

The measure which has done the most good in this direction is the land law (*ley de tierras*) enacted in 1885. The terms on which the purchase of these lands can be made are so liberal, and the prices fixed for the several classes thereof are so low, that no foreigner, whatever his nationality may be, can fail to be induced, if he have any means or inclination in this direction, to make a

trip to Paraguay, and invest capital in Paraguayan lands, whether for purposes of improvement and settlement, or merely as a matter of speculation.

Mr. E. L. Baker, United States consul at Buenos Ayres, made the following translation of the law above mentioned. In forwarding this translation he said that he had personally visited some of the lands referred to in that law, and that in his opinion the prices assigned to them were remarkably low.

ARTICLE 1. The Executive is hereby authorized to sell the public lands, in accordance with the stipulations of this law.

ART. 2. The public lands shall be divided into five classes, as follows:

(1) Lands of the first class are those in the following departments: San Lorenzo del Campo Grande, San Lorenzo de la Frontera, Ipane, Guarambare, Villosa, Villa Oliva, Villa Franca, Villa del Pilar, Villa Humaita, Luque, Limpio, Emboscada, Arroyos y Esteros, Villa del Rosario, San Estanislao, Villa de San Pedro, Villa de Concepcion hasta el Aquidaban, Aregua-Capiata, Ita, Itaugua, Pirayu, Yaguaron, Altos, Atira, Tobati, Caacupe, Barrero Grande, Caraguatay, San José, Itacurubi de la Coadillera, Valenzuela, Ibitimi, Paraguari, Acahay, Carapegua, Tabapy Quiadi, Ibicui, Caapucu, Quiquio, Mbayapey, Villa Florida, San Miguel, San Juan Bautista de las Misiones, Villa Encarnación, Caazapa, Ihacanguazu, Villa Rica, Itape e Itacurubi del Rosario.

(2) Lands of the second class are those in the following departments: Pedro Gonzalez, Laureles, Yabebiry, Desmochados, Tacuaras, Guazucua, Isla Ombu, San Ignacio, Santa Maria, Santa Rosa, Santiago, San Cosmo, Bobi, Carmen del Parana, Jesus y Trinidad, San Pedro de Parana, Ytu, San Juan Nepomuceno, Mbncayaty, Yatahity, Hiaty, Ajos, Carayao, San Joaquin, Union, Horqueta, San Juan Bautista de Nembucu, Lima y Tacuati, and the territory stretching from the confluence of the Aquidaban and the Paraguay to the Rio Apa, lands in the latter territory to be sold with an area five times the frontage solicited on the Paraguay.

(3) Lands of the third class are those comprised between the Pilcomayo and Villa Concepcion in the Chaco territory fronting the Rio Paraguay and at a depth of 10 leagues inland.

(4) Lands of the fourth class are those situated in the Chaco from Villa Concepcion to a distance of 10 leagues inland, and thence 20 leagues of the belt of territory comprised between the Pilcomayo and Villa Concepcion.

(5) Lands of the fifth class are those not included in third or fourth.

ART. 3. The price of the lands of first class is hereby set down at 1,200 hard

dollars in public funds per square league, the lands of second class at 800 hard dollars, the third class at 300 dollars, the fourth class at 200, and the fifth class at 100 dollars.

ART. 4. The purchase of the lands can be effected in four yearly payments; the first to comprise 25 per cent of the total amount, and to be paid at the Junta de Credito Publico in legal-tender money or in public-fund bonds, and with the intervention of the contador general. For the other payments three bills, to order of the junta, and at terms of one, two, and three years, with an interest of 6 per cent shall be signed.

ART. 5. All payments after the passing of this law for sales or renting of land in the fiscal territories shall be made in legal-tender money or in public-funds bonds.

ART. 6. Buyers are at liberty to pay their bills at any time with a reduction of 12 per cent per annum from the day of payment.

ART. 7. On the drawing up of the title deeds, the properties shall be mortgaged in favor of the State until expiration of term of payment.

ART. 8. To pay off the mortgage, the interested parties shall present at the ministry of interior their bills, and the necessary orders shall be issued to the registrador for the corresponding payment.

ART. 9. In case of nonpayment of bills at expiration of term the corresponding properties shall be sold. The Junta de Credito Publico shall sell these properties without the obligation of applying for judicial authorization. Thirty days' notice must be given in the papers that those properties are to be sold by auction. If the bills be paid a day at most before the auction takes place, under the conditions specified, the interested parties shall receive the properties, paying the cost of advertising, etc.

ART. 10. Pasture lands alone can be sold in fractions of not less than half leagues, the price to be paid in proportion. Interested parties in Chaco lands shall purchase an area with depth ten times the frontage solicited.

ART. 11. Purchasers of fractions in the Chaco lands shall be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent on the price stipulated in Article 4, on the condition that during the term of payment twenty-five European families (a family comprising three persons) be settled on the lands in question.

A fraction of lot, in reference to the preceding article, is understood to consist of one league front by 10 deep.

ART. 12. In case of several applicants for the purchase of lands, an auction shall be held, upset price being the amount stipulated, Article 3. Thirty days' notice must be given in the papers to this effect.

ART. 13. Lands that are not to be sold are the following: (1) Those lands

especially excepted in virtue of previous laws. (2) Those lands which the Executive may deem adapted for colonization purposes.

ART. 14. The following prices are the rents: \$250 for first class; \$200 for second class; \$150 for third class; \$100 for fourth class. Payments to be made in legal-tender notes or in public-fund bonds.

ART. 15. One year after the promulgation of this law, settlers who may not have purchased the land they occupy shall pay at the rate of 25 cents per square (cuadra) per annum, being at the same time entitled to buy the lands they occupy in preference to any interested party.

The official paper (*Diario Oficial*) of Paraguay, in its issue of March 26, 1892, published a statement of the immigrants arrived in Paraguay, through the port of La Asuncion, during the year 1891.

The total number was 448, distributed as follows:

Germans	59	Argentine	9
Austrians	48	Bolivians.....	2
Italians.....	129	Belgians.....	3
Spaniards.....	83	Brazilians	3
French.....	95	Uruguayans	2
English	9	Portuguese.....	1
Swedes	1	Swiss.....	3
Roumanians.....	1		

The President of the Republic in his annual message to the Paraguayan Congress of April 1, 1892 refers to the subject of immigration and colonization in the following way:

We have had this year less immigrants than in the past, the fact having been noticed not less in our country than in all others on the River Plate. But the 1,429 immigrants who, through different ports have arrived in the Republic, are most of them agricultural people, and have come with their families and with the intention of settling here forever. A large number of them have established their homes in the interior of the country and, attracted by the fertility of the soil, have engaged in its cultivation; and in reality there are few places, if any, no matter how remote, where a foreigner can not be found.

As we are little favored in this respect by our geographical position, we have to spend money and make liberal concessions if we wish to attract to our country the healthy and vivifying currents of immigration.

Under the flattering auspices of our law of colonization, which is one of the

most generous and hospitable ever enacted in South America, we may invite immigration to our country, but we must be prepared to receive it by setting apart the proper area of fertile and well-situated lands, where colonies may be founded upon the arrival of the immigrants.

Besides paying the expense of their transportation to our territory, we must deliver to them, already surveyed and with their limits well marked, the lots of ground which they are to cultivate, and we must, furthermore, provide for their support, as it has been done by the colony Presidente Gonzalez, at Caazapa, until they are able to attend, by themselves, to their necessities from the produce of the lands.

We have now six colonies in a flourishing condition, and their productions begin to make a conspicuous figure in our domestic consumption and in our commerce of exportation.

The colony named "Villa Hayes" has large plantations of sugar cane, and many farms devoted to the cultivation of maize, tobacco, beans, and fruit trees. It has also two distilleries.

The colony of "Nueva Germania" has some important plantations of sugar-cane, and farms of tobacco, maize, coffee, mandioca, etc.

The colony named "Risso" has large cotton and coffee plantations.

The colony of "San Antonio," which is the property of the Paraguay and River Plate Bank, 6 miles from the capital, has abundant plantations of sugar-cane, and farms for the cultivation of maize, tobacco, and vegetables and fruits of all kinds.

The colony called "San Bernardino," which has become of such importance as to be no longer a colony, and manages its own public affairs through a municipal body and a justice of the peace, has afforded the Government the legitimate satisfaction of showing by practical facts that all the promises made by law to the colonies, are faithfully complied with, as soon as the said colonies begin to have a life of their own.

The colony called "Presidente Gonzalez," situated on the very line of the railroad to Villa Encarnación, has land whose fertility can not be surpassed, covered with virgin forests, and crossed everywhere by streams. Although recently created, it has already 26 foreign colonists with families, and very nearly 300 natives, all of them engaged in agriculture. The area of the colony is 36 square miles.

To promote still further the prosperity of this new center of population, the railroad company has established a station there, and agreed with the Government to reduce by 50 per cent the freight to be paid on all productions of the colony. This reduction will be made for five years and will cheapen and other-

wise facilitate the transportation of the products, either to our own markets or to the ports where they are to be shipped for foreign countries.

In regard to colonization through private enterprise we can judge of its success from the Casado establishment at El Chaco, and the colonies called Fives Lille at San Pedro, Rivas at Emboscada, and Villa Sana at Concepcion. They all have large coffee plantations, and are engaged besides in a very large as well as profitable timber business. They have a large number of laborers and constitute for all practical purposes centers of population.

Two model agricultural colonies will be established, within a very short period, in lands belonging to the Government, one at Santa Clara, in the department of Caazapá, and the other at Villa Oliva. We must not be deterred from carrying out these plans through reasons of economy, because no expense is more urgently demanded than that which is required to accomplish this purpose, nor can any other be found which is more retributive and more conducive to establish upon substantial bases the future power and wealth of the nation.

A penal colony which has been thought of as a means to repress vagrancy, which in the rural districts has assumed alarming proportions, will also be established in the Department of Rosario.

After the publication of the above message the Bureau of American Republics received officially a document entitled "Information on the President Gonzalez Colony at the department at Caazapá," from which the following is extracted:

GUARANTEES AND RIGHTS OF THE INHABITANT.

Constitution of November 24, 1870.

ART. 18. All the inhabitants of the Republic enjoy the following rights, according to the laws that rule their exercise: Trade and navigation; to work and exercise every class of lawful industry; to meet together peacefully; to petition the authorities; to enter, remain in, travel in, and retire from, Paraguayan territory without passports; to publish their ideas in the press without previous criticism; to use, to dispose of, their property; to associate themselves for useful ends; to profess freely their worship; to teach and learn.

ART. 19. Property is inviolable, and no inhabitant of the Republic can be deprived of it unless by virtue of a sentence founded on law. Expropriation for public utility must be qualified by law and previously indemnified. Congress alone can impose contributions expressed in Article 4, and, without its

special authorization to do so, such imposition is prohibited to any authority or person whatsoever.

No personal service can be demanded unless by virtue of law or sentence founded on law.

Every author or inventor is exclusive owner of his work, invention, or discovery for the period that the law allows him. Confiscation of property is forever done away with by the penal code of Paraguay, also the penalty of death for political offences. No armed body can make requisitions or compel any kind of assistance without compensation.

ART. 20. No inhabitant of the Republic can be punished without previous judgment founded on law made before the offence under process, nor be judged by special commissions, except as arranged by Article 11.* No one can be forced to declare against himself, nor be arrested without the order of a competent authority, nor detained more than 24 hours without his offence being communicated to him; nor can he be detained except in his residence, or in public places destined to that object.

The law considers as innocent those who have not been already declared guilty or legally suspected of being so by an act issued by a competent judge.

ART. 21. The defence of persons and actions on trial is inviolable.

The domicile is inviolable, as also written correspondence and private papers; the law determines in what case and under what justification a forcible entry and occupation may be proceeded with. All kinds of torture and flogging are abolished. Prisons should be healthy and clean for the security and not for the mortification of prisoners detained in them. For any measure that, under pretext of precaution, conduces to mortify them further than is necessary to their security, the authorities who authorize it will be held responsible.

ART. 22. Excessive bail shall not be imposed, nor disproportionate fines.

ART. 23. The private acts of a man that in no way offend the public order or morality, nor prejudice a third party, are reserved for the judgment of God and are exempt from the authority of the magistrates.

No inhabitant of the Republic can be obliged to do what the law does not order, nor be deprived of what is not thereby prohibited.

ART. 24. The liberty of the press is inviolable and no law shall be passed that in any way deprives it of this right.

In the offences of the press a jury can alone understand, and in causes and demands brought on by publications in which the official conduct of public employés is censured, proof of the facts shall be admitted.

ART. 25. In the Paraguayan Republic there are no slaves. If any exist they

*In criminal cases the right to be tried by a jury is assured to all and will always remain inviolable.

become free on this constitution being sworn, and a special law shall determine the indemnization to which this declaration may give rise. Slaves by any means introduced become free merely from the fact of having trodden Paraguayan soil.

ART. 26. The Paraguayan nation does not admit prerogatives of blood or of birth; personal privileges and titles of nobility do not exist. All her inhabitants are equal before the law and are admissible to any employment with no other condition than capacity. Equality is the base of taxes and public burdens.

ART. 27. The electoral right of the citizen is inviolable, and the President and his ministers are prohibited from all direct or indirect official interference in popular elections.

Any city or country authority that, on his own account, or obeying orders from a superior, exercises direct or indirect coercion on one or more citizens, commits an offense against the liberty of election and is responsible individually before the law.

ART. 28. Any person is empowered in the Republic to arrest an offender surprised in the execution of the offense, and to conduct him before the authority to be immediately delivered to the competent judge.

The citizen is exempt and perfectly free of all dishonor or infamy incurred by the commission of any crime or capital punishment suffered by any of his relatives.

ART. 29. Any law or decree that is in opposition to what this Constitution ordains remains without force and of no value.

ART. 32. No law shall have a retroactive effect.

ART. 33. Foreigners enjoy throughout the territory of the nation all the civil rights of the citizen; they can exercise their industries, commerce or profession, hold house or landed property, buy or sell them, navigate the rivers, exercise freely their worship, will their property, and marry according to the laws. They are not obliged to naturalize themselves or pay extraordinary forced contributions.

ART. 34. The declarations, rights, and guarantees that are enumerated in this fundamental law shall not be understood as in denial of other rights and guarantees not enumerated, but that arise from the principle of sovereignty of the people and from the form of the republican democratic representation.

PRESIDENT GONZALEZ COLONY.

The Government of Paraguay, anxious to satisfy the numerous requests for concessions of lands that are daily received, has founded recently a new colony in the department of Caazapá.

The land, which consists of a superfice of 12 square leagues, is crossed by the railroad from Asuncion to Villa Encarnacion.

It has been divided into blocks of 8 squares frontage by 8 squares deep, with a road on each of its four sides. Each block has been subdivided into 4 lots equal to 16 superficial squares (12 hectares).

The land is formed of a series of small hillocks, and is traversed by brooks issuing from these same hillocks, and which never dry up. It is covered with virgin groves that contain timber of the finest quality found in the country.

The timber extracted from these groves can be made use of with the greatest ease, on account of the proximity of the railway, and will repay the colonists the expense of cutting. They can make use not only of the trees that are valuable for construction and furniture, but also of all those pieces of timber that do not serve for that end, but which can be sold for firewood, or converted into charcoal, which is easily sold in Asuncion or in the Argentine Republic.

The nature of the ground that supports these immense virgin forests, peopled with tropical and subtropical plants, attached by immense filaments that, like monstrous serpents, wind themselves around the great trees in search of the air that vivifies them and the heat that forces the growth of their flowers of many colors, is sandy, dyed red by the oxyhydrate of iron, with a great quantity of vegetable earth produced from the decayed vegetation.

From their topographic situation these lands are good for any cultivation. On the tops of the hillocks, sugar cane, tobacco, wheat, maize, potatoes, and peanuts can be cultivated, on their slopes coffee and vines, in the valleys rice and lucerne.

The Spaniards cultivated wheat and the vine during the whole period of their occupation, and these cultivations did not cease until the epoch of the war.

Vines of from 30 to 40 years old are still to be found that produce fruit, notwithstanding having been reduced to a wild state.

Azara speaks of these cultivations in his description of Paraguay.

Of all these advantages the greatest consists in that, alternating the cultivation during a long period, you may sow the ground continually.

Maize is harvested as many as three times a year.

The Government, persuaded that colonization well directed is one of the most efficacious means of obtaining a spontaneous immigration, occupies itself seriously in the support and growth of the colonies established in sundry parts of its territory.

With this object it is constantly seeking to improve the conditions of the existence and future of the colonists.

For this reason and because of defects in the present colonization laws the Government has united in a by-law the statutes that should rule the "President Gonzalez colony."

BY-LAWS OF THE PRESIDENT GONZALEZ COLONY.

ARTICLE 1. The land of the colony shall be divided into blocks of 8 squares frontage by 8 squares deep with a road on each of its four sides. Each block shall be subdivided into four lots equal to 16 superficial squares.

ART. 2. To each agricultural family two lots shall be delivered, or half a block, at the price of two dollars per square of 10,000 varas, payable in ten equal annual payments, or if the colonist prefer to pay at sight, one dollar per square. The colonist must also pay the expense of demarkation and of placing landmarks of his lots, but such payment should not exceed four dollars for each lot of 16 squares, payable in 10 equal annual payments, and at sight, for those who pay cash.

A married couple is considered a family.

ART. 3. When the colonist has selected his lot the commissariat will issue a provisional warrant of sale signed by the commissary of the colony and by the colonist, and registered in the general commissariat of immigration in Asuncion.

In this warrant of sale will be stated the extent of land, number of lots, conditions of sale, with an appendix containing these by-laws.

Two copies of each contract must be made out, of which the colonist shall keep one and the commissary the other. The definitive titles to the property will be given two years after the colonist has established himself; and in the case of buying the ground on annual payments, it will remain mortgaged for the sum that remains due for the land, expense of survey and placing landmarks, animals, tools, and subsidies.

ART. 4. If a family distinguishes itself by its industry and good conduct, four lots more of land, 16 squares in each lot, may be conceded under the conditions contained in article 2.

The family that in the space of two years counted from the date of its installation in the colony shall have cultivated and sown 16 squares, shall be presented with half a block of thirty-two squares.

ART. 5. Unmarried colonists are only admitted on being known as industrious laborers and of good conduct. An unknown person who wishes to be admitted as a colonist must first work at least six months, either in the administration of the colony or with some other colonist.

ART. 6. To each family when it establishes itself, and solicits it, will be given the following:

(1) A handsaw, a whetstone, a pick with steel point, a small hatchet for each male colonist, a hatchet, a spade, a knife, and a hoe for every individual that can work with them.

(2) A milch cow and calf.

(3) A pair of oxen, a yoke, a pair of leather straps, and a long iron chain to draw timber.

A plough will be given to families that ask for it, as soon as they have prepared (2) two squares of land for sowing.* All these objects will be delivered to the colonist at cost price and will be payable in three yearly payments, at the end of the second, third, and fourth year after establishing themselves.

ART. 7. All the seeds that the colonists can sow the first year will be given to them free.

ART. 8. To families that can not maintain themselves may be given during the first six months of their establishment a subsidy as an advance, (40) forty cents a day for each adult, for children the half; these advances must be returned, one-half at the end of the fifth and one-half at the conclusion of the sixth year of settlement.

ART. 9. All advances made to colonists will be free of interest and only in case the corresponding quota is not paid the day on which it becomes due will interest be charged from that day at the rate of 8 per cent a year.

ART. 10. In order to facilitate the purchase of the necessary food, the commissariat of the colony will cause to be killed as many cows as are necessary each week, and the meat will be sold at cost price to the colonists; a grocery store will also be established where the colonist can buy every necessity at an equitable price.

ART. 11. In the first five years, counted from date of the establishment of the commissariat, no colonist can establish a house of business, drinking or clothing store, without previous authorization of the General Commissariat of Immigration.

ART. 12. All roads that pass by the colony will be in charge of the commissariat of the colony, but a year after the establishment of the colony the cost of this will be for account of the colonists, up to half the breadth of the road in the whole extent along their ground.

ART. 13. Any colonist of bad conduct, incapable, or of abandoned habits, may be separated from the colony after being indemnified for the value of his work, estimated by arbitrators, and in this case the amount of all advances made by Government will be discounted.

Likewise, if a colonist for any justifiable motive should wish to retire from the colony, he can not do so without first paying all he owes, according to his accounts.

*Oxen for drawing timber will be placed alternately at the disposition of families by the commissary of the colony.

Any family will be considered as incapable or abandoned that, after two years counted from the date of its installation, has not cultivated and sown four squares.

ART. 14. Any question that may arise between colonists about their respective rights, or the acquisition of any lot of ground, until such time as the definitive titles be made out, as also all questions between colonists and the commissariat of the colony, will be settled by the department of immigration, with right of appeal to the Executive power.

ART. 15. Colonists have a right also to the agricultural prizes established by the laws of the 20th and 22nd of December, 1890.

ART. 16. The administration of the colony will be composed of a commissary, an accountant-secretary, one or two overseers, according to the number of families, and corresponding labourers.

ART. 17. The obligations of the commissary are as follows :

(1) To put each family or colonist in possession of the lots intended for them.
(2) To provide for the security of the colony and have at his orders the necessary persons.

(3) To provide for the mending and clearing of the roads.

(4) To keep a census of the colony, exact statistical data of the cultivation of the colony, and the yearly produce of the seed sown, to which end colonists are bound to render all the information asked for.

(5) To give the colonists all information they may ask and to assist them with his good advice.

(6) In case of quarrels amongst the colonists he must serve as friendly arbitrator, and in case of inability to settle the question amicably, to serve them as interpreter, if necessary, before a competent judge.

(7) To take care that at the end of six months after their establishment a family shall have planted twenty fruit trees and sown ten rows of one hundred varas of each crop, of maize, mandioc, mani, beans, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, and rice, wherever the ground is suitable for their growth.

(8) To present each month to the minister to whom the care of the colonization department is intrusted, a report upon the state of the colony and the work done in it.

ART. 18. The obligations of the accountant-secretary are as follows :

(1) To represent the commissary in his absence.

(2) To write the correspondence ordered by the commissary ; to keep a register, where he shall note the entry of all colonists, with the names of each, their nationality and trade ; another book with notes of births and deaths in the colony ; a cash book, a book of accounts current with the colonists, and a day-book for the ledger, for the better regularity of the accounts kept.

The accountant-secretary must deliver to each colonist a small book in which are to be noted, besides the sum owed for the purchase of the land, all that he receives or delivers, be it animals, tools, money, etc.; in the last pages of the book must be noted the dates on which sums to be paid become due.

These books shall be numbered, signed, and each leaf stamped by the commissary-general of immigration.

ART. 19. The overseer is obliged to execute the orders of the commissary, or, in his absence, of the accountant-secretary, divide the work between the labourers and look after them.

ART. 20. The colony will be exempt from the imposition of direct taxes for the space of ten years, to count from the day that the respective intendant is established there.

ASUNCION, *29th of December, 1891.*

Let it be approved, communicated, and published.

GONZALEZ.

VENANCIO V. LOPEZ.

JOSÉ T. SOSA.

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS LAW.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Paraguayan Nation in Congress assembled sanction with the force of law—

ART. 1. The sum of two hundred thousand dollars annually shall be devoted to the promotion of agriculture and national industry for the term of ten years, to count from the promulgation of the present law.

ART. 2. For the carrying out of the foregoing article, the following premiums will be established annually and adjudged to agriculturists and industrials in the following form:

(1) Twenty premiums to those who cultivate a certain superficial area of tobacco, on condition that this be dried in the shade, fermented, and submitted to the other handling necessary to make it acceptable in foreign markets, according to rules laid down by the Executive power.

The said rewards will be comprehended in the following categories:

(2) Two premiums of five thousand dollars each to him who cultivates an area that produces annually 100,000 pounds of tobacco.

(3) Two premiums of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars each to him who cultivates a superficial area that produces annually 37,500 pounds of tobacco.

(4) Four premiums of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each to him who cultivates a superficial area that produces annually 25,000 pounds of tobacco.

(5) Ten premiums of six hundred and twenty-five dollars each to him who cultivates a superficial area that produces 12,500 pounds of tobacco.

(6) Three premiums of four thousand dollars each to those who cultivate fifteen thousand coffee plants, the following year after first giving fruit.

(7) Two premiums of four thousand dollars each to him who cultivates twenty-five thousand cotton plants producing crops.

(8) Two premiums of five thousand dollars each to those who cultivate eighty squares of sugar-cane producing crops.

(9) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who cultivates twenty-five thousand Brazilian banana plants producing fruit, known by the name of "Saint Thomas," now imported for consumption in the Argentine Republic.

(10) Five premiums of one thousand dollars each to those who cultivate ten squares of "mani" producing crops.

(11) Four premiums of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each to those who cultivate ten squares of rice, equivalent to 3,750 pounds per square.

(12) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who cultivates one hundred squares of alfalfa (lucerne), at the rate of 5,000 pounds per square.

(13) Five premiums of one thousand dollars each to those who cultivate a superficial area that produces 250,000 pounds of maize per year.

(14) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who cultivates one hundred thousand Brazilian pineapple plants (abacaxi) producing fruit.

(15) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who cultivates eighty squares of ramie plants.

(16) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who plants fifteen thousand orange trees, payable the following year after first giving fruit.

(17) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who plants twenty thousand lemon plants, half of the country (limon centé) vulgarly called "sutil," and half known as the Italian lemon, payable the following year after first giving fruit.

The plantations referred to in the 14th, 16th, and 17th clauses should be situated near the Paraguay River, or in situation of easy communication with suitable points for exportation.

(18) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who cultivates twenty-five thousand grape vines, payable the following year after first giving fruit.

(19) A premium of ten thousand dollars to him who establishes a sugar mill that produces annually 250,000 pounds.

(20) A premium of ten thousand dollars to him who implants a distillery of alcohol that produces annually five hundred pipes for exportation.

(21) A premium of ten thousand dollars to him who sets up a steam saw mill that prepares annually fifty thousand sleepers for exportation.

(22) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who establishes a wine factory, made from raw materials of the country, that produces annually one hundred pipes.

(23) A premium of ten thousand dollars to him who establishes a factory of common cloth made from raw materials of the country.

(24) A premium of ten thousand dollars for a factory for the extraction of textile fibres generally produced in the country.

(25) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who establishes a factory of cooking oil, made from raw materials of the country, that produces annually 125,000 pounds.

(26) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who establishes a factory for the preparation of (dulces) preserved fruits, in the necessary condition for exportation, to the amount of 125,000 pounds.

(27) Two premiums of five thousand dollars each to him who establishes a cigar factory, for tobacco prepared under the conditions determined in clause 1, that produces annually one hundred and fifty thousand cigars.

(28) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who establishes a factory of mandioca flour that produces annually 250,000 pounds.

(29) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who cultivates a superficial area that produces annually 15,000 pounds of indigo.

ART. 3. The industrial premiums will be adjudged only when the factory and its dependencies represent three times the value of the premium accorded.

ART. 4. A national jury, composed of six native members and six foreigners, appointed by the executive power and presided over by the president of the national bank, will be charged with adjudging the premiums referred to in this law.

The office of member of this jury is honorary and must be discharged gratuitously.

ART. 5. The importation of the machinery and other indispensable implements for the setting up of the factories referred to in the present law, is declared free of duties for the term of ten years.

ART. 6. The national jury are empowered to hold, at least every two years, a rural and industrial exhibition on the occasion of adjudging the premiums. The expenses of these exhibitions will be paid by the section of agriculture of the national bank.

ART. 7. Twenty-five per cent of the profits of the national bank, determined in article 52 of its organic law, shall be applied to the payment of the premiums established in article 2 and other necessary and indispensable expenses required to be made by the jury; for the better carrying out of its undertaking, aside from this the State will provide out of the general revenues for the fulfilment of this

law, should the means above referred to be considered insufficient to cover both objects.

ART. 8. The section of agriculture of the national bank is empowered to furnish to the agriculturists who solicit them seeds and plants whose cultivation especially recommends itself, the repayment to be made at cost price.

ART. 9. The executive power will enforce the present law.

ART. 10. Communicate to the executive power.

Given in the Chamber of Sessions of the Legislative Congress on the 18th of December of 1890.

Peru.

The proverbial immensity of the resources, mineral, agricultural, and others, which has rendered the name of Peru in every civilized language the synonym of great wealth, and the system of labor upon which, until 1854, the economical structure of the country was based, prevented the Peruvian Government and people, with rare exceptions, from giving much attention to the problem of foreign immigration and colonization. Bolivar, in his celebrated "prophetic letter" of 1815, said that "gold and slaves" would be an obstacle in the way of the real independence and happiness of Peru, and history has substantiated, economically at least, the apparently paradoxical assertion of the great Liberator,

True it is that by a decree of August 12, 1821, the first steps were taken to abolish slavery, by declaring every one born in Peru on or subsequent to the 28th day of July of the same year to be free, and by enacting other provisions. The abolition of slavery was not consummated, however, until December 3, 1854, and before that moment no movement intended to introduce free laborers or to lift up the labor to the spheres of its own dignity could be successful.

Together with the problem of slavery, the Peruvian Government and people have seen themselves confronted by the dangers of the coolie system, which they, in their natural anxiety to prevent their most vital interests from being ruined beyond remedy, allowed to increase to uncomfortable proportions. The numerous decrees by which Chinese immigration into Peru has been allowed

and even encouraged, while by others restricted and even forbidden absolutely, afford an opportunity for studious people to look into the workings of such artificial, unsafe, and undesirable ways of increasing the population of a country.

On the 27th of August, 1859, a contract was made and entered into by the Government with a private company for the introduction into Peru of 25,000 Irish immigrants. On November 22 of the same year arrangements of the same kind were made with another company for the importation of an indefinite number of Spanish colonists; and on December 31, 1860, and May 29, 1869, similar steps were taken to secure immigrants from Germany.

None of these measures answered, except incompletely and unsatisfactorily, the purposes of the Government, and the system of individual contracts was then set aside, at least temporarily, to be replaced by legislation of a larger scope. President Pardo issued on the 17th of December, 1872, an important decree authorizing the establishment of a European immigration association, with power to send agents to the different countries of Europe, for the purpose of "promoting and facilitating European immigration in the Republic of Peru and securing employment to the immigrants immediately after their arrival." This association, consisting of twenty-five members, and divided into five committees of five members each, in the following way: Committee of England and Ireland; of France, Belgium, and Switzerland; of Germany, Austria, and Holland; of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, has for its object—

(1) To manage and disburse the funds appropriated by Congress for the purposes of its establishment.

(2) To represent the immigrants before the Government in all their business and transactions.

(3) To contract for the transportation of the immigrants, provide them with lodgings and board upon their arrival, and see that

they are taken in the proper way to the places where they are to settle.

(4) To distribute among the immigrants the lands which the Government may set apart for that purpose, and fix the amounts, if any, to be paid for them, as well as the terms and conditions upon which the possession of the said lands shall be given them.

(5) To provide the immigrants with domestic animals and seeds, if they are to engage in agriculture, or with proper employment of whatever kind, if they belong to other classes of laborers.

(6) To intervene in all contracts to be made by the immigrants in regard to their personal labor and services.

(7) To act as arbitrator in all questions arising between the immigrants and their employers out of the labor contracts made and entered into by them, should the said contracts provide for such arbitration.

(8) To contract loans with real estate banks (*bancos hipotecarios*) and invest the money in lands to be given the immigrants upon mortgage of the same lands and the Government's approval of the transaction.

(9) To establish such branches or agencies in Europe as may be necessary to promote and facilitate immigration.

(10) To suggest all measures, within the scope of its constitution and rules, conducive to the increase of immigration and the welfare of the immigrants, as well as the protection of their rights and interests.

Subsequently to this decree the Peruvian Congress passed a law (April 28, 1873) making a standing appropriation of 100,000 soles every year for the promotion of European immigration, said fund to be applied as required by the circumstances of the nationality or class of labor or industry more immediately desired, and authorizing the Executive to grant public irrigated lands to the immigrants. If the lands are not irrigated the Executive is

instructed to provide for their irrigation out of the funds for that purpose appropriated by the special law on the subject of January 24, 1871; and in all cases the colonists shall be bound to pay back to the Government the expenses which the latter shall have incurred for their benefit, except the expenses of transportation; said payment to be made in installments and in such a manner as the Executive may designate. A further appropriation of 25,000 soles was made on October 2, 1890, to bring immigrants from Europe.

By a still later decree of April 13, 1874, auxiliary committees of immigration were established in all important centers—agricultural, industrial, or commercial—of the Republic, with instructions to work under the advice and direction of the European Immigration Association of Lima. Each one of these committees consists of five members, appointed by the respective local governors or prefectos, who generally choose for this purpose citizens of prominence and ability.

Foreigners, under section 28 of the Constitution of Peru (promulgated November 13, 1860), are on exactly the same footing as Peruvian citizens by birth, as far as the acquisition, holding, and transfer of real estate are concerned. They can purchase, possess, and sell and dispose of it by will or otherwise without hindrance of any kind, and as freely and safely as any native citizen of the Republic.

On February 13, 1892, the Secretary of Government, Police, and Public Works furnished the following information concerning public lands:

The only provisions relating to the disposition of public lands which are now in force at Peru are those made and enacted by the law of November 4, 1887; under the ninth section of which the prefects and subprefects were authorized to grant, gratuitously, a tract of public lands to anyone, whether citizen or alien, who should apply for it. Concessions granted by the subprefects shall never exceed 30 acres, while those granted by the prefect may reach a limit of 300 acres. The extent of the concession is to be governed in all cases by

the means of labor and the resources of the applicants. The Chief Executive may grant, under the same section 9 of the law above named, 3,700 acres in one lot; but the approval of Congress shall be required for all concessions exceeding this limit.

The conditions on which the concessions have been thus far granted are as follows: That the applicants bind themselves to bring to the Republic two adult colonists for each 37 acres asked for, and that the location of the tract of land which is desired be actually determined within six months subsequent to the application. Lands on the banks of the rivers can not have a depth less than their river front.

If at least one-fifth of the area of land granted is not under cultivation within two years subsequent to the grant it will be forfeited.

These are the principal provisions which govern the grants of mountainous lands in the Republic, and many concessions have been thus far made in compliance with them.

A bill on colonization and immigration is now pending in Congress. It was introduced last year, but business of other nature has thus far prevented its proper consideration and passage.

Two days later the same secretary, in answer to several inquiries made by several citizens of Oklahoma, United States, repeated the above information, and supplemented it in the following way:

In addition to the foregoing, I have only to say that all the lands which the Government grants for colonization purposes are mountainous, and that their height above the level of the sea varies from 100 to 3,000 meters or more. They all, nevertheless, are arable and exceedingly fertile. Nature itself attends by means of heavy rains to their proper irrigation, and all that the colonist has to do for reaping the fruit of his work is to acquire and use the proper seeds and instruments of labor.

An interesting publication on immigration, made by order of the Government, at Lima, 1892, gives the text of the law of October 14, 1887, under which the time of operation of the law of January 9, 1865, on the concessions of public lands, was extended ten years. That law, which therefore remains in force until 1897, provides, among other things, as follows:

SEC. 4. Full ownership, in fee simple, of the lands which they may cultivate shall be given to the native settlers.

The same privileges shall be given to all citizens of Peru who settle in said lands and undertake their cultivation.

SEC. 5 The favor granted by the foregoing article shall be extended to all foreigners of whatsoever nationality settling on the said lands and cultivating them.

SEC. 6. No taxes of any character, whether civil, ecclesiastic, or judicial, shall be paid by these new settlers. They shall be exempted also from parochial duties and from the necessity of using stamped paper when reducing their public contracts to writing. The pastors of their churches shall be supported by the national treasury. These privileges shall last for 20 years, to be counted from the promulgation of this law.

SEC. 8. The present law shall be applicable to all settlements which in the future may be made or undertaken in the Republic, the right of the government to provide what may then be proper according to circumstances being, however, reserved.

Among the most important concessions granted by the Government of Peru to private companies for immigration and colonization purposes, the following deserve particular mention:

(1) The concession of 123,550 acres, granted on October 29, 1888, to Messrs. Landi, Canessa & Co.

(2) The concession of 1,235,500 acres, granted on November 19, 1891, to the company doing business under the name of the Peruvian Corporation, Limited.

The form of application to be made to the Secretary of Government, Police, and Public Works, as given by the official publication, is:

Most Excellent Sir: I, A. B. [the applicant], do hereby appear before you and say: That in use of the privilege granted me by the law of November 4, 1887, I do now make application for the concession of ——— hectares of land at ———, on which I propose to engage in the cultivation of ———. And to this end I apply to you, and pray you to issue the proper decree.

[Signature of the applicant.]

LIMA, ———, ———.

The Peruvian Government has made, according to a report of Mr. A. I. Daugherty, United States consul at Callao, dated June 30, 1891, an appropriation of 30,000 soles to cover the expenses

of a survey of the unoccupied government lands, and a commission has been appointed to carry out the object of this law.

The prices of land under cultivation, says Mr. Daugherty, vary very much. All lands between the Andes and the sea are irrigated, At some places land may be had from 100 to 200 silver soles per fanegada, a fanegada being generally 228 yards front by 144 deep, or 41,472 square yards. In some places it is only 144 by 144, and in others 144 by 100.

In the vicinity of Lima the irrigated lands are much higher and bring from 200 to 500 silver soles per fanegada.

Uruguay.

The immigration and colonization laws of the Republic of Uruguay have worked as successfully as the laws which the Argentine Republic enacted for the same purpose and have been mentioned in the proper place in this Bulletin. The Anuario Estadístico for 1890 shows, among many other interesting facts, that since 1867 a current of immigration, most of it from Europe, has been constantly running into the Republic, and that it increased to 10,446 in 1889, while in the following year it dropped to 8,816.

Out of the 53,803 registered immigrants, 26,909, or a little over one-half, were Italians. Still more important and interesting than this is the fact that in the city of Montevideo, the capital of the Republic, out of the 12,358 taxpayers, owners of property assessed at \$119,289,439, there are more Italians than native Uruguayans, or citizens of any other nationality whatsoever. The Italians head the list with 4,267, and after them come the natives to the number of 3,868, and then the Spaniards and the French, etc. The largest amount of property remains, however, in the hands of the Uruguayans, whose holdings amount to \$53,596,719; while that of the Italians, who come next (although more numerous), is valued at \$27,139,666.

The immigration law promulgated at Montevideo on the 12th of June, 1890, reads as follows:

CHAPTER I. — *Of the agents of information and propaganda in foreign countries.*

ARTICLE 1. The consuls and consular agents of the Republic shall be, for all the purposes of the present law, agents of information and propaganda in regard to immigration; and they shall attend to this duty under the supervision of the respective diplomatic ministers, and in conformity with the instructions which the executive power shall have transmitted to the latter.

ART. 2. The duties of the consuls and consular officers in their capacity of such agents, under the present law, shall be as follows:

(1) To furnish all the information which may be asked of them either by intended immigrants, by agents of navigation companies, or by any other person residing within the consular district, in regard to the laws of the Republic, statistics concerning the same, or the general condition of the country.

(2) To make constant efforts to secure and increase immigration into the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and correct all errors which may prevail in their respective localities and hinder or embarrass their action. They shall be particular in causing the people to become acquainted with the geographical, economical, and social condition of the Republic, the advantages which immigrants would enjoy in it, and the special favors which are granted to them, not only in so far as regards the expenses of their coming to the country but also after their landing, in the shape of gratuitous lodging and board during the first days and of providing them with profitable employment.

(3) To report to the Executive whatever laws or regulations have been enacted or made in the countries in which they are respectively exercising their functions, intended to promote immigration or to reform and improve the methods therein resorted to for colonization purposes and for the development of agriculture, if applicable to Uruguay.

(4) To certify to the ability to work and good conduct of every individual who may wish to come to the Oriental Republic, or authenticate the certificates to the same effect which may have been issued by the local authority.

(5) To dispose at once of the tickets entitling the bearer to a passage to Uruguay, which beforehand may have been sent to them officially.

(6) To account, with proper vouchers, for all the moneys received by them from the Government to meet the expenses of this service.

(7) To submit to the Executive an annual report on the immigration movement through the port or ports of their respective districts, showing the number

of immigrants who sailed from there in that year, either for the Oriental Republic of Uruguay or for other countries, and suggesting whatever in their opinion may be proper to increase the number or improve the quality of the immigrants for Uruguay.

ART. 3. These agents shall neither demand nor accept from any private parties, under penalty of dismissal from the service, any remuneration or compensation whatever for services which under the present law are incumbent upon them, or which in the future may be intrusted to them, under the same law, either by the Executive, or by diplomatic ministers representing the Republic in the countries in which they serve.

ART. 4. When the consul or consular agent, who, under the provisions of the present law, shall act as agent of information and propaganda, receives as compensation for his services only scanty fees, the Executive shall have authority either to cause an adequate salary to be paid him for his extra labors in regard to immigration, or to entrust this additional service to another official, to whom the proper salary shall be paid.

ART. 5. The Executive shall give an account at the end of each year to the National Congress (*Asamblea General*) of the use it may have made of the power granted in the foregoing article, and Congress shall then decide whether the expenses so incurred shall or shall not continue to be paid. If the decision be favorable to its continuation, then an item providing therefor shall be included in the regular appropriation bill.

CHAPTER II.—*Of the immigrants.*

ART. 7. Within the meaning of this law, every honest, able bodied alien who comes to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, on board a steamer or sailing vessel, as a second or third class passenger, with the intention of establishing in it his permanent residence, shall be an immigrant.

ART. 8. Every immigrant shall enjoy, upon his arrival in the Oriental territory, the following favors:

(1) Introduction, free from all duties or charges, of his wearing apparel, clothing, household furniture, agricultural instruments, and tools or implements of his trade.

(2) Free landing, both of himself and of his whole baggage.

(3) Gratuitous efforts to find for him lucrative employment in the occupation or trade of his preference.

Immigrants whose fares have been paid in advance shall be entitled also to the following additional favors:

(a) Free lodging and board during the eight days subsequent to their landing.

(b) Free transportation, both of themselves and their whole baggage, to the place in the national territory where they wish to settle.

The two favors last mentioned may also be extended by the Executive to all other immigrants whenever deemed advisable.

ART. 9. All the privileges and favors of the preceding article shall be understood to be granted, as far as practicable, to every member of the immigrant's family.

ART. 10. The immigrant shall prove his good moral character and his ability to work, by means of a certificate of the Uruguayan consul at the port of embarkation, which shall be issued free of cost, or of some authority of his domicil, duly authenticated by the consul. The consular authentication shall be gratuitous.

ART. 11. Immigrants who may be unwilling to accept the favors of article 8, and wish to waive them, shall either give notice of their decision to the captain or master of the vessel on which they come, in order that he may make the proper record thereof on the books of his vessel, or make a statement to the same effect before the authorities of the port at the time of their landing there. In either case they shall be deemed to be mere travelers.

This provision shall not be applicable to those immigrants who may come with their fares paid in advance, as provided for in the following chapter.

CHAPTER III.—*Of the payment in advance of the immigrant's fares.*

ART. 12. Congress in passing the appropriation bills shall make the proper provision to pay annually a certain number of third class fares for immigrants who may come to settle in the Republic.

ART. 13. The refunding of the sums of money advanced for these fares shall be made within two years and a half, to be counted from the immigrant's arrival, by semiannual installments of 20 per cent each, with interest at 6 per cent per annum.

ART. 14. Every colonization company, every person domiciled in the country, of well-known industry and enterprise, has the right to apply to the Commissioner (Director) of Immigration and Agriculture, and ask (the form of the petition shall be gratuitously furnished) for the payment in advance of third-class fares to Uruguay for such person or persons as shall be named, having the proper qualification under article 25. Upon proper investigation of the subject the Commissioner shall grant or refuse the application.

ART. 15. If the application is granted, the Commissioner shall either give to the applicant the tickets entitling the immigrant to a third class passage, which

shall be issued in favor of the emigrants themselves, as named by the applicant, or forward them to the emigrants themselves, through the respective agent of immigration and propaganda, if so desired by the applicant.

In the former case the applicant shall file, before receiving the tickets, a promissory note, binding himself to pay their value on the terms established by article 13, but the date of the note shall be left in blank. In the latter case the tickets shall not be forwarded to the immigration agent until after the Commissioner receives the promissory note above mentioned.

ART. 16. The tickets shall set forth plainly that they are good for only six months from date. At the expiration of seven months, subsequent to the date of a ticket, without said ticket having been presented at Montevideo, the applicant shall be entitled to withdraw his note.

ART. 17. Upon the arrival of the vessel which brings the immigrants the tickets shall be presented to the landing inspector, who shall cancel them by means of a stamp, reading "cumplido" (used or canceled). Upon proof of the actual presence of the immigrant on board the vessel, the navigation company, owner, or consignee of the vessel, shall exchange the ticket for a check of the Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture, payable on demand by the National Bank for the amount of the fare.

ART. 18. Every immigrant whose passage has been paid in this way shall be bound to sign his name to the promissory note above referred to, and to respond jointly and severally with the applicant who had signed it before, for its whole amount. Then the said note, after the blank left on it for the date is properly filled, shall be endorsed by the Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture in favor of the National Bank and delivered to it to meet or make good the payment of the check drawn on the bank for the amount of the fare.

ART. 19. If it should happen, through some extraordinary circumstance, that the immigrant who used the ticket, as aforesaid, fails to sign the note, the provisions of the preceding article shall nevertheless be carried into effect, without prejudice of whatever action may be in order against the immigrant.

ART. 20. If the notes in the possession of the bank are not paid at maturity, either by the applicant for the ticket or by the immigrant, the National Bank shall charge their full amount to the Government; but the right of the Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture to proceed against the direct debtors is reserved.

ART. 21. No fees or expenses of any kind shall be incurred in the proceedings or steps to be taken to secure the payment of immigrants' fares in the manner above explained. No stamped paper shall be required in any stage of the proceedings, nor shall any stamp be attached to the notes,

ART. 22. When the applicant for passage tickets is a colonization company, the Executive shall have the power to exempt it from giving the names of the immigrants and from all the other obligations to which articles 15 and 18 of the present law refer. In that case the notes shall be signed only by the colonization company.

ART. 23. The Executive is hereby authorized to make every year such arrangements with the National Bank and the navigation companies as may be proper to faithfully carry into effect the provisions of the present chapter, up to the limit marked by article 12.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of the vessels engaged in the transportation of immigrants and the visit of the immigration inspector.*

ART. 24. Vessels engaged in the transportation of immigrants shall enjoy in the ports of the Oriental Republic all the privileges and favors already granted to ocean steamers by the present and future laws and regulations.

ART. 25. In compensation for the privileges and favors of the preceding article, said vessels shall give the immigrants coming to the Oriental Republic the same advantages as far as healthful lodging, boarding, and treatment are concerned, as are given by them to immigrants going to any port on the River Plata.

ART. 26. The violation of the preceding article shall entail the forfeiture of all the privileges and favors granted to the vessel which may be guilty of it.

ART. 27. The captains or masters of vessels engaged in the transportation of immigrants shall not admit on board to come to the Oriental Republic, or as passengers of 2nd and 3d classes, the following persons:

- (1) Persons afflicted with contagious diseases.
- (2) Paupers.
- (3) Persons who, through organic or physical inability, are absolutely incapable of working.
- (4) Persons over 60 years of age.

But the prohibitions of numbers 3 and 4 of this article are not applicable to persons who, although afflicted or aged as therein expressed, form part of a family of at least four able-bodied persons.

ART. 28. Asiatic and African immigration are forbidden in the Republic; as well as that of gypsies, also called *Zingaros* or *Bohemians*.

ART. 29. The violation of either of the two preceding articles shall be punished with a fine of one hundred dollars for each individual of that class admitted on board, and the captain or master of the vessel shall be bound, moreover, to take them back immediately to the place whence they came.

ART. 30. The captains and masters of vessels engaged in the transportation of immigrants, and, in general, all ocean vessels, shall be bound to have a framed copy of the present law, translated into several languages, conspicuously placed at some convenient part of the vessel. The Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture shall furnish said copies through the naval authorities.

The failure on the part of the captains or masters to do as directed in the above paragraph shall cause the privileges and favors granted the vessel to be forfeited, as in the case of Article 26.

ART. 31. Every ocean vessel carrying immigrants to a port of the Republic shall announce it upon its arrival by hoisting a special flag. In that case, an officer of the Department of Immigration and Agriculture shall accompany the custom-house and the health officers, and shall make the "immigration visit."

ART. 32. The Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture shall make, with the approval of the Executive, especial rules for the immigration visit, upon the following bases, to wit:

(1) As long as the visit lasts no other vessel of any kind engaged in trade in the port shall be allowed to communicate with the newly arrived steamer or sailing vessel.

(2) The landing inspector shall demand from the captain or master of the vessel a general list of the immigrants on board coming to settle in the national territory; and in said list the name, sex, age, condition of life, occupation, nationality, and religion of each immigrant shall be specified. The list shall also set forth the place of embarkation, and whether the immigrant knows how to read and write.

The inspector shall demand, furthermore, another list specially relating to the immigrants whose passage was paid in advance by the Government.

He shall receive also the tickets of the last-named immigrants, which he shall stamp "used" or "cancelled" (*cumplido*) as directed, and shall immediately return them to the captain or master of the vessel, if no suspicion arises as to the condition and antecedents of the immigrants to whom the tickets refer.

(3) The landing inspector shall make such an investigation as he may deem proper to ascertain that the provisions of articles 25 and 30 of the present law have been duly complied with during the voyage, and he shall also have authority to personally examine the immigrants and see in this way that articles 27 and 28 are carried into effect.

He shall have authority to order every immigrant carried in that vessel in violation of the present law to be retained on board.

(4) A minute record of these inquiries and investigations shall be made and entered on a book, which shall be called "Of Visits of Inspection" (*Libro de*

Visitas de Inspección); and the said record shall be signed by the landing inspector, the naval officer, the health officer, and the captain or master of the vessel.

(5) The clerks and employees of the naval office of the port shall obey the orders of the landing inspector in everything which may concern the visit of inspection.

(6) If it should appear from the visit that the captain or master of the vessel is guilty of some violation of the law, the Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture shall impose upon him the fines provided by article 29; but in that case the captain shall have the right to appeal to the Executive, if he so wish, after having tendered the amount in full of the fine.

In the cases of articles 26 and 30 the Commissioner shall report to the Executive and recommend the imposition of the fine, and no remedy shall be given against the decision.

(7) The special rules and regulations shall establish fines, ranging from five to one hundred dollars, to punish violations of their provisions; and they shall furthermore provide for the proper method of collecting and disposing of the money derived from this source.

(8) The special rules and regulations shall provide the necessary measures to prevent the service, for the organization of which they are intended, from interfering with the rapidity of movement of the ocean vessels stopping at Montevideo.

CHAPTER V.—*On the landing, lodging, and boarding of the immigrants.*

ART. 33. The landing inspector shall personally attend to the official and gratuitous landing of the immigrants who have not waived the benefits of the present law, and shall be careful to see that all is done, both in regard to persons and baggage, comfortably and in proper order.

ART. 34. The landing inspector shall accompany the immigrants to the Immigrants' Hotel, and see that they are given the proper accommodations and put in possession of their respective baggage, and he shall take particular care to prevent any one from getting from the immigrants any money or remuneration whatever for services rendered to them.

ART. 35. The violation of the preceding article shall be punished by the landing inspector with a fine not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, to be fixed according to the gravity of the case.

ART. 36. In case of serious sickness, contracted by the immigrant during the voyage, or at the Immigrants' Hotel, the expenses to be incurred in his lodging, support, and attendance at the proper establishment shall always be paid by the Government, even if the limit of time marked elsewhere in this law happens to be exceeded.

CHAPTER VI.—*Of the Agency for securing work and employment to the immigrants and conveying them to their destination.*

ART. 37. The Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture shall act as agent of employment for providing the national industry with laborers.

ART. 38. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner in this capacity—

(1) To enter in the proper way all applications made to him for workingmen, farm hands, and laborers.

(2) To respond to these applications by endeavoring to employ the immigrants who may be capable of performing the desired work, if advantageous to them.

(3) To intervene, if so desired by the immigrants, in the contracts into which they may enter, and see that they are fulfilled on the part of the employers.

(4) To keep a special registry of the employment given by him, in which the date of employment, the class of work, the terms and conditions of the contract, and the names of all persons concerned shall be particularly set forth.

ART. 39. The commissioner of immigration and agriculture shall not under any circumstances charge any fee, or commission, or pay for his services, either to the immigrants or their employers.

ART. 40. If, in order to give employment to some immigrant, it become necessary to carry him from Montevideo to some other place in the Republic, his transportation shall be made at the expense of the State; and due notice of this circumstance shall be entered on the registry.

In order to give this service the proper organization, the commissioner of immigration and agriculture shall make the necessary arrangements with the company of transportation by land and by river; but the contracts thus made and entered into shall last for only two years, and shall not be valid and perfect until after approved by the Executive.

CHAPTER VII.—*General provisions.*

ART. 41. The Executive shall cause the present law to be translated into French, Italian, English, and German, and shall have it printed in Spanish and in all the languages just mentioned, in such a shape as to allow the whole text to be framed and hung upon the walls in conspicuous places on board the vessels and at the railroad stations, and at the agencies of information and propaganda. Particular care shall be taken that this printed law be given the largest possible circulation at home and abroad.

ART. 42. The Executive, in making the proper rules for carrying into effect the provisions of the present law, shall fix the day on which articles 10, 26, 29, 30, and 31 will begin to be in operation.

ART. 43. From the date of the promulgation of this law, the office of the Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture, and everything else relating to both branches and to colonization shall be connected with the Department of the Interior.

ART. 44. The Executive shall send to Congress an annual message specially relating to the results obtained in pursuance of the present law.

Mr. Frank D. Hill, consul of the United States at Montevideo, in a report to the State Department of the United States, sent by him on the 1st of August, 1891, says that in Uruguay there are no public lands except such remnants, "sobras de campo," as may be left when an accurate survey shall be made, and that there are no preëmption nor homestead laws, as understood in the United States. He says, also, that there has never been any limit to the amount of land that might be secured by lease, colonization, or purchase, nor has any distinction been made between citizens and aliens. All public lands have been open to denouncement, at prices named by the Government, and under conditions not at all burdensome, fixed by the authorities.

The Uruguayan law of colonization is set forth at length in a work on South American emigration, by Guiliano Cormiani:

ARTICLE 1. The Executive shall have authority to promote agriculture, either by promoting, aiding, or establishing colonization companies, or by granting favors to private individuals who shall engage in the same business. In the latter case, whatever sums of money may be disbursed shall be returned in due time to the Treasury.

ART. 2. The colonies which the Executive shall either establish or assist in their establishing, shall be located in the neighborhood of the rivers or railroads of the country most frequented by travelers, and in places where the land is good and affords favorable opportunities for cultivation; for which purpose they must have been previously examined by agronomical experts.

ART. 3. The colonies above mentioned shall be founded either on lands purchased on favorable terms by the Government, or on land considered to be public, or in any place which be disposed of for that purpose under a strict enforcement of Article 803 of the Rural Code. In all cases, before the colony is established, and before the land is divided into farms, all the formalities of the law on condemnation of private property for public use shall be exactly fulfilled,

in order to close the door to any future claims. The said formalities, which are enumerated in Article 446 of the Civil Code, shall protect the colonist, owner of the soil, against any possible attempt at eviction on the part of any person who may claim to have a better title acquired previous to the condemnation, but will not prevent the exercise of any right of private ownership on the same land subsequent to their date.

ART. 4. As soon as the formalities are fulfilled an official survey of the lands shall be made, and then the same lands shall be divided into farms (*chacras*), taking as a basis for that division the zone of territory bathed by the waters.

After the division of the lands into farms has been approved by the Commission of Public Works, the limits of each farm shall be exactly fixed by means of monuments or indestructible marks placed at important points.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the director of the colonies favored by the present law to give preference for colonizing purposes to those colonist families in the Republic, which, owing to lack of means or to inability to obtain employment in the agricultural districts, may be without work.

ART. 6. Upon the lapse of the proper time, and after the conditions as to price and manner of payment by installments have been duly fixed by the director of the colonies with the advice and consent of the Executive, full ownership in fee simple shall be given to the colonists of the farms on which they have settled, and in the cultivation of which they have personally engaged under the competent direction; and the proper patent or title, which at any time shall be perfect evidence of said ownership, shall be given to them.

ART. 7. Such lands as may have been abandoned by the colonists without the provisions of the preceding article having been fulfilled shall be given to the other colonists, and no claim of the original occupant shall ever be heard in this respect. If the colonist, after having fulfilled the provisions of article 6, abandons the farms, takes away the improvements, and leaves the land in the condition in which it was originally of pasture grounds, the said land shall be liable, for the purposes of the present law, to be sold to other parties under proceedings of condemnation.

ART. 8. The local authorities shall cause the proper orders to be issued and published, calling all the holders and possessors of lands of their respective districts to present their titles of ownership and possession, so as to insure that every piece of property, whether large or small, be properly returned to the nation, if it appear that its owner or possessor has not complied with the conditions or fulfilled the requisites of the concession.

ART. 9. Whenever an aggregate of twenty families shall appear in a pastoral district and make application for lands to be cultivated by them, the Executive,

or the local boards, with the permission of the Executive, shall have the power to purchase, under the provisions of article 2, such tracts of land as may be needed, if it happen that the nation has none available for that purpose belonging to it.

If the families which make the application are more than one hundred in number, and no lands can be purchased on the conditions of the preceding paragraph, the authorities shall then resort to proceedings of condemnation of private property for public use, and in this way obtain, under proper form of law, all the land necessary for the establishment of the colony.

ART. 10. In order to enable the Executive to carry into due effect the provisions of the present law, authority is hereby given to it to dispose of any sum of money, not exceeding \$200,000, to be paid out of the patent receipts, as provided by article 29 of the patent law.

ART. 11. The Executive shall make such rules and regulations as may be proper for the execution of the present law, and whenever required shall also report and suggest any proper modification or amendment.

ART. 12. The present law shall be published, promulgated, etc., etc.

Subsequent to the law just quoted, the President of the Republic issued a decree, dated June 30, 1881, providing—

ARTICLE 1. The commission of immigration and agriculture is hereby authorized to take every year out of the patent funds the sum of \$200,000, which it shall deposit in a bank of this capital (Montevideo) to be used as provided in this decree.

ART. 2. The same commission is hereby authorized further to promote the establishment of colonies, whether national, foreign, or mixed, and also to aid any private enterprise tending to the same purpose; but it shall be the duty of the said commission to report in each case to the Department of the Interior the action which it proposes to take and the results obtained.

ART. 3. The land set apart for the establishment of these colonies shall be surveyed and divided into as many farms as there are families to be located on them; but in each colony sufficient space shall be left for a town, and also for common pasture grounds.

ART. 4. For the purposes of the preceding article, the commission of immigration and agriculture shall have authority to ask the Director of Public Works to cause the survey and division to be made through his office, and that the roads and streets, as well as the farms themselves, be properly marked on the ground by his clerks and employés, and that a map in duplicate of the whole colony be prepared and delivered by him to the commission. One copy of this map shall

be sent to the Department of the Interior, and the other to be preserved at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture.

ART. 5. The Commissioner shall designate, beforehand, the tract of ground, whether it belong to the nation or be private property, which he may deem to be best or most desirable to its purposes, so as to enable the Government to take action on the subject as promptly as may be proper.

ART. 6. In no case shall the colonies be given possession of a farm without first signing a legal contract, under which everything will be forfeited if the conditions therein stipulated be not duly complied with.

ART. 7. Under no circumstances shall any farm be gratuitously given. Colonists shall have to pay in all cases the price assigned to their farms; but the price shall always be very moderate and payable on easy terms.

ART. 8. As soon as everything provided in article 6 is properly done and complied with, the provisional contracts shall be canceled and a final title, or patent of ownership, shall be given the colonist.

ART. 9. Every one who, either in his own name or in the name of a company, may be willing to establish a foreign or mixed colony on public lands shall file his application to that effect before the Bureau of Immigration and Agriculture, and set forth clearly the locality in which he wishes the colony to be established. This application must be accompanied with a map of the same locality, and with the proper explanation of the contracts entered into by him with the colonists, of the amount of money intended to be given them in advance, of the occupation or employment which is to be given to them, and finally of the rules and regulations under which the internal affairs of the colony are to be conducted.

ART. 10. The concessions shall always be made in favor of either the colonization company or of the individual party undertaking this business, whose proposals prove most advantageous and which offer the best securities for the faithful fulfillment of the stipulated terms and conditions.

ART. 11. The contracts shall be canceled and forfeited in every respect, if at the end of one year (which may be extended in case of occurrence of some fortuitous accident) the contractors have not commenced the establishment of the colony, by showing that at least either ten or twenty families of colonists, according to the importance of the concession, are settled on the lands.

ART. 12. When under the provisions of the preceding article the contract is forfeited and canceled, the lands, together with the building thereon and improvements, shall revert to the Government and become State property; but the rights and contracts of the colonists who may have settled on said lands or any part thereof shall be respected. New bids shall be asked to continue the work of colonization.

ART. 13. Foreign colonists will be allowed to introduce absolutely free from all duties and charges in all parts of the Republic their own seed, instruments, agricultural machinery, and all other.

ART. 14. After all the conditions of article 8 of the law of colonization have been fulfilled, concessions can be made gratuitously of certain farms in the immediate vicinity of the town, on condition that they shall be put under cultivation within four years. These concessions may be made to any colonist family applying therefor, but national families shall be given preference. A certificate of possession shall be given provisionally to those who obtain the concession.

ART. 15. When the colonist can show that land granted has been settled, that the land has been put under cultivation within the four years above mentioned, that the farm has a home for each family, is fenced or surrounded by a ditch, has at least one hundred fruit trees, and that the area under cultivation covers at least two-thirds of the ground, then and in that case the certificate of possession shall be withdrawn and a final deed of sale, formally executed before a notary public and duly registered, shall be given him.

ART. 16. In order to further promote the interests of agriculture all the lands belonging to the nation, which may be found in pastoral districts, shall be granted by the respective commissions, on the terms established by articles 4, 6, and 7, if there are twenty families applying for their concession, and the said families set forth their desire to settle on them and engage in their cultivation.

If the number of families making the application exceed one hundred and no Government lands can be found, the case shall be referred to the Government for the proper decision.

ART. 17. The owners of agricultural or pastoral lands, in whatever part of the Republic, who may be willing to establish within the limits of their property either an agricultural colony or a colony devoted both to agriculture and cattle-raising, and for that purpose take advantage of the provisions of the present law, shall submit their propositions to the approval of the Government through Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture.

ART. 18. In order to facilitate the transaction, the said propositions shall be accompanied by the deeds or titles of ownership of the lands, and by a map or plan of the same, already divided into farms of from 80 to 100 hectares if they are to be devoted both to agriculture and cattle-raising, or of 30 hectares if they are to be devoted purely and exclusively to agriculture. The Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture shall transmit these documents to the Director-General of Public Works for examination and approval.

ART. 19. Preference shall be given to the consideration of those propositions which, combining private interests with the public good, confine themselves, in their petitions for favors, to asking for some temporary exemption of taxes or charges, or for the usufruct of some Government property now productive to the National Treasury.

ART. 20. Persons to whom a concession has been granted for the establishment of any of these colonies shall be bound to make to the commission, annually, and whenever the commission may ask for it, a full report of the operations of the colony, under the instructions given them when the concession was made.

ART. 21. Every colony, whether official or private, must have a Director or Intendant, whose duty it shall be to care for the proper settlement of the families, the protection of their rights, and the preservation of peace.

ART. 22. The commission shall have authority to propose to the Government, whenever it may deem it advisable, the changes or amendments which, in its judgment, should be made to these rules.

ART. 23. The present rules shall be published, promulgated, etc., etc.

Up to the date when Mr. Corniani's book was published, neither the law nor the rules for the execution thereof, which have just been given in full, had worked as successfully as had been anticipated. The bulk of the immigration turned always, for various reasons and until very recently, toward the Argentine Republic; and even in 1890 the condition of things in this respect could not be described in better terms than those of the report of Mr. Frank D. Hill, United States consul at Montevideo, the portion of which relating to the agricultural colonies, reads as follows:

AGRICULTURAL COLONIES.

A word in regard to the various agricultural colonies. Of these, the most important are the Vaudois and Swiss.

In 1856 some Vaudois families, banished in consequence of their heresy, resolved to emigrate, and proceeded to Montevideo. They first established themselves in the Department of Florida.

An association, the members of which were almost all of them natives of Uruguay, formed themselves into a society to protect these families. Four leagues of land were purchased in the Department of Colonia, which were divided into small farms of about 70 acres each, and most of the Vaudois fami-

lies removed to this colony. Being well received by their neighbors and especially by the inhabitants of the little town of Rosarios, the new colonists soon commenced to flourish. In 1860 there were only seven farms unlet of the eighty which were marked out, and the colony consisted of 55 families. After various changes, which it is needless to mention, the colony now forms an agricultural center, with an area of nearly 20,000 acres, containing 1,860 inhabitants. Eight schools are established in the colony, and Protestant worship is celebrated in French and Spanish.

The Swiss colony was founded in 1861 in the Department of Colonia. Since 1878 it forms a district or section, in which is comprised the Quevedo and Spanish colonies. The Swiss colony comprises an area of nearly 15,000 acres, the Quevedo about 8,000 acres, and the Spanish over 16,000 acres. On this territory there are living 420 families of various nationalities, numbering 2,380 persons. The Paullier Brothers' colony, which is situated about two hours' drive from the town of San José, which is connected with the metropolis by a line of railway, has a total area of over 10,000 acres. The greater part of this reservation consists of land of excellent quality, with meadows naturally watered by numerous water courses. More than 1,000 head of cattle graze on these, and of these 400 cows are milked daily, and their milk is made into cheese of the Gruyere kind, about 80 kilograms being produced per day. The whole of the lands of this colony are parceled out into small farms of from 100 to 200 acres each, which have almost all of them been sold at the price of about £1. 5s. per acre, the purchase money being paid off in five years. This system of colonization offers so many advantages that, in all probability, it will be adopted by the owners of vast tracts of land known by the name of "estancias." A colonist from Europe would easily meet with a couple of hundred acres of good land, watered by streams which never run dry, within a radius of 100 miles from Montevideo, at the rate of £2 per acre.

The Guaviyu colony, in the northwest, has 700 immigrants, 120 families; in the Sauce colony are 59 families of Swiss extraction; the Riachuelo colony, composed of Italians, is progressing. There are colonies, also, in Soriano, Rio Negro, and Paysandu. The last named had in 1884 1,396 inhabitants. The colony-general, Artigas, counted in 1884 111 families, or 546 persons. In Maldonado are two colonies; Rocha and Minas, one each; in Salto, four. The colony Paullier, of San José, consisted in 1884 of 75 families, the majority Spaniards. This scheme of colonization under the law of October 8, 1887, if persisted in, will finally populate the country to such an extent that voluntary immigration may after a while cut some figure in the country.

Venezuela.

I, Joaquin Crespo, Chief of the National Executive Power, do hereby decree:

CHAPTER I.—IMMIGRATION.

TITLE I.—*Immigration in general, and the different classes and conditions of immigrants.*

ART. 1. The immigration of foreigners shall be effected and regulated in the country according to the provisions of the present law.

ART. 2. The National Government and the government of each State shall promote and facilitate the immigration into the Republic of such foreigners as may be capacitated for engaging in agricultural pursuits, in cattle-raising, in any art, trade, or domestic service.

ART. 3. Persons of the West Indies shall not be admitted as immigrants nor anyone, of whatever country, older than sixty years, unless he have a family coming with him to settle or already settled in the Republic.

ART. 4. Persons lacking in the required conditions of health and morality shall also be disqualified to be immigrants.

ART. 5. The governments of the States, before carrying into effect the provisions they may make in favor of immigration, shall communicate them to the National Government in compliance with art. 2 of the present law.

ART. 6. Any foreigner shall be considered for the purposes of the present law to be an immigrant, if he has left his country to come and settle in Venezuela, and has had his passage paid by the Government.

Any foreigner who has not accepted payment of his passage by the Government, but who goes before the immigration agent, or, if there be none, before the consul of Venezuela, at the place where he resides, and declares before sailing for Venezuela that he is willing to accept all the benefits that the present law grants the immigrants, and to comply with all the conditions which it imposes upon them, shall be also considered an immigrant.

ART. 7. Immigrants shall be divided into classes as follows:

First. Immigrants without contract, coming in search of some occupation in the country.

Second. Immigrants coming under contracts entered into between them and the government of some one of the States.

Third. Immigrants coming under contracts entered into between them and private individuals, associations, or companies, not specially engaged in colonization.

Fourth. Immigrants under contract to work in colonies belonging to private persons on vacant public lands.

Fifth. Immigrants under contract to work in colonies belonging to private persons on their own private lands.

Sixth. Immigrants under contract to work in colonies under the direct management of the Government.

This sixth class shall be subdivided as follows:

First. Immigrants under contract to work in colonies established in vacant public lands.

Second. Immigrants under contract to work in colonies established in lands purchased by the Government from private parties.

ART. 8. The Government shall take care, as far as circumstances permit, that a reasonable proportion, both in regard to sex and nationality, be kept among the immigrants; thus avoiding as far as practicable an undue excess in the numbers of either sex or any one nationality.

TITLE II.—*Central board of immigration.*

ART. 9. A board is hereby created, consisting of six members, two of whom must be selected from persons engaged in agriculture. Two others must be merchants residing in the capital of the Republic. The manner of appointment, as well as the regulation of the powers and duties of this board, shall be properly provided for by an executive decree.

ART. 10. The board thus created shall be known by the name of Central Board of Immigration. As soon as organized it shall have the power to establish throughout the Republic such subordinate boards as may be thought necessary, their respective members being selected by it from among the most competent and respectable citizens of each locality.

TITLE III.—*The privileges, assistance, and guarantees granted to immigrants.*

ART. 11. For the purpose of promoting immigration in the proper way the Government shall grant all immigrants voluntarily coming to the country the following assistance, privileges and guarantees, to wit:

First. The payment of their passage both by sea and by land, from the place of embarkation to any of the main immigrant depots.

The National Government may also, if it chooses, pay the passage of the immigrant from the place of his residence to the place of embarkation.

Second. Payment of landing expenses, and board and lodging of the immigrants for thirty days subsequent to their arrival.

Third. Admission free of duty of all their wearing apparel, domestic utensils, seeds, useful animals, machinery, tools, and instruments of their calling.

Fourth. Exemption from payment of any fee, consular or other, for the passport given them, and in which the circumstance that the bearer is an immigrant must be stated.

Immigrants belonging to the sixth class above described shall be taken, at the Government's expense, to the colony for which they have been engaged.

ART. 12. The Executive Power shall set apart for the immigrants above ten years of age, of the first, second, and third classes, and of the first subdivision of the sixth class, a number of lots of vacant public lands sufficient to give each one not less than five acres nor more than six, according to the fertility of the soil, its healthfulness, and its distance from the centers of population. But the grant of these lots shall be made dependent on the condition that at least the third part of their area be put under cultivation within four years, counted from the day in which actual possession of the land is given. Upon the fulfillment of this condition, the Government will make a final concession of the land in fee simple to the immigrant.

First. The National Executive shall be subject, in regard to the lands referred to in this article, to the same restrictions as are established in section first of article 27.

Second. The lands referred to in this article shall be subject to the conditions established in article 30, except in relation to the kind of cultivation.

Third. Actual possession of the lands referred to in this article shall not be given to the immigrants of the second and third classes until after the obligations of their contracts are duly fulfilled.

ART. 13. In order to save time and expense to the interested parties, the National Government shall waive all the steps and requisites not indispensable to make the title perfect, in the following cases :

First. Whenever the tracts of land referred to in article 27 are to be set aside or allotted or finally conveyed in fee simple to colonization companies.

Second. Whenever the conveyances referred to in section first of article 29 are to be made and executed.

Third. Whenever the tracts of land referred to in article 12 are to be set apart, or allotted, or finally conveyed in fee simple to individual immigrants.

Fourth, Whenever the tracts of land referred to in article 33 are to be pur-

chased from private persons, and whenever a portion of the same tracts of land is to be sold to an immigrant, under the same article.

Fifth. Whenever the lots referred to in article 34 are to be sold to preëmtor colonists, or whenever any of the second lots referred to in the same article is to be alienated.

Sixth. Whenever the title of ownership of the vacant public lands purchased by an immigrant, under art. 25, is to be executed.

ART. 14. Immigrants shall enjoy in the Republic all the rights granted by law to aliens; and if they choose to be naturalized they shall be exempted from military service during the whole of their lives, except only in case of foreign war.

TITLE IV.—*Duties of immigrants.*

ART. 15. In addition to the duties incumbent upon all foreigners residing in Venezuela, immigrants shall be bound to fulfill the following obligations:

First. To comply with the provisions of the contracts under which they have been brought to the country.

Second. Not to leave the country before the end of eighteen months at least, after their arrival, unless they repay the National Treasury all that has been expended for their transportation.

ART. 16. Immigrants who, before the expiration of the eighteen months above stated, should wish to return to their own countries, in order to join their respective families and come back to the Republic, shall be allowed to do so, if they give bonds to the satisfaction of the Central Board of Immigration in sufficient amount to repay all the expenses incurred by Government in bringing them to the country.

Such immigrants as shall return with their families to Venezuela are entitled to have the passage of this return trip paid by the Government. The fare to their country shall be paid by themselves, but upon their return it will be refunded to them, provided the amount thereof has been fixed, previous to the voyage, between the immigrant and the central board of immigration.

TITLE V.—*Formalities to be observed by companies or individuals wishing to bring immigrants and the manner of bringing them.*

ART. 17. All companies and individuals proposing to bring immigrants into this Republic shall file an application before the National Executive, asking for the proper authority to do so; and the said authority shall be granted to them, through the proper Department, on condition that they fulfill all the requisites provided in the present decree, and in all other rules and regulations which may be in force at the time when the authority is granted.

ART. 18. Before granting such authority, and before entering into any immigration or colonization contracts with a private individual or with a company, the head of the said Department shall ask the opinion of the central board of immigration. If the report be unfavorable, the head of the Department shall demand from the applicants such guarantees as may be required to protect the interests of the Treasury or of the country, and if such be not given the application shall be denied.

ART. 19. Private individuals or companies proposing to bring immigrants to Venezuela may employ for that purpose the kind of vessels or the class of passage they may prefer, but the Government shall be responsible only for the amount of the fare agreed upon between it and the applicant.

TITLE VI.—*The manner of making contracts with immigrants.*

ART. 20. Private individuals or companies having permission to bring immigrants into the Republic, and desiring to enter into contracts with said immigrants, shall be allowed to do so directly and in the usual way, by themselves or through competent attorneys or representatives, subject, however, to the restrictions established in article 22 as to the duration of said contracts. Said contracts may be also made and entered into through the respective information agents, under the rules provided in articles 21 and 22 of the present decree.

ART. 21. Private individuals or companies wishing to make their contracts through the respective information agents shall set forth in their applications the number, class, and nationality of the persons they wish to bring to the country, their sex and age, their trades or occupations, the number of hours they will be required to work, the wages to be paid them, the kind of lodging to be given them, the extent of the tract of land to be given them for cultivation, and all other particulars which may be desired. As far as consistent with their official character, it shall be the duty of the State Governments, when desiring immigration, to give notice to the National Government of all the facts and circumstances just enumerated, and to make all other explanations necessary.

ART. 22. The applications referred to in the preceding article shall be referred by the National Executive, for the proper report, to the respective information agents abroad; and when the terms stated in the same are accepted by the immigrants, a bilateral contract shall be understood to have been made and entered into between them and the applicants. This contract shall be executed before the respective consuls, and shall be binding upon the parties thereto. These contracts shall last for only two years, but this time may be extended at the will of the parties. No stipulation contrary to the Constitution and laws of the Republic, or to any international treaty, shall be allowed in these contracts.

Such contracts as are made directly between colonization enterprises and the immigrants, may be allowed to continue in force for four years.

ART. 23. Private individuals, or companies, desiring to make these contracts directly, either by themselves or through attorneys, shall set forth in their applications the number of immigrants they wish to bring to the country, their nationality, sex, trade or occupation, and their approximate age.

TITLE VII.—*Purchase of public lands.*

ART. 24. Such immigrants as may purchase public lands during the first two years of their residence in the Republic shall not be bound to pay the price thereof until after the expiration of four years, counted from the day in which they enter into actual possession of the purchased land; but they will not be allowed to sell or transfer said land during this period.

ART. 25. The patent, or title of ownership, shall not be delivered to the immigrant until after he has paid up the stipulated price, and given sufficient proof both of his residence in the tract of land referred to, and of his having put the same under cultivation.

ART. 26. The prices to be charged under the present decree for national public lands are as follows: \$3.12 per acre for agricultural lands, and \$386 per square league for pasture lands, or lands suitable for raising cattle.

CHAPTER II.—COLONIZATION.

TITLE I.—*Colonization in public lands by private individuals or companies.*

ART. 27. The Executive Power shall grant all private individuals or companies, which may desire to establish colonies, all such tracts of public lands as they may ask for, provided they bind themselves to cultivate said lands, within the period of four years counted from the day of possession, with immigrants introduced through the National Government.

First. The Executive shall have no power to grant for these purposes any tract of land already occupied or cultivated by Venezuelans who are willing to purchase it, or any tract of land which has been denounced by private parties, or which abounds in valuable timber, suitable for building purposes or for cabinet-making, the preservation of which may be deemed to be desirable for the national interests.

Second. The grant of the lands referred to in this article shall be made by the Executive Power in proportion to the number of immigrants over ten years of age; but the grant shall never exceed seventeen acres, nor be less than five and one-half, for each immigrant, and in all cases it shall be determined in

accordance with the degree of fertility and salubrity of said lands and their distance from the center of population.

Third. The Executive Power shall cause these lands to be surveyed by a surveyor appointed by it for this purpose.

ART. 28. The Executive Power shall cause the colonization companies to stipulate in their contracts for colonization in public lands that half of the lands granted them for this purpose shall be distributed among the colonists and conveyed to them in fee simple.

ART. 29. If, after the expiration of the four years spoken of in the preceding articles, it be proved to the satisfaction of the Executive Power, by the colonization company, that one-third at least of the lands granted has been brought under cultivation, by the establishment of regular farms or estates therein, and that this has been done chiefly with immigrants introduced by the said company, then and in that case the Executive Power shall issue and deliver to the latter the patent, or title of ownership in fee simple of the lands thus granted.

The colonization company shall then convey in fee simple to the colonists the lands which under Article 28 belong to them.

ART. 30. Those lands which at the expiration of the four years above referred to are not under cultivation, in the proportion and in the manner spoken of in the preceding article, shall return to the possession of the Republic as public lands.

TITLE II.—*Colonization on public land by private parties or companies.*

ART. 31. In order that an aggregation of immigrants on a tract of land belonging to private parties may be considered a colony, the following shall be required:

First. That the owner of the land shall have previously declared his intention to found the said colony, and asked for the authority to do so from the proper Executive Department.

The application for this authority shall set forth particularly all the conditions under which the applicant intends to found his colony, and especially the number of persons of which it is to consist. The Department shall refer this application for the proper report to the Central Board of Immigration, which may ask for further information, if in its judgment the application does not contain all the explanations necessary.

Second. That the colony shall consist of at least five hundred immigrants brought into the country with the expressed purpose to form it.

Third. That the colony shall contain at least one hundred dwelling houses, and that subsequent to the foundation of the colony 1,235 acres of the land thereof shall have been brought under cultivation.

Fourth. That the greatest part of the immigrants who form the colony shall have resided within its limits for at least five consecutive years.

ART. 32. Upon the fulfilment of the requisites set forth in the preceding article each one of the immigrants who form the colony shall be entitled, as soon as his own contract with the owner of the land is duly complied with, to receive from the National Treasury the sum of \$19.30, which shall be paid to him in lieu and in compensation for the public lands which the Nation has not given to him. And the owner of the land wherein the colony has been founded shall also be entitled to receive from the Government, in remuneration of his efforts, \$11.58 for each immigrant over ten years of age.

Failure on the part of the owner to comply with the requisites provided for in the preceding article shall, if in the opinion of the central board of immigration it depends upon his will, render him liable to the immigrants for the damages they may have sustained; but if the failure depends upon the immigrants themselves, then they shall be bound to indemnify the owner.

The amount of the indemnities herein provided for shall never exceed \$19.30 when paid by the owner to the immigrant and \$11.58 when paid by the immigrant to the owner.

TITLE III.—*Colonization on lands purchased by the National Government from private parties.*

ART. 33. The Government shall have power to purchase lands from private parties for colonization purposes only in case they are uncultivated. The lands thus purchased shall be divided, as their topographical conditions permit, into equal portions, not exceeding ten acres each, and disposed, as far as practicable, in a checkered form. Of these the Government shall sell these lots, that is to say, reserving or leaving one lot unsold between two sold. The unreserved lots shall be offered for sale on easy terms, according to their special circumstances, to the first immigrants, founders of the colony, and the reserved ones shall be disposed of afterwards, either by sale at public auction or by grant or contract; but this shall not be done until the value of the reserved lands has increased sufficiently to compensate for the losses sustained in the sale of the others.

First. On equal terms, preference shall be given for the acquisition of the reserved lots to the owners of the ones not reserved.

Second. All owners are bound to give each other the right of way in the manner which may be least injurious to them.

Third. The Government shall distribute the water as equitably as possible among the different lots into which the ground is divided.

ART. 34. If the Government desires to establish a town in an agricultural colony, such portion of the lands as may be sufficient for a public square shall be reserved. The principal public buildings shall be erected facing the said square. The balance of the ground set apart for the town shall be divided into squares of one hundred and ten yards on each side, separated from each other by streets forty-seven feet wide. Each square shall also be subdivided into lots of greater or less size, facing the street. These shall be sold alternately, as provided for in the foregoing articles for the agricultural lots; but no preference whatever shall be given for the acquisition of the reserved lots to the purchaser of those not reserved.

ART. 35. When the colony has been founded by the National Government on lands purchased to that effect from private parties, the colonists shall have the right to elect their own police authorities.

ART. 36. In no case shall the Government have power to compel the lawful owner of a tract of land to cede it or sell it, either wholly or in part, for the establishment of colonies, nor to force the said owner to sell separately from the ground any particular building, water-course, or spring belonging to them.

TITLE IV.—*Colonization made by the National Government on public lands.*

ART. 37. The purpose of the Government being to promote the foundation of colonies under its direct control on public lands, sections of the said lands, measuring at least 7413 acres, shall be set apart by the National Executive; and there shall be located, according to the necessities of the case, the tract to be given to each immigrant of the first and third categories and of the first subdivision of the sixth category. The National Executive shall cause these tracts to be previously surveyed and classified, in order to locate them as directed.

As soon as the colony counts at least five hundred foreign settlers they shall have the right to elect their own police. The Government shall also assist them, as far as permitted by the circumstances of the National Treasury, in opening roads which may render easier or safer communication between those localities and the nearest highway or railroad extension. Said road shall be twenty feet wide, with a grade not exceeding six per cent.

CHAPTER III.—SOLE TITLE.

General provisions.

ART. 38. The provisions made and enacted in this decree shall be made known to each immigrant before he leaves his country, and it shall be the duty of the respective agent or consul for Venezuela to impart to him this information, and to make a record of the fact on a registry to be kept for this purpose.

ART. 39. It shall belong to the National Executive to make such rules as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the present decree, fix the powers and duties of the Central Board of Immigration, and to establish for that purpose such boards, offices and immigrant depots, etc., etc., as may be required.

ART. 40. A suitable amount shall be included in the general appropriation bill of each year, sufficient to provide for this matter, and to promote immigration and colonization in Venezuela.

ART. 41. The Secretary of "Fomento" shall attend to the proper execution of the present decree.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the nation, and countersigned by the Secretary of "Fomento" at the Federal Palace of the Capitol, at Caracas, this 7th day of January, 1893.

JOAQUIN CRESPO.
V. RODRIGUES,
Secretary of "Fomento."

APPENDIX.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Mr. Philip Carroll, United States Consul at Demerara, British Guiana, submitted to the State Department of the United States, on the 28th of July, 1891, in answer to instructions from the same, the following report:

REPORT UPON THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF DEMERARA RESPECTING PUBLIC LANDS, AS PER CIRCULAR OF THE DEPARTMENT DATED FEBRUARY 10, 1891, FOR BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

1. What are the laws of the country in which you are located respecting the sale and the settlement of the public lands?

Answer. The laws and regulations upon this subject are so extensive that it is deemed proper to forward the same herewith, as it is feared extracts therefrom would not be satisfactory.

2. What is the extent of the unoccupied Government territory and what is its character?

Answer. The extent of this colony appears not to have been determined thus far. Besides the dispute as to its limits and extent between Her Majesty's Government and that of Venezuela, there is a great diversity of opinion in the colony as to the extent of that conceded by Venezuela, in which I have heard the unoccupied government land estimated to be as high as 98,000 square miles, and again the entire colony at only 69,000 square miles. It is therefore impossible that in the absence of official data, which appear thus far wanting, to even approximate the extent or limits of the colony and the unoccupied Government territory therein. The character of that, however, said to be unoccupied embraces forest, savanna, and mountain land. Of that known as "savanna" land there appear to be two kinds—that is, the lower and more alluvial tracts, which are contiguous to the seacoast and tidal parts of the principal rivers, but not including the cultivated districts extending back for many miles. These lands are entirely destitute of trees or brush growth, being covered with a thick rush or reed-like vegetation, and during the rainy season entirely under water.

The savanna lands far in the interior are of a very different character, being of a greater elevation and destitute of the swampy characteristics referred to as pertaining to the coast and river lands. These higher savanna lands occur in extensive belts, alternating with mountain ridges, from the upper waters of the rivers to the Brazilian border. The forest lands seem to be much more extensive than those of the savanna or prairie lands, and in these are found the rich auriferous and mineral deposits which now appear to be attracting somewhat more than ordinary attention and capital, as also the tracts of greenheart and other native woods, from which is obtained the timber exported from this colony.

3. Is there any limit to the amount of land that may be secured by purchase, lease, or colonization?

Answer. There is apparently no limit to the amount that may be secured, but under section 5 of the regulations the extent of each tract as specified must not be less than 25 nor more than 250 acres, unless the governor directs otherwise.

4. Are there any preëmption or homestead laws?

Answer. None.

5. What distinction is made in the sale or settlement of mining, timber, mineral, or agricultural lands?

Answer. There does not seem to be any distinction save in the form of application in the first place. As these are developed, however, or so far as mining and mineral lands are concerned, they are subject to the laws and regulations to which reference has been made in answer No. 1 in this report and that quoted in the report on the mining laws of this colony.

6. What is the price and recognized value of such lands?

Answer. The minimum price is fixed by law at \$1 per acre, but as to the maximum value it would be difficult, if not impossible, to state; which would depend upon the quality or production.

7. Is there any distinction made in the public land laws between citizens and aliens?

Answer. Apparently none.

8. What attempts have been or are being made by the Federal Government or provincial authorities to encourage immigration, and how far have they been successful?

Answer. In this colony immigration is conducted on a very large scale. In fact, immigration, so far as the sugar industry is concerned, appears to have been its chief stimulant—that is, to the extent and in the sense in which labor stimulates all industries. And all matters pertaining to immigrants and emigrants are vested in a special department, the head of which holds a seat in the

executive council or official section of the legislature. His report for 1890 is forwarded per late mail.

The report of the immigration agent-general for 1890, copies of which have been courteously furnished this office, states that during that year 4,618 East Indian coolies arrived from Calcutta. These immigrants were all under indenture to the various sugar estates. In addition to these the report states that "there were twenty-three men, sixteen women, and three boys who paid the cost of their passages to the colony and were registered as 'casuals' on arrival." At the expiration of five years, which is the period of indenture as established by law, each immigrant is entitled to a return passage to India at the expense of the Government, or to a sum of money equal to the cost of transportation. The same report shows that, in 1890, 2,125 East Indians availed themselves of the opportunity to return.

9. Where do the immigrants come from, and what is their character and condition?

Answer. About 75 per cent from British East India, and the rest from Barbados, China, and the Portuguese insular possessions of the Atlantic.

The East Indians generally on landing present a fine, robust appearance, supposed to be acquired during the long period of transit and from the abundance of food served out, but after a few months this appearance changes, and they become thin and gaunt; but this condition seems better adapted for their work than that in which they came. They are thrifty and industrious, generally docile, and easily managed.

BRITISH GUIANA.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROPER REGULATION OF THE CROWN LANDS, FORESTS, RIVERS, AND CREEKS OF THE COLONY.

To all whom these presents do, may, or shall come, greeting! Be it known:

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the proper regulation of the Crown lands, forests, rivers, and creeks of the colony: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the court of policy thereof, as follows:

Preliminary.

1. This ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "the Crown lands ordinance, 1887."

2. In this ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires, "boat" means any vessel or craft, and includes the tackle, apparel, and furniture belonging to or used therewith.

“Crown lands regulation” means any regulation contained in the first schedule to this ordinance or any regulation made and passed by the governor under the provisions of this ordinance.

“Vehicle” means anything used in conveying on land any substance or thing seized or liable to seizure under this ordinance, and includes any animal attached to or used with such vehicle, together with all harness, tackle, and appurtenances.

Grants and licenses.

3. Subject to the provisions of this ordinance, the Crown lands and forests of the colony may be granted or sold by the governor in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty.

4. Subject to the provisions of this ordinance, the governor, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, may issue licenses to cut wood in the Crown forests or may grant permission or issue licenses to occupy any portion of the Crown lands or to take or obtain any substance or thing found in the Crown lands or forests.

Provided, that no license shall issue under the provisions of this ordinance to take or obtain any mineral except stone for building, or road material, or for constructing sea defenses.

5. The governor, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, may issue free grants of Crown land in such localities and allotments and subject to such conditions as may from time to time be approved by the Governor and Court of Policy.

6. And whereas in certain cases where grants or licenses have been or are presumed to have been issued it is expedient to issue grants of Crown lands or licenses to occupy Crown land on special conditions: Be it enacted that it shall be lawful in such cases for the governor to issue a grant of Crown land or a license to occupy Crown land on any conditions, but no such grant or license shall have any force or effect until the same has been approved by the governor and Court of Policy.

7. Where any Crown lands are empoldered by or under the direction of the Colonial Government, the lands so empoldered, if the governor consents thereto, shall be deemed to be vested in the colony.

Where any Crown lands are so empoldered, and the governor consents thereto, the governor shall cause a grant of such lands to and in favor of the colony to be issued under his hand and the public seal of the colony, describing the lands so empoldered and certifying that such lands have been so empoldered, and thereupon such lands shall vest in the colony:

Provided, that nothing herein shall be deemed to confer any right to any minerals in such land, which shall remain the property of Her Majesty.

Conditions and limitations.

8. Every grant or license issued by the governor, except any grant or license issued under the provisions of sections five, six, or seven of this ordinance, shall be subject to the Crown-land regulations for the time being in force.

9. No grant or sale of any Crown lands shall be deemed to confer, or to have conferred, any right to any mineral in such Crown lands, and all such minerals, notwithstanding any such sale or grant, shall be deemed to remain and shall remain the absolute property of Her Majesty.

10. No permission and no license, except licenses issued under the provisions of section six of this ordinance, to occupy any of the Crown lands or forests, shall be issued, except in accordance with the Crown-lands regulations for the time being in force:

Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any license or privilege which may lawfully be granted to mine or search for or take any valuable mineral.

11. No grant or license, except any grant or license issued under the provisions of sections five, six, or seven of this ordinance, shall be issued under this ordinance except on a written application by or on behalf of the person desiring the same, and after notice of the same has been published by the Government Secretary one day in each of four successive weeks.

12. Before any grant of Crown land is issued, except any grant issued under the provisions of sections five, six, or seven of this ordinance, the land proposed to be included in such grant shall be exposed to public competition at auction at the upset price, which may also from time to time be fixed by the Crown-land regulations.

13. Where two or more persons desire to obtain a license under this ordinance for similar or any privileges in the same land or for the same or similar privileges, or where it may appear expedient to the governor to do so, the governor may direct that a license for stated privileges shall be exposed to public competition at auction.

14. Where any grant or license is exposed to public competition the following regulations shall be observed, that is to say:

(1) Public notice of the time and place at which such grant or license shall be exposed to public competition shall be given for at least twenty-one days before the day on which it is so exposed to public competition.

(2) The Crown Surveyor, or any officer of the Government Land Department authorized by the Crown Surveyor, shall expose to public competition at auction such grant or license as the governor has sanctioned being so exposed at auction.

(3) Where any grant or license for any privileges is applied for under this ordinance, the land proposed to be comprised in such grant, or the license for such privileges, may be exposed to public competition at auction as a whole, or may be divided and separately exposed to public competition, as may appear to be most advantageous to the public interest.

(4) The person offering the highest sum at such public competition shall, if a grant or license be issued to him, pay the church and poor rate payable by the purchaser on sales at public auction.

15. Where any grant or license is exposed to public competition, the person offering the highest sum (if such highest sum be equal to or above any upset price which may be fixed) shall be deemed to have a preferent claim to such grant or license, if the governor deem it expedient to issue such grant or license, but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to give any person a right to any such grant or license.

16. Any person claiming any interest in any land proposed to be included in any grant or in any license under this ordinance, or having any reason to oppose the issue of any grant or license, may lodge in the office of the Government Secretary his reasons of objection, which must be in writing, and the grant or license so objected to shall not be issued until the governor has decided as regards the validity of such objections.

17. It shall not be compulsory on the governor to grant, sell, or dispose of any portion of the Crown lands or forests of the colony, or to issue any license under this ordinance in any case whatsoever.

Forfeiture and determination.

18. Where any condition of any grant or license is not complied with or where any of the Crown land regulations the breach whereof entails forfeiture is not complied with, the grant or license shall thereupon expire.

19. Where any grant or license in any way expires, all buildings and erections on the land at the time when the grant or license expires shall absolutely belong to Her Majesty.

20. Where any grant or license expires, in consequence of the noncompliance with any condition or Crown land regulation, the unpaid portion of any rent or acre money to be paid in respect of the unexpired portion of the term mentioned in such grant or license shall fall due and become payable and may be recovered by summary execution against the grantee or licensee and his sureties.

Regulations.

21. The governor and court of policy may from time to time make and when made alter or revoke regulations for any of the purposes of this ordinance.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our ordinance these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our adjourned quarterly assembly held at the Guiana public buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and published on the same day.

FIRST SCHEDULE.*Regulations with respect to the sale of Crown lands.*

(Repealed in 1890.)

SECOND SCHEDULE.*Fees to be paid.*

(See regulations of 1890.)

The St. Thomas Tidende, of April 9, 1892, published a paragraph stating that a rich London syndicate had entered into an agreement with the governor of British Guiana to procure the incorporation in England of a company with a nominal capital of not less than £2,000,000, and having for its primary object the exploration and development of the resources of certain parts of its territory. Within six months from incorporation the subscription of not less than £50,000 is guaranteed. In return, a concession is asked for conferring on the company the exclusive right for fifty years to explore, develop, and turn to account the resources of the territory, and during the first five years of the term £50,000 is to be spent. A contribution of £500 per annum is agreed to for the cost of police. The company ask the right

of constructing roads, railways, telegraphs, tramways, canals, and also that, subject to the approval of Government, of fixing tolls, rates, duties, and charges for the carriage of passengers and goods and dispatch of telegraph messages, etc. The concession to be determinable at the end of five years if the company has not expended £50,000 or upwards, but at the end of fifty years they are to remain in perpetuity in possession.

DUTCH GUIANA.

Mr. William Wyndham, acting-consul of the United States at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, submitted, on the 20th of June, 1891, in response to a circular of the Department of State of the United States, a report from which the following is extracted:

The colony possesses about 41,500,000 acres of land, of which about 24,700,000 are as Government unexplored. It may be considered as bushland, and mountainous in the interior.

Colonization can be carried out only by colored people, who could stand the climate, which in the interior appears to be unfitted for Europeans.

The laws of the colony do not appear to deal with preëmption or homestead regulations.

Separate ordinances are published, regulating the sale of mining, timber, and mineral lands. As regards agricultural lands, as yet beyond old estates growing sugar and cacao and coffee, all agriculture is confined to small holdings for the production of ground roots, cassava, and vegetables. Cereals are not cultivated.

Land can be obtained by the payment of a small annual tax. Its value can not be estimated. It may be rich in ore, or timber, or any other of the undeveloped resources of a country, as yet but partly explored, rich where it is already cultivated (or mineral) by a population which is almost entirely resident in town or its vicinity and totally inadequate for the development of the colony.

No distinction exists between citizens and aliens in regard to the possession of property.

The government of the colony receives willingly every new comer and affords him every protection.

The immigrants are mostly West Indian Negroes in search of work in the gold placer washings; East Indians, who are under contract for field and factory

labor, with a right to be repatriated at the expiration of their contracts, and Chinese who originally came contracted as coolies, are now free, and are engaged chiefly as small storekeepers, etc. The West Indian Negroes are good workmen, suited to the climate. The East Indians are a quiet race, working well, and saving their money to carry back when their contracts expire. The Chinese are nearly all settlers and are quiet, peaceable shopkeepers. A few, about one hundred, Javanese have been imported as an experiment, but it is improbable that any large number will be imported.

The colony is rich in soil, timber, and minerals, but requires hands, and if the colored people in America could be induced to emigrate to the colony it affords a large opening for their labor, and those possessing a little capital might easily find a comfortable home here.

GUADELOUPE.

Mr. Charles Bartlett, United States consul at Guadeloupe, submitted, on the 25th of May, 1891, in answer to a circular of the State Department of the United States, the following report:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES AT GUADELOUPE,

May 25, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a circular dated Washington, February 10, 1891, wherein there are interrogatories concerning public lands.

In reply, I have the honor to inclose herewith the answers to these interrogatories.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES BARTLETT,
U. S. Consul.

HON. WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

REPORT CONCERNING PUBLIC LANDS.

(1) What are the laws of the country in which you are located respecting the sale and the settlement of the public lands?

Answer. There are no laws concerning the sale of public lands; it is acquired, by purchase, with great difficulty; it first has to be advertised in the papers, *commodo* and *incommodo*; if no opposition is made it then goes before the governor and his privy council; if they decide favorably it is then sent to the

ministry in France for their decision. It is only in rare cases that Government land has been purchased. The colonial government has the right to lease, and generally does lease the public land for a term of years; but in this case it has to be advertised in the local papers, *commodo* and *incommodo*, and, if no opposition be made, it then passes before the governor and his privy council, and almost invariably the lease is granted.

(2) What is the extent of the unoccupied Government territory, and what is its character?

Answer. The Government owns about 98,800 acres of land in the mountains, all of it covered, with the exception of the top of the mountains, with different kinds of woods, some of them very valuable for cabinetwork; but the cost of getting it to market is greater than can be realized. Therefore it is of very little or no value in the forests.

The colonial government also owns 50 paces from high-water mark on all lands bordering the sea; but the people owning land adjacent to these 50 paces have the free use of said 50 paces, unless the Government wants it for its own use. There are also military reserves belonging specially to the military, near the forts, and also a small tract of land at Camp Jacob, in the highlands near Basse Terre. This land is leased in small lots, with the reserve that if it be required for military purposes the leaseholder shall remove his buildings without any redress as to damages.

All the land adjacent to Fort Union is leased in small lots, as there is excellent sea bathing.

For the past century no person leasing these lots of land has been disturbed by the military. I, myself, have a lease of 28 acres of land, for which I pay 15 francs a year to the Government; and the other lots are leased at about the same proportional prices.

(3) Is there any limit to the amount of land that may be secured by purchase, lease, or colonization?

Answer. The answer to the second interrogatory will cover this.

(4) Are there preëmption or homestead laws?

Answer. There are none.

(5) What distinction is made in the sale or settlement of mining, timber, mineral, and agricultural lands?

Answer. No distinction. There are no mining nor mineral lands, excepting sulphur in the mountains, which it will not pay to work.

(6) What is the price and recognized value of such lands?

Answer. The price of leased lands is very low, excepting in particular localities.

(7) Is any distinction made in the public-land laws between citizens and aliens?

Answer. There is none; but if a French citizen and a foreigner should make applications for the same lot of land, I think the French citizen would have the preference.

(8) What attempts have been or are being made by the federal Government or the provincial authorities to encourage immigration, and how far have they been successful?

Answer. They have made no attempts for immigration to settle up the public lands. The immigration that the Government has had anything to do with is that of the coolies for laborers.

(9) Where do the immigrants come from and what is their character and condition?

Answer. The immigrants come from Calcutta or Pondicherry, and are field laborers under a Government contract to serve on the plantations for the term of five years, at the expiration of which, if they are desirous of returning, they are sent back at the expense of the colonial government.

CUBA.

Many efforts have been made at various times in the island of Cuba to attract to its shores the beneficial currents of foreign immigration. They have succeeded fully in so far as securing the settlement in the country of a large number of citizens of the United States and of German subjects, who, by engaging in agriculture and commercial business, have contributed largely to the development of the wealth of the island. As there are no public lands in Cuba to any extent worthy of mention, no measure of colonization, properly so called, has been accompanied with success. Colonization must be undertaken by private enterprise, unless private property is taken by the Government for that purpose—which would hardly be possible under the laws of Spain in force in Cuba—or under contracts which so far have proven to be little short of slavery.

The famous royal ordinance of October 21, 1817, generally known by the name of *Real cédula de colonización* (royal ordinance of colonization), is well known in the United States. A

translation of it into the English language was appended to a dispatch of Mr. W. L. Sharkey, consul of the United States at Havana, addressed under date of February 13, 1852, to Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, and printed, together with its inclosure, on page 115 and the following, of Executive Document No. 86 of the House of Representatives of the United States, Thirty-third Congress, first session.

That ordinance settled the point, exceedingly important for Americans, as well as for all foreigners, as Mr. Webster very aptly remarked, that settlement in the island of Cuba implies in no way the forfeiture of the rights of citizenship of the domiciled foreigners in their respective countries, or the assumption by them of any obligations inconsistent therewith; and that "no acts should be deemed acts of expatriation (on the part of the said domiciled foreigners) except such as are openly avowed and fully understood."

The following is the text of that memorable ordinance:

THE KING.

To the Governor and Captain-General, Intendant of the Army and of the Royal Treasury of the Island of Cuba:

Whereas, in your letters of the 17th and 18th of June of this year, you have endorsed the petition submitted through you by the city council, the royal consulate, and the Royal Economical Society of Havana, to the effect that the privileges granted by me to the island of Puerto Rico by royal ordinance of August 15, 1815, be also granted to Cuba, with such amendments and explanations as are therein suggested; and whereas in the said petition a succinct statement is made of the area of the island, the number and circumstances of its inhabitants, the condition of its agriculture, and the scarcity of laborers, it being thereby shown that one of the most important portions of my royal dominions is now practically unpopulated and defenseless, and that a vast area of ground, capable of yielding the fruits which are most coveted by other nations, remains uncultivated and idle; and whereas the petitioners aforesaid say that upon the most careful and mature consideration of this subject, whose magnitude is so apparent, they can discover no other remedy, capable of meeting in the proper way all the requirements of the situation and of satisfying the different

aspirations, than the increase of the white population, by inducing Spaniards from Peninsular Spain and from the Canary Island to come to Cuba, and in default of these European Catholics, from any nation whatever friendly to Spain; and whereas you have recommended the said petition, and stated that the granting thereof is very necessary for the preservation and welfare of an island so valuable as Cuba, I have therefore been pleased, upon the proper consideration and report of all the authorities concerned, to decide and decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. All foreigners from countries or nations at friendship with me, who are already settled, or may hereafter desire to settle, in the island of Cuba, must establish, by the proper means, before the Government thereof, that they profess the Roman Catholic religion, and without this indispensable circumstance they shall not be allowed to settle there; but my subjects from these dominions, or the Indies, shall not be obliged to do so, as there can exist no doubt in regard to their religious principles.

ART. 2. From the foreigners that should be admitted, in conformity with the previous article, the governor shall receive the oath of fidelity and allegiance, offering to comply with the laws and general regulations of the island to which Spaniards are subjected.

ART. 3. After the foreign settlers have been residing five years on the island, and after binding themselves to remain there perpetually, they shall be granted all the rights and privileges of naturalization, and the same to the children that they may have taken there with them, or that may be born on the island; and they may be admitted to all public and military employments, according to the talent or capability of each.

ART. 4. No tax per head or personal tribute shall ever be imposed upon the white settlers; they shall only pay for their negro or mulatto slaves at the rate of one dollar per year for each slave, after ten years of residence on the island. This rate shall never be increased.

ART. 5. Within the first five years the Spanish and foreign colonists shall be at liberty to return to their countries or former residences; and in such cases they shall be permitted to take away from the island all the moneys or property that they took there, without paying export duties; but on the increase of property they must pay the per centum.

ART. 6. I grant to the old and new colonists dying on the island without necessary heirs (*heredicos forzosos*) the privilege of leaving their property to their relations or friends, wheresoever they may be; and if their successor should desire to settle on the same, they shall enjoy the rights granted to the testator; but should they prefer to take away the inheritance, they may do so by paying upon the total fifteen per cent for exportation duty, if it take place after five years residence of the testator on the island, and if before the expiration of that

time they shall pay only ten per cent, in conformity with what is ordained in the preceding article. The parents, brothers, or relatives of settlers dying intestate shall inherit the whole of their property, even if they reside in foreign countries, on the condition of coming to settle on the island, if they are Catholics; but if they can not or will not settle there, then I permit them to dispose of their inheritance by sale or cession, according to the rules explained in the two preceding articles.

ART. 7. I likewise grant to foreign colonists holding landed property on the island that, in conformity to the Spanish laws, they may leave, by will or other disposition, the real property they may be possessed of, and not admitting of easy division, to one or more of their children, provided no injury be thereby caused to the rights of the others or of the testator's widow.

ART. 8. Any settler that, on account of lawsuits or other urgent and just motives, should need to go to Spain, other provinces of my Indies, or to foreign dominions, shall ask permission of the governor, and may obtain it, provided it be not to unfriendly countries or to carry away his property.

ART. 9. Colonists, Spanish as well as foreign, shall be free, for the term of fifteen years, from the payment of tithes upon the products of their lands; and after the expiration of that time (which must be reckoned from the date of the decree) they shall pay only two and a half per cent, which is one-fourth of the tithe.

ART. 10. They shall also be exempt from the payment of royal alcabala dues on the sales of their products and commercial effects for the term mentioned, and after the expiration of it, only two and a half per cent; but everything shipped by them on Spanish vessels bound for these kingdoms shall be forever free of all export dues.

ART. 11. As all the colonists must be armed, even in time of peace, to be respected by their slaves and to resist any invasion or attack by pirates, I declare that this obligation must not be considered as binding them to serve in the regular army,—that it will be sufficient for them to present their arms every two months at the review made by the governor, or officer deputed for the purpose; but in time of war or mutiny of slaves they shall contribute to the defence of the island, according to the measures that its chief may deem proper to take.

ART. 12. Vessels of any size or build whatsoever, belonging to old settlers, must be taken to the island, and after being registered shall be considered as Spanish, and also such as they may acquire in foreign countries by purchase or other legitimate title; and these shall be exempt from duties as foreign vessels, or for being registered. Those settlers who may be desirous of building vessels on the island shall be permitted by the Government to cut and use the necessary

wood, except only such as may be destined for building vessels for my royal navy.

ART. 13. Foreigners that may hereafter go to the island with the intention of settling on it must prove that they profess the Roman Catholic religion; must make known to the Government the trade or honest and useful profession to which they intend to apply themselves, and the property or moneys they import; which they shall be permitted to take away again, free of duty, if within the first five years they should so determine, to their countries or former residences.

ART. 14. After the Government has declared the colonist to be of admissible circumstances, a record shall be kept of his name, country, family, profession or trade; the district or jurisdiction in which he intends to settle, and the amount of money or property that the settler may state to be his; after which a domiciliary letter shall be issued in his favor, an oath of faithfulness and allegiance being first received, wherein he shall promise to comply with the laws and regulations to which Spaniards are subjected.

ART. 15. A record shall be kept at the office of the Royal Treasury of the domiciliary letters, expressing in it the property or moneys stated by the settler, as a knowledge must be had for the case of their being again exported; and also by the council of the district, and by the commandant and justice thereof, without causing to the settler any expense for these proceedings, or charging him any fees whatsoever.

ART. 16. The domiciliary letters shall authorize colonists to be considered as residents of the island, and their persons and property shall enjoy the same inviolability as those of old residents. From the courts they shall receive good treatment and justice, and from the other residents all the aid and favor they deserve of for their qualities and good behaviour. They shall also always have the liberty of applying to the Government, and of receiving its protection, if any injury or detriment should be done to them.

ART. 17. Foreign colonists, after obtaining the domiciliary letter, may acquire all kinds of landed property on the island in town or country, with the same requisites and privileges as the Spanish residents. They shall be permitted to change their residences, or to remove from one district to others, with the knowledge of the respective territorial authorities. Those having useful trades or industry shall be allowed to settle and exercise it wherever it may suit their convenience, with knowledge of the authorities.

ART. 18. Foreign colonists can not, during the first five years of residence, employ themselves personally in maritime commerce, nor have shops or stores, nor be owners of vessels. But they may be interested in company or copartnership in the mercantile transactions of Spaniards; and the contracts made by

them with these, verbally or in writing, shall have the same value and legal force as if they were between one Spaniard and another.

ART. 19. The liberty of foreign colonists to return to their countries or former residences during the first five years is absolute, unlimited, and without conditions. They may take away their property or dispose of it as they think fit.

ART. 20. In case of war with the country of which domiciliated foreigners are natives, they shall not lose the rights and advantages of their residence on the island of Cuba. Even if the first five years have not elapsed, their property shall not be subjected to embargo, sequestration, nor any of the ordinary or extraordinary measures of the state of war. Those who, notwithstanding the war, should desire to remain on the island to complete the five years and become naturalized, shall be permitted freely to do so, if known to be of good character and habits. Those preferring to leave the island shall be allowed sufficient time* to conveniently arrange their affairs and dispose of their property; being permitted to take away, free of duty, such property, or the equivalent thereof, as they introduced into the island, and paying on the excess the ten per cent stated in the 16th article.

ART. 21. Domiciliated, as well as naturalized colonists, may dispose of their property by will, or in any other authentic form; in case of death, their wills shall be religiously fulfilled; should they die without will or testament, their children or nearest relatives shall be their legitimate heirs, with the same rights the deceased had.

ART. 22. It is declared that there never shall be put into practice on the island of Cuba the rights, usages, or customs known in other nations under the name of *aubaine escheatage*, or others by which the Government and Treasury sequesters the property of foreigners at their death; which rights or customs, though they may be applied in cases of transient passengers, shall never be understood or applied to these that are domiciliated.

ART. 23. Within the five years of residence the colonists shall not be subjected to any contributions whatever, nor to the residence taxes established in the circular of 1st December, 1815, except only in the case of public calamities, dangers to the country, and defence of the coast against robbers or pirates; in which extraordinary events, or other similar ones, all must lend their aid and favor, according to the well-known principles of natural and international law.

The above ordinance of colonization was supplemented on the 4th of July, 1870, by the Ley de Extranjeria, statute on aliens, which is still in force in the island of Cuba, and reads as follows:

REGENCY OF THE KINGDOM, DEPARTMENT OF THE COLONIES.

Laws.

I, D. Francisco Serrano y Dominguez, regent of the kingdom by the will of the sovereign Cortes, to all those who shall see and hear the present greeting: Know ye that the Cortes of the Spanish nation, making use of their power, have decreed and approved the following:

TITLE I.—*Aliens and their residences.*

ARTICLE 1. Are aliens—

- (1) All persons born of alien fathers outside of the Spanish territory.
- (2) Those born outside of the Spanish territory of alien father and Spanish mother, while they do not claim Spanish citizenship.
- (3) Those born on Spanish territory of alien parents, or of alien father and Spanish mother, while they do not make such claim.
- (4) Spaniards who have lost their citizenship.
- (5) Those born outside of the Spanish territory of fathers who have lost their Spanish citizenship.
- (6) Spanish woman married to an alien.

The national ships are considered as part of the Spanish dominion.

ART. 2. Aliens who according to laws obtain naturalization papers, or acquire residences in any township of the Spanish colonies, are regarded as Spaniards.

ART. 3. Aliens can enter, reside, and establish themselves freely in the territory of the Spanish colonies. They will be divided into *residents*, *transients*, and *emigrates*, will pay the rights and duties this law provides for, and besides will be subject to all the laws and regulations in force in those provinces.

The *residents* are those who keep open house or have resided three years in the province, or are inscribed in the register as residents.

The *transients* are those who have none of the precedent qualifications.

The *emigrates* are those who, wanting the same qualifications, are not inscribed in the register as transients and have resided for over three months in the province.

ART. 4. Aliens arriving on the Spanish territory of the colonies, and who desire to be inscribed in the register as residents or transients, must present to the civil authority of the place the passport or corresponding document identifying their person.

Should they not have any, the testimony of witnesses will be taken before the same authority.

The one or the other can be done before the respective consuls, who, in such case, will send to the civil authority the proper evidence full and authenticated.

ART. 5. The alien who shall not identify himself by any of the means prescribed in the anterior article will be considered as emigrate after three months' residence.

ART. 6. The provisions of article 4 being accomplished, a certificate will be issued to the alien, so that the identity of his person may be accredited in any part of the territory he chooses to go to; in the mean time he will be inscribed in the *register of aliens* and receive the corresponding instrument.

ART. 7. Any alien residing in the colonial provinces, to be considered as such according to this law, will have to be inscribed in the *registry of aliens* kept to that effect by the superior civil governments and by the consulate of his nation.

When there is more than one consulate of the same nation in the territory, it will be kept by the one residing in the capital; and when there is none in the capital, by the one designated by the superior civil governor.

ART. 8. These registries shall contain—

The name, age, birthplace, state, and profession of the interested party, his quality of resident, transient, or emigrate.

The place of his residence.

The kind of business done by him.

The family accompanying him.

And any other circumstances serving to determine his civil state.

ART. 9. The registry of the consulates will have no legal effect unless it conform to the one of the superior civil government.

ART. 10. The inscription in the registry will be made according to the documents for the identification of his person presented by the person who requests it. In absence of documents, the interested party will be allowed to make a declaration by witnesses.

ART. 11. The inscription in the registry being made, the interested party will be furnished with an instrument showing his name, age, birthplace, state, and profession; his quality of resident, emigrate or transient, and accordingly the place of his residence.

This instrument shall be used by the interested party to accredit the authentication of his person and to reside and travel freely on the whole Spanish territory.

ART. 12. The alien who shall not desire to go to capital of the territory shall request, through the civil authority in the town in which he wishes to reside or establish himself, his inscription in the *registry of aliens*, to which effect he will furnish said authority with the documents identifying his person, or give the information stated in article 10.

ART. 13. The documents or acts of information will be forwarded in the original, within eight days, to the superior civil governor, who will order the inscrip-

tion to be made in the registry, the corresponding instrument to be issued, and the whole to be sent to the interested party through the same channel.

These acts shall be executed within fifteen days from the date of the reception of the document by the Government.

ART. 14. The information of witnesses, the acts of remitting, and all other matters necessary to the inscription in the registries, as also the certificate provided in article 6, and the instrument referred to in article 11, shall be made and forwarded officially and without charges.

ART. 15. Legally, the town where the alien keeps open house or where he resides after the three years' residence in the province, shall be considered as his domicile.

When he keeps open house in two or more towns, he will appoint one as his domicile.

ART. 16. When an alien changes from emigrate to transient or resident, or from transient to resident, or, if resident, changes his residence, he shall, personally or through the local authority, inform the superior civil government of it, and also return his papers, so that proper annotations may be made in them and in the registry.

The delay for the performance of said acts shall be the same as the one fixed in article 13.

ART. 17. Permit of residence shall be asked of the city council or local authority of the town in which the alien desires to fix himself, stating his motive and object, and his conditions and circumstances.

The petitioner will be allowed to appeal to the superior civil governor from the decision of the local authority or city council, who shall decide in last resort.

ART. 18. All demands for residence shall be decided by the local authority or city council within 15 days, after which the residence shall be taken as granted without decision.

The appeal to the superior civil governor against refusal of residence shall be decided within a month from the day of the receipt by the governor of the appeal request. After one month has passed without decision the residence shall be taken as granted and the decision appealed from annulled.

ART. 19. No alien can be inscribed as resident in the registry of the civil government, nor the place claimed by him be stated, unless he proves conclusively that said residence has been granted to him.

ART. 20. Aliens transient can reside where they like.

Notwithstanding this, when the residents in a certain place can, by their number, their origin, or other circumstances, endanger the friendly relations of Spain with another nation, the government or the superior authority of the province shall have power to select for them another place of residence.

ART. 21. Emigrates shall reside, while they are such, at the place selected by the superior civil governors, and the Spanish Government.

In the mean time, they will be under the vigilance of the political authority of the town where they first present themselves, which shall fix the place of residence and report immediately to the superior civil governor.

ART. 22. Emigrates entering the Spanish territory with arms shall be disarmed at once.

ART. 23. The superior civil governors, in their immediate report to the government, shall decide, besides the place of residence of the emigrates, whether they have to be kept in depot or receive assistance.

ART. 24. Emigrates who do not identify their persons shall not be inscribed in the registry of aliens until the proviso in the following article has been complied with.

In the mean time they shall figure in a special list with the names and circumstances declared by them. To that effect the authorities to whom they first present themselves shall be careful to forward with all dispatch the corresponding reports to the superior civil governors.

ART. 25. In the case referred to in the preceding article, the Spanish Government, or in its name the superior civil governors, shall ask of the nations from which the emigrates declare they came the necessary information to verify the truth of the statements given by them.

ART. 26. An emigrate shall pass to the class of transient or resident within six months of his arrival on the Spanish territory or before, should he so demand, and should his person have been identified.

ART. 27. Emigrates who within six months of their arrival on Spanish territory shall not have been identified, or of whom nothing certain is known, notwithstanding that the informations referred to in article 25 have been asked for, shall be inscribed according to the statements furnished by them.

ART. 28. The emigrate who cannot identify his person and lies in regard to his name and circumstances shall be liable to be expelled from the Spanish territory by order of the government or of the superior civil governor of the province.

Any one who, to identify his person, shall offer false documents or give false information, shall also be liable to be expelled. In this case there shall be criminal process and in accordance with the laws against the Spaniards who in any way have taken part in the offense.

TITLE II.—*Of the political condition of aliens.*

ART. 29. Aliens who, in accordance with this law, reside in the Spanish colonial provinces shall be entitled—

To the security of their persons, properties, residences, and correspondences in the way established by the laws for the Spaniards.

To meet and associate, in the cases and under the conditions established for the Spaniards, and provided their object be not a hostile one to the states which are on friendly terms with Spain.

To express and publish their ideas in accordance with the laws in force thereon with the Spaniards and with the restriction given in the anterior paragraph.

And to send petitions to the public officers and authorities in the way provided by the laws for the Spaniards.

ART. 30. Any alien shall have the right, in the Spanish colonial territories, to practice publicly or privately any kind of religious creed, without any other restrictions than the universal rules of moral and right.

ART. 31. No alien can be an elector, nor is eligible for public offices by popular election.

ART. 32. No alien can—

Fill any office, although not of popular election, which is connected with authority or jurisdiction.

Obtain any ecclesiastical charge.

Receive any of the public employments not connected with authority or jurisdiction, unless he enter the service of Spain with the permission of his respective government, or should this circumstance not occur, he be specially qualified for it by the Spanish Government.

In the last case, the alien shall be required, before taking possession of the position, to renounce the protection of his country in all that refers to the exercise of his charge.

ART. 33. All those considered as aliens according to this law, will have to pay all taxes of all kinds corresponding, in accordance with law, with the regulations and tariffs on the industry or business they exercise.

Residents will be, besides, subject to all provincial and municipal taxes, and to the ordinary and extraordinary donations, loans, and personal taxes.

ART. 34. The real or personal property belonging to any class whatever of aliens, although they do not reside on Spanish territory, shall be subject to all the taxes charged on the same kind of property belonging to Spaniards.

ART. 35. Aliens shall be exempt from filling municipal positions.

Are excepted residents with open business for themselves, who shall be subject to the taxes on lodgings and baggages.

ART. 36. Resident aliens shall have the right to enjoy all ordinary improvements of the towns in which they reside.

ART. 37. None of those considered as aliens by this law shall be subject to military service.

TITLE III.—*Of the civil condition of aliens.*

ART. 38. Aliens shall be allowed to acquire and own in the Spanish colonial territory all kinds of real and personal property.

ART. 39. Any alien shall be allowed to exercise freely in the Spanish colonial provinces any kind of industry in accordance with the legislation in force, and devote himself to any profession for the practice of which the laws do not require titles of ability issued by the Spanish authorities.

ART. 40. Aliens shall be allowed to carry on wholesale or retail business, but subject to the commercial code, and the other laws, regulations, or dispositions governing the matter.

The prohibitions in existence regarding the discharge of public mercantile functions by aliens remain in force for the present.

ART. 41. Aliens shall be subject to the Spanish laws and courts for offenses committed on Spanish territory.

ART. 42. They shall be also subject to said laws and courts in all demands presented for or against them for the fulfillment of obligations contracted inside and outside of Spain in favor of Spaniards, or relative to property or possession of goods found on Spanish territory.

ART. 43. The Spanish courts shall also be competent to take and shall take cognizance of demands between aliens brought before them relative to the fulfillment of obligations contracted or executed in Spain.

ART. 44. In intestate cases of aliens the judicial authority of the town in which the death occurs, together with the nearest consul of the nation to which the deceased belonged, or with the person appointed by the consul in his stead, shall take the inventory of the property and goods and shall take the necessary steps to have them placed under custody and at the disposal of the heirs.

Should the alien be a resident, and should he die outside of his place of residence, the judge of the last place, to whom notice will be sent by the judge of the place where the death occurred, shall comply with the requirements in the preceding paragraph in regard to the property and goods of the deceased there.

Should there be no consul in the town where the death occurred or where he resides, the judicial authority, while awaiting the presence of the consul, who shall be advised immediately, or of his delegate, shall take only the necessary means to guard the property and goods.

ART. 45. With intestates, as well as with the testamentary successions of aliens, the Spanish courts shall only take cognizance of the claims and demands referred to in the preceding articles.

ART. 46. In other matters for or against aliens, the Spanish courts shall only be competent to adopt urgent and provisional means of precaution and security.

ART. 47. The aliens, as such, shall enjoy no special right or privilege, and shall accordingly be subject to the same courts to which the Spaniards are subject

TITLE IV.—*Of foreign ships.*

ART. 48. Criminals or offenders in common offenses shall not be allowed to take refuge on the foreign mercantile ships anchored in Spanish ports; and should they do so, the Spanish authorities shall proceed to their extradition, after advising the respective consul, if there be one, or according to the provisions of the respective international treaties in existence.

ART. 49. All foreign ships shall be allowed to enter Spanish ports of the colonies.

Those compelled to enter shall be helped by Spanish authorities.

ART. 50. The Spanish authorities shall interfere in any excess, disorder, or tumult occurring on a foreign ship anchored in a Spanish port, when they believe that it may affect the internal or external security or the peace of the territory.

In any other case they shall interfere only when the captain of the ship claims their help.

ART. 51. Deserters from the crew of foreign ships anchored in a Spanish port of the colonies shall be returned on board by the Spanish authorities when caught.

ART. 52. In the case of shipwreck of a foreign ship the marine, assisted by the other authorities, and with the consent of the captain or officer of the ship and of the respective consul, should there be one, shall proceed to take all the necessary steps for saving the ship.

ART. 53. In the case referred to in the preceding article, only the costs of salvage shall be demanded, and according to the rates fixed for Spanish ships.

ART. 54. Any fault, neglect, or omission on the part of the Spanish authorities regarding the assistance referred to in the preceding article shall render them responsible before the Spanish Government, but it shall not give right to any kind of indemnity to those who think themselves injured, except when provided for in treaties.

TITLE V.—*General dispositions.*

ART. 55. The dispositions of this law do not refer to foreign representatives or to the persons depending on them as such.

ART. 56. The laws and dispositions in existence until now are hereby repealed, when in contradiction to the prescriptions of this law.

ART. 57. The colonial minister shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper fulfillment of the provisions of the present law, and take furthermore all other measures required to secure the same result.

I do therefore by these presents order and command all courts, justices, governors, and authorities of all classes and ranks, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical, to cause the above law to be enforced and obeyed in every respect.

SAN ILDEFONSO, *July 4, 1870.*

FRANCISCO SERRANO.

By the Regent:

SEGISMUNDO MORET Y PRENDERGAST,

Secretary of the Colonies.

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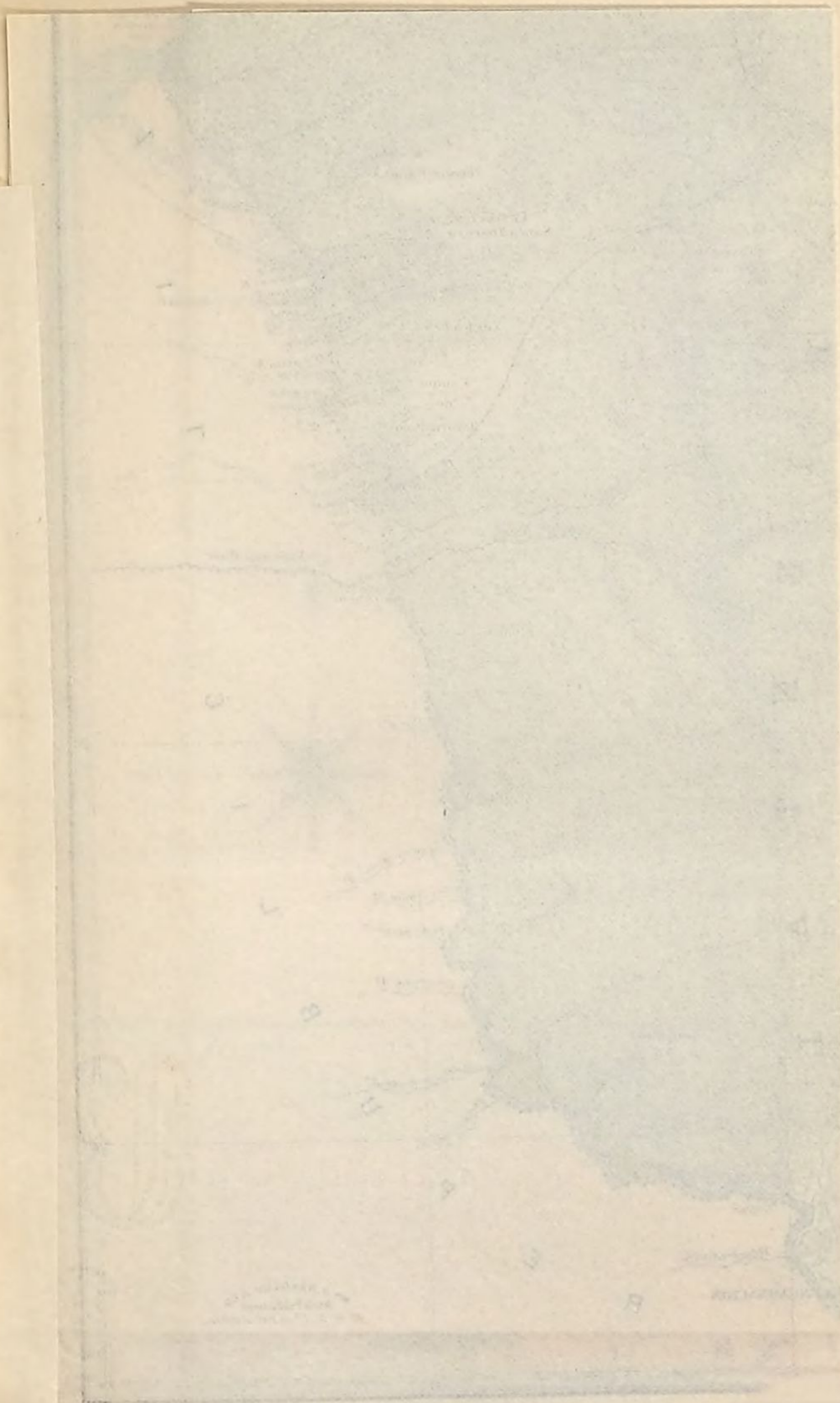
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A MAP
OF THE REPUBLIC OF
PARAGUAY

DRAWN BY D^r E. DE BOURGADE

Based upon his own observations, made 1887-1888, the unpublished Documents
of the Boundary Commission of 1871-73, and the Maps
of Mouchez & Toepfen

1889

Scale 1:600,000, 31 Statute Miles to the Inch

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PLAN OF THE TOWN OF ASUNCION

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| 1. City Hall | 6. Prison | 11. Workshop | 16. National College |
| 2. Governor's House | 7. R.R. Station | 12. Court of Justice | Tramway Lines |
| 3. Barracks | 8. Fort Market | 13. Theatre | Tramway Lines |
| 4. Palace of Lopez | 9. Central Market | 14. Cathedral | Tramway Lines |
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WEST

EAST

SOUTH

SOUTH AMERICA

Showing the Geographical position of Paraguay



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WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

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Chapter I.

THE PARAGUAYAN TERRITORY.

The Republic of Paraguay is an inland State, inclosed between the United States of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and the Republic of Bolivia, and situated between $22^{\circ} 4'$ and $27^{\circ} 35'$ south latitude, and $54^{\circ} 32'$ and $58^{\circ} 40'$ longitude west of Greenwich.

While under the rule of Spain it was called "the Province of Paraguay," and included all the territory east of the Andes and south of Brazil; but when the Spanish yoke was thrown off, in 1811, the new nations of the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Bolivia arose and Paraguay was left nearly in its present shape.

At the end of the war which Paraguay had to fight, from 1865 to 1870, against the allied forces of the Brazilian Empire, the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Uruguay, Paraguay was stripped of a portion of its fairest lands, 1,329 square miles of its territory being ceded to Brazil as a war indemnity.

By the treaty of February 3, 1876, between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic, another portion of the territory which the Paraguayan people had always claimed to be theirs, and which now forms the Argentine Province of Bermejo, was likewise surrendered.

At present Paraguay is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the east by the United States of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and on the south and the west by the Argentine Republic.

The river Paraguay, which runs from north to south across the whole Republic, divides it into two sections, which are named, respectively, El Paraguay Oriental, or simply Paraguay, and El

Paraguay Occidental, also called El Gran Chaco or El Chaco Paraguayo.

El Paraguay Oriental (Eastern Paraguay) lies on the left bank of the Paraguay River, between its waters and the Brazilian and the Argentine frontiers, and is, for all practical purposes, the true Republic of Paraguay. El Paraguay Occidental (Western Paraguay) lies on the opposite bank of the Paraguay River, between its waters and the frontiers of Bolivia, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic, and is mostly a desert.

The Paraguay Oriental, or Paraguay proper, has an area of about 148,000 square miles, or 238,290 square kilometers. Its limits, both with Brazil and with the Argentine, are now well defined.

The convention of March 26, 1872, between Paraguay and Brazil fixed the limits between the two countries in the following language:

The bed of the Paraná River from the mouth of the Iguazú, latitude $25^{\circ} 30'$ S., to the Salto Grande latitude, $24^{\circ} 7'$ S. From these falls the line runs about due west along the highest divide of the Sierra de Maracayú to the termination of the latter; thence as nearly as possible in straight line northward along the highest ground to the Sierra de Amambay, following the highest divide of that Sierra to the principal source of the Apa, and along the bed of that river westward to its junction with the Paraguay. All the streams flowing north and east belong to Brazil and those south and west to Paraguay.

The commission which has passed into history under the name of the Boundary Commission of 1872-1874, was intrusted with the actual location of the frontier, as agreed upon, and did its work satisfactorily.

Another convention, concluded on the 3d of February, 1876, between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic provided for the proper determination of the respective frontiers. The territory between the Pilcomayo and the Bermejo rivers, which the Argentine Republic had claimed to be hers, was surrendered; but the part of El Chaco which extends from Bahia Negra to the Rio Verde was acknowledged to belong to Paraguay. The other sec-

tion of El Chaco, which lies between the Rio Verde and the Pilcomayo, was subsequently adjudicated to Paraguay by the award of the President of the United States, chosen by both governments as arbitrator to settle the dispute. The text of this award, dated November 12, 1878, is given at the end of this handbook as Appendix No. 1.

In commemoration of this event, and as a compliment to the arbitrator, the name of Villa Occidental was changed, amid salvos of artillery and pealing of church bells, into that of Villa Hayes, under which it is now known.

The status of the question with Bolivia can be gathered from the following expressions of the President of the Republic of Paraguay in his message to the Paraguayan Congress of April 1, 1893:

The demarcation of our limits with Bolivia, such as made by the Quijarro-Decoud and Tamayo-Aceval treaties, was undertaken in a spirit of pure fraternity, without a scrupulous examination of the title papers, and only under the inspiration of our willingness to give Bolivia, our sister, an easy outlet for her commerce across the territory of Paraguay.

Later on Bolivia has claimed to have rights over the whole territory of El Chaco from the northern part of the Pilcomayo River up to Bahia Negra.

In view of this unexpected claim, which is not founded on any document, but following the fundamental doctrine of our foreign policy, which consists in defending our rights while respecting those of others, a serious and exhaustive inquiry was ordered to be made into the subject. All documents and papers which may have a bearing upon it have been collected, and a solid substantial ground has thus been secured for the just determination of the question. Our rights in and to the whole territory of El Chaco are clearly shown by those papers.

This question, which apparently has no practical importance, on account of the unpopulated condition of the disputed territory affects, however, considerably the interests of Bolivia. It involves for the latter country the important problem of securing easier and prompter access to the Atlantic Ocean, and of obtaining in this way better facilities of communication with Europe.

Chapter II.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL APPEARANCE.

Mr. E. L. Baker, consul of the United States of America at Buenos Aires, in his report on "Paraguay, its commercial, industrial, and political condition," dated December 15, 1893, and published in No. 39, of the Consular Reports of the United States, March, 1884, expresses himself as follows:

The general appearance of Paraguay is far more attractive than either Uruguay or the Argentine Republic. The right bank of the River Paraguay presents an uninterrupted fringe of dense forests, which stretch across to the eastern boundaries of the country and embrace a hundred different varieties of timber trees. On the opposite shore, skirting the Chaco, are open meadows of immeasurable extent, widening out among groves of palm and coca trees. In the extreme southern limits of Paraguay, the mesopotamia is an alternation of low prairies and vast lagunas, covered with a rank vegetation, and swamps, which extend northward for a considerable distance. Among the latter is the famous Estero Bellaco, the Carubá, the Ipicua, and the Aquaracati. Of the lakes, the most important are the Neembucú, the Ipoa, and the Ipacarai, about which the natives are fond of telling some strange legends. The country is almost bisected by a range of mountains running north and south, which, in the north, is called the cordillera of Amambay, and in the south is designated by the name of Caaguazú. The latter, on crossing the Paraná river, produces the famous falls of La Guayra. From this principal chain there are many lateral spurs or smaller mountains, with intervening water courses, all of which tend to give a most pleasing variety to the natural scenery and a healthful virtue to the climate.

In another report, not less excellent, which more than five years afterwards was submitted to the State Department of the United States of America, "On the history, geography, resources, people, products, government, commerce, etc., of Paraguay," by Mr. Frank

D. Hill, U. S. consul at Asunción (January 23, 1889), and which was printed in No. 104, of the Consular Reports above cited, April, 1890, the views of Consul Baker, as above given, were fully indorsed and supplemented as follows:

In considering the relief of the country, the general level of the lowlands in the west and of the Chaco may be taken to be 250 or 300 feet above that of the sea, and no part of the country appears to be much higher than 2,000 feet. The eastern or Paraná side of Paraguay is, however, much higher than the western. A chain of heights, termed the cordillera, runs southward through the middle of the country parallel to the Rio Paraguay and the Alto Paraná, ramifying east and west in some districts. A mass of elevated land in the west, isolated from the central chain by the lowlands of the Tebicuari and the Manduvira rivers, and another plateau in the south in the Misiones are the chief elevations besides those of the cordillera. The northern portion of what is termed the cordillera has no title to this name, since it proved to be distinctly a southern continuation of the broad plateau of Brazil. This plateau of San José Amambay is about 2,000 feet high, and has a western declivity sloping to the Paraguay River. In the center of the country the heights are named the cordillera of Caaguazú. Further south the cordillera of Villa Rica extends from the head of the basin of the Tebicuari to the bluffs of the Rio Paraná at Encarnación. In latitude 24° an extensive branch of the main stem trends to the east, and crossing the Paraná forms the grand cataract of Guayrá. The southeastern portion of the country is the region of the esteros, or low swamp lands, the abode of herons, storks, and snakes.

The position of Paraguay, between the rivers Paraguay and Paraná, far distant from the sea, quite corresponds, as has been felicitously said by Consul Baker, of Buenos Aires, to that of the State of Illinois, whose southern boundary is at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and a thousand miles from the gulf. But, although it has, like Bolivia, no seaboard, there is a certain compensation in its great fluvial system. From Buenos Aires one steams up the broad estuary, miscalled the River Plate, past the confluence of its great sources, the Uruguay and Paraná rivers, which meet 40 miles above the city, and descends the Paraná River 800 miles to its junction with the Paraguay at Tres-Bocas, a score of miles above Corrientes. Thence Asunción is reached by traversing the Paraguay River 300 miles.

Eastern Paraguay, or Paraguay proper, which, as stated before, is, for all practical purposes, the Republic of Paraguay, is not, by any means, as can be seen from the above quotations, a moun-

tainous country; but, in contrast with the monotonously level pampas of the Argentine Republic, its diversified surface may well seem so. Nevertheless, the term mountainous can hardly be applied to chains of hills whose greatest height scarcely exceeds 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. From the banks of the Paraguay River to the eastern frontier there is one continuous panorama of gently undulating plains, bordered by verdure-clad hills. The interior of the country is not as yet well known. Some of its vast virgin forests, which are found on the east and north, interpose barriers which have on some occasions driven back the hardiest explorers. Outside of the valley, which extends from Asunción, the capital, to Villa Encarnación, the terminus of present railroad projects, and certain well-frequented roads leading to the yerbales, the rich agricultural regions of the country, there are very few known routes of communication by land. Such geographical knowledge as we have of Paraguay is mainly derived from following the course of its magnificent rivers.

With reference to western Paraguay, or El Chaco, which is almost entirely in the possession of nomadic tribes of Indians, some of them hostile to the white man, and in which, up to a very late date, there have been no more settlements than Villa Occidental or Villa Hayes, 27 miles above Asuncion and Fort Olimpo, near the northern boundary, almost exactly upon parallel 21° ; Mr. John E. Bacon, chargé d'affaires of the United States in Paraguay and Uruguay, addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States, in October, 1888, in the following language:

This Chaco, or Gran Chaco, as it is called, is an immense territory lying to the west and northwest of the rivers La Plata, Paraguay, etc., and has been, until the last ten or twenty years, regarded as comparatively worthless, owing to its supposed impenetrable swamps, dense morasses, and uninhabitable territory. The recent tide of immigration, however, to the Plata Valley, gave rise to surveys of portions thereof and disclosed astounding developments of its fertility, salubrity, and other desirable qualities. These qualities, as gradually developed, have given rise to great contentions as to proprietorship thereof by the neighboring

States, especially those of the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Chile, and Bolivia. The limits, so far as the Argentine Republic and Paraguay were concerned, were left to arbitration (as is known) to President Hayes, who decided in favor of Paraguay. This decision has been of far greater importance in every way, especially financially, than was anticipated. Indeed, there has poured into the Paraguayan treasury from the sales of lands accorded to the Government by said arbitration a large amount of money, and it has been greatly instrumental in the rapid improvement, financial and otherwise, of the Republic.

Mr. Edmund Shaw, United States consul at Asuncion, in another report, dated December 14, 1891,* gives further information on this subject, and says:

The general aspect of the Chaco is very pleasing to the eye. Forests of large and very superior trees, mostly evergreens, interchanged with rich pasture lands unexcelled for grazing purposes, meet the eye at every turn. The different kinds of woods which grow in these forests are mostly hard and very heavy, in fact, too dense to raft down the river, which certainly is a drawback to the exportation of this timber. The soil is everywhere exceedingly rich, being black humus, loam, and marl. All kinds of grain, sugar cane, tobacco, and fruits can be grown to perfection, but there is little or no land under cultivation at the present time, the country only being inhabited by large bands of roving Indians, who are extremely lazy and indolent.

A small part of the Chaco has been surveyed, chiefly the river front toward the Paraguay and a few leagues inland. The difficulty in completing the survey arises from the failure of every effort thus far made to explore the Pilcomayo River. A melancholy tragedy has accompanied many of the attempts.

Mr. Shaw says:

In 1880 Dr. Crevaux tried to navigate the river, going with the current from Bolivia toward the mouth, but he only succeeded in reaching a point 23° south latitude, where he was killed by the Indians and his expedition destroyed. The remains of his boats were discovered later on by Capts. Baldrich and Fontana in 1882. Feilberg, in 1885; Storm, in 1890; and Page, in 1891, all tried to navigate this river, entering its mouth opposite Lambaré, and going toward its headwaters. All these expeditions have given the same result, viz, the naviga-

* Report of Consul Shaw, of Asuncion, on "Paraguay: Situation, resources, products, government, people, commerce, etc." (Consular Report No. 138, March, 1892.)

tors have been obliged to return without having reached further than 23° south latitude, where, as a rule, the river is dry, with nothing more than a sandy and rock channel, unfit for the navigation even of small boats. But it appears that at $21^{\circ} 50'$ or 22° south latitude the river divides into two arms, which inclose the island of Ybezeta, and which join again in latitude 25° south. The whole of this big island appears to be arid, sandy, stony, and uninhabitable, dry in the hot season and marshy to excess in the wet. Fontana went up the eastern side of the island in 1882, and Feilberg and Storm the western without any success. In 1890 it was discovered by Freund that the reason of the want of water in the lower Pilcomayo is owing very likely to the fact that the river had left its old channel and flows into a new one, which reaches the Paraguay River in 23° south latitude, running for at least 100 leagues in a nearly easterly direction.

An exploring and surveying party under the command of Mr. Freund went up this branch of the Pilcomayo River and found it navigable, there being 20 feet of water in the channel, the river being about 125 yards in width during seven days steaming up the river. At this point the river was found to be blocked with fallen trees and floating timber, though still having the former depth of water. It is, therefore, a very feasible scheme, with the expenditure of a nominal sum of money, to make this channel the direct outlet for all Bolivian products and manufactures via the Paraguay River to Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

Chapter III.

PARAGUAYAN RIVERS AND LAKES.

Paraguay possesses two first-class fluvial ways of communication, which place its people in relation not only with Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay, but also with the Atlantic Ocean and with Europe and the rest of the world.

These two ways are the Paraná and the Paraguay rivers, which are enriched by several tributaries, and which in their turn contribute, together with the Uruguay River, to form the La Plata River, one of the greatest estuaries in the world.

The Paraná.—In volume the Paraná is a giant stream. It rises in the mountains of Goyaz, in Brazil, in latitude $16^{\circ} 30' S.$, and has a length of 2,043 miles from its source to its junction with the Uruguay. It is divided into four sections, as follows:

(1) From San Fernandino to Corrientes, 676 miles in length, 2,400 yards in width (average), and 90 feet in depth (average).

(2) From Corrientes to Iguazú, 492 miles in length, 1,500 yards average width, and 70 feet average depth.

(3) From Iguazú to the Guayrá Falls, 210 miles in length and 1,200 yards average width.

(4) And from the Guayrá Falls to Goyaz, 665 miles in length and 1,500 yards average width.

The basin of the Paraná is separated from that of the Amazon by the central plateau which stretches from the Sierra de Espinasso to the Andes. The Paraná River would be navigable throughout its entire length for vessels of the largest size if its upper waters

were not closed to navigation by the cataracts of Urupunga and Guayrá. It is navigable up to Corrientes, all the year round, the current running 3 miles an hour and the fall averaging 4 inches to the mile. Between Corrientes and the Guayrá Falls it is navigable for small steamers. The Brazilian gunboat Tacuray is supposed to have reached, in 1874, the highest navigable point, at $24^{\circ} 30' S.$ This point is considered the limit of the navigation of the Paraná River from the ocean.

The frontier of Paraguay commences at the Guayrá Falls. These falls, situated in the midst of a desolate region, far from human habitation, and rendered almost inaccessible by virgin forests, rapids, roving bands of Indians, and other obstacles, have been visited by very few, though they are said to form one of the grandest spectacles in the world. The volume of water which passes over them is twice that of Niagara. The falls are produced by the contraction of the river from a width of 4,470 yards into a narrow gorge of 65 yards, the waters making a plunge of 56 feet.

The principal affluents of the Paraná River, within the limits of the Republic, are the Acaray and the Monday, which are navigable in their upper part, and are very useful for the transportation of the yerba.

The Paraná River was explored in 1853 by a French vessel named *La Philomèle*, in 1854 by an English ship called *Vixen*, in 1855 by a French vessel called *Le Flambeau*, in 1863 by the *Water Witch*, an American vessel, and in 1864 by the French vessel called *Fulton*.

The Paraguay.—This river is in reality an affluent of the Paraná, but it is so, much in the same manner as the Missouri River is an affluent of the Mississippi. It takes its rise in a chain of lakes called the Seven Lagoons, in Brazilian territory, in latitude $13^{\circ} 30' S.$, and longitude $59^{\circ} 2'$ west of Greenwich, and flows southward, with a swift undeviating current, until reaching

El Paso de la Patria where it makes its confluence with the Paraná, in latitude $27^{\circ} 20'$ S. and longitude $58^{\circ} 30'$ W. Its total length is about 1,800 miles. Its average width is 360 yards, its mean depth 20 feet. The current runs 1 mile an hour, or 90 feet a minute, the fall being 10 inches per mile from its source to Asunción. The volume of water is about one-twentieth of that of the Paraná.

From Colonia de Bahia Negra on the Bolivian and Brazilian frontiers to the mouth of Rio Apa, which empties into it, the Paraguay runs southward between the Brazilian possessions on its left bank and the Paraguayan Chaco on the right. At the mouth of the Apa Brazil has established a colony, and on the opposite shore is a Paraguayan post of frontier surveillance, called Confluencia. Below the mouth of the Apa the navigation of the river becomes difficult, because of numerous reefs and sand bars. This portion of the river is described as extremely picturesque by Dr. E. de Bourgade la Dardye, the eminent French geographer and explorer, in his recent work, *Le Paraguay*. Grand terraces of gray marble, honeycombed with deep grottos, peopled by an infinitude of birds, such as one finds only in Paraguay, fringe the main channel of the stream or remain half hidden in the undergrowth of some abandoned arm of the river. Giant cacti and tree ferns cling to all the interstices of the rocks, relieving their ruggedness. In the distance lofty hills form the horizon. The trees, at certain seasons of the year, are covered by glorious flowers, some resembling enormous bouquets of violets, others presenting translucent masses of yellow and crimson and every conceivable tint set in the gray background of the marble rocks. It is one perpetual scene of enchantment, which commences at Itapucu and continues till the environs of the ancient city of Divino Salvador are reached.

A number of colonies are established in these regions. Some miles below Salvador the banks become lower and the country resumes its monotonous features.

Near the point where the river Aquidaban (scene of the final overthrow and death of Lopez) opens into the Paraguay, the port of Villa Concepción, one of the most important in Paraguay, is to be found. Below Concepción the river's banks are very high on the left and very low on the Chaco side. The coast for many miles was covered, prior to the late disastrous war, by rich *estancias* or cattle farms. They were all destroyed during that terrible struggle, but now they are being repeopled and resuming their former prosperity. Numerous tributary rivers enter the Paraguay during its further course, one of which, appropriately named the "Confuso," or "Perplexed," after winding through innumerable détours in the Chaco country, pours into the Paraguay waters as salty as the ocean itself. Next comes the city of Asunción, the capital of the Republic, resting indolently on the green hills of Mangrullo and Recoleta. Here the left bank of the river is ridged with red sandstone, which at some points, as at Itapytapunta, overhangs nearly 90 feet over the channel of the river, while on the other side the stream, spreading over a flat shore, is transformed into an immense lake, whose waters beat at the foot of the massive basaltic rock of Tacumba. Close at hand is the green-crowned hill Lambaré. In the distance, winding silently through the plains of the Chaco, is the mysterious and still unexplored river Pilcomayo, which forms the boundary between the Paraguayan and the Argentine Chacos.

Beyond Lambaré, the river banks are dotted by a succession of pretty villages surrounded by orange groves, and by fertile bottom lands, from which a large quantity of fruit is exported by way of Buenos Ayres. Still further down is the Fortress of Humaita, the last stronghold of Paraguay carried by the allied forces; and at the confluence of Las Tres Bocas or Three Mouths, the Paraguay joins the Paraná.

Two important affluents of the Paraguay are the Jejuy and the Tebicuary. Each of them in a country less opulent in navigable streams would rank in the first class. On the Jejuy is situated the

considerable port of San Pedro. The Tebicuary, although navigable, is secondary in importance to the Jejuy. Vast quantities of yerba maté are brought down these rivers in flat-bottomed boats.

The lakes of Paraguay are numerous. The most important is the Upua, 100 square miles in extent, and is drained by the Tebicuary.

On the Chaco side the principal tributary is the Pilcomayo, which has already been mentioned. This important river, which rises in Bolivia and falls into the Paraguay, forms the boundary line between the Paraguayan and the Argentine Chacos. It is, as has been said, almost unexplored. The only accurate information regarding its direction and character, which so far has been obtained, is due to the expeditions of Father Patino, in 1791, and Lieut. von Nivel, in 1884. Lower down on the same side, the Bermejo River comes and empties into the Paraguay, after flowing a distance of 1,300 miles from its source in the highlands of Bolivia. Its course has been frequently explored and accurately determined. It is an extremely tortuous stream, but its depth is nowhere less than 5 feet. Both the Pilcomayo and the Bermejo rivers must some day be great highways of commerce and afford an outlet to the Atlantic seaboard for the rich natural resources of undeveloped Bolivia.

Chapter IV.

THE CLIMATE.

The climate of Paraguay is warm and dry, and not subject to sudden variations. There are two seasons, one of which, called "summer," begins with October and extends to March, while the other, called "winter," begins in April and ends with September. As a rule April is the most temperate month of the year.

The mean temperature of the year is from 75° to 76° Fahrenheit.

The average rainfall is about 5 feet. In 1877 a rainfall of nearly 9 feet was recorded.

During the longest day the sun shines thirteen hours and thirty-four minutes. The shortest day lasts eleven hours and twenty-six minutes.

From observations recorded daily, from 1877 to 1883 it was found that in each year there had been almost invariably 79 days rainy, 72 cloudy, and 214 clear and bright.

The Paraguayan winter is very mild. There is scarcely a day in that country in which the sun is not warm enough, at noon, to cause the people to seek shelter against its rays. But occasionally there are frosts which often injure the crops. On an average, these frosts occur ten times during the year. In some parts of the country ice of considerable thickness is sometimes formed.

In regard to the salubrity of Paraguay, Mr. Frank D. Hill, in his report above mentioned, says:

The climate, far from being unwholesome, as is the current opinion in the United States, is remarkable for its salubrity. Indeed, Paraguay enjoys a reputation as a sanitarium all over this part of South America. The hotels at Asunción have been crowded all winter with invalids from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. Dr. Stewart, surgeon-general of the Paraguayan army during the late war, and now British vice-consul at Asunción, speaks as follows:

If the absence of the principal zymotic diseases—yellow fever, typhus and typhoid, cholera and dysentery, which are all more or less endemic, or appear epidemically in Brazil and in the River Plate—has any relation to climate, then that of Paraguay is very highly favored, those diseases being almost unknown here. The only diseases which may be considered endemic in certain districts are goitre and *elephantiasis græcorum*. The former is popularly attributed to the water, and the latter, considered more or less contagious, has hitherto been unaccounted for. As for Europeans, they enjoy good health in Paraguay; but it is necessary for them to live temperately and to avoid too much exposure to the summer heat, although sunstroke is remarkably rare. I think natives suffer more from heat than Europeans. Vaccination is made compulsory by law, and there is no case of smallpox in the whole country at this moment. Before vaccination became obligatory, smallpox made great ravages all over the country.

Mr. Washburn, after a residence of seven years in Paraguay, says that it is probably as healthy a country as any in the world. In this judgment I quite concur.

I have found it impossible to do anything in the way of vital statistics. The general impression prevails that the births of males far exceed those of females, and this must be so inasmuch as the great preponderance of the female portion of the population, noted and commented upon by all observers just after the war, has almost entirely disappeared; and of the male portion of the population a large majority consists of young men born since the suspension of hostilities.

Mr. Ernest Van Bruyssel (*La République de Paraguay*, Bruxelles, 1893), says:

The climate of Paraguay is both pleasant and healthful. Yellow fever, typhus, diphtheria, cholera, and dysentery are unknown in the country. In certain districts cases of goitre and elephantiasis occasionally present themselves. Paludial fevers are rare, though marshes and swamps abound. Europeans are sure to enjoy good health if they do not expose themselves too much in summer to the action of the sun. The natives suffer from intestinal troubles on account

of the immoderate use of tobacco, and of their usual living almost exclusively on vegetables. The smallpox did great havoc among the natives when vaccination was not, as it is now, compulsory.

Another great authority on Paraguayan matters, Doctor E. De Bourgade La Dardye, a learned physician who resided there for a long time, says the following:

In an article in the *Revue du Paraguay* (April, 1888) I have already expressed my conviction of the salubrity of the country. Except smallpox, which is diminishing since the introduction of vaccination, there are no epidemic disorders; neither is there any malaria, except in the almost uninhabited districts toward the east, where an intermittent fever called *chucho* is prevalent. Endemic complaints are hardly known, and the cases of phthisis that have come to my knowledge are very rare. On the other hand, rheumatic affections of various kinds, disorders of the blood and stomach, and anæmia, are far from uncommon; these, however, may be mainly attributed to defective sanitary arrangements or to the fact that the people sleep in draughts and are insufficiently clothed, and badly fed; but I am certain that any European observing hygienic rules might be altogether free from alarm. I intend to publish the result of my own medical observations, and I believe that they will tend to substantiate the assertion that Paraguay offers a promising field for emigration, the climate being both temperate and healthful, a combination that is not always found. I shall be gratified if my representations prevent my fellow countrymen from being daunted by the fate of those who have been pioneers in the way of discovery, and if I succeed in encouraging them in their resolution to persevere and open up fresh scenes for commerce and for agriculture.

Chapter V.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Little can be said about the mineral resources of Paraguay, not because of any scarcity of wealth in this respect, but because of the undeveloped condition of the said resources, owing to the absolute and exclusive preference which naturally has been given there to the pursuits of agriculture.

The interesting book which Dr. E. de Bourgade La Dardye, published in French, in Paris, in 1889, with the title of *Le Paraguay* (the Paraguay), and which, translated into English, under the editorship of Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, appeared simultaneously at London and New York in 1892, contains the following statement:

An enumeration of the different minerals that are found would be very tedious. Suffice to say that Paraguay, the northern part of which as far as latitude 22° is covered with limestones, whilst the south belongs to the sandstone formation, forms one huge mass of ironstone and manganese. Iron abounds everywhere. Marble is abundant in the north just as iron is in the south. Mines have been opened and worked in the time of Lopez. Pyrites are found in abundance. I have myself found considerable veins of copper. Kaolin reveals itself in many districts, and I feel certain the sandstone will prove to be bedded with coal, a commodity in which this fine country has hitherto been supposed to be deficient.

The *Anuario Estadístico* of Paraguay for 1888, which is an official publication, says that "iron, copper, manganese, gold, marbles, and building stone of the best quality are found in Paraguay in the greatest abundance."

There are in Paraguay four distinct varieties of soil, each having its own special properties, which may be classed as sand, red soil, humus, and black soil.

The sandy soil is either white or red. The former is the resultant of the wearing away of the quartz rocks of the great central and eastern sierras, and its whiteness is almost dazzling. The latter is the detritus of the vast strata of sandstone which constitutes the main framework of the country. Upon the former nothing can grow, except a few herbs, and consequently it is useless for any agricultural purposes. Upon the latter vegetation thrives, and vine, leguminous plants, pineapple and other plants vigorously grow.

The white sandy soil is found only in a restricted locality, in the region of the Central Paraná. But the red one is found in several places, and more especially around the capital.

The second class of soil which has been called *red soil*, and consists of clay and quartz, 65.6; oxide of iron, 18.7; lime, 2.8; and miscellaneous substances, among which the carbonate of lithine is prominent, 11.6. It is interesting to observe that this red earth of Paraguay is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the tobacco plant, and that both in its chemical composition, as in the quality which it imparts to the tobacco which grows on it, it is almost identical with the famous red earth of the island of Cuba. As in Cuba, this soil is not only peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, but also for that of maize, cotton, and coffee. It may be called the agricultural soil of the country; and it is not infrequent for it to be several yards in depth.

The third class of soil, which has been named "humus," and which lies within the virgin forests of the country, where it has been accumulated for innumerable years, is the soil of the greatest fertility that can ever be found. To make it productive, it is necessary, however, to bestow upon it a whole year's labor, as the land has to be cleared. But the toil will be amply rewarded, as there will be no risk of the toiler losing the benefit of his outlay.

The fourth and last class of soil, called "black soil," consists of alluvial deposits, and possesses the best qualities for brickmaking. When baked it has a nice red color. When mixed with lime as a fertilizer, it can be turned into a first-class soil for agricultural purposes. It is this kind of soil which prevails through the whole of western Paraguay, and the grass which grows on it renders cattle-breeding on an extensive scale not only possible but easy and greatly profitable. Experimental plantations of sugar cane have yielded so far encouraging results.

Chapter VI.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

Agriculture is the principal source of wealth for Paraguay. The fertility of the greatest part of the Paraguayan soil is almost inexhaustible, and abundant crops can be obtained almost by the mere scratching of the earth with the rudest of implements. Manure is neither used nor needed. Foreign colonists have introduced improved methods of cultivation, and the crops have increased in proportion.

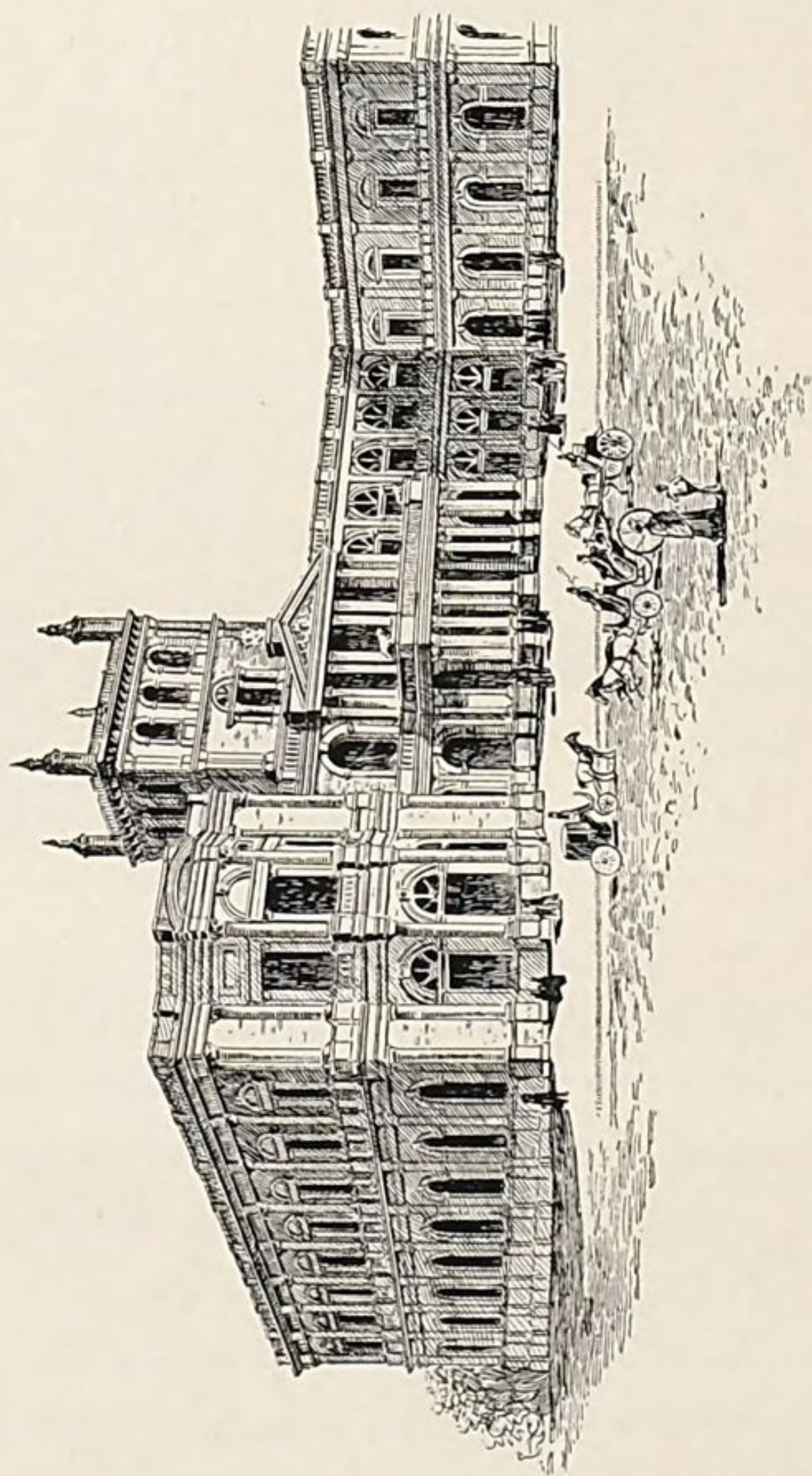
THE YERBA.

The yerba, or yerba mate, also called "Paraguayan tea," is the chief and most distinctive product of the country.

The plant from which it is made, or taken, is an evergreen bush, resembling in some respects the orange tree, about 8 feet high, which grows wild in a large portion of the territory of Paraguay, in the Brazilian provinces of Matto-Grosso, Paraná, and others, and in the Argentine province of Misiones. Its botanical name is *Ilex paraguayana*. It belongs to the *Illiniceæ* family.

The districts in which this plant abounds are called "yerbales," and the most famous of these yerbales are those of Chirigüelo, Tacurupyta, Concepción, Caaguazú, Tacurupucú, Yuti, and Jesús.

In the time of the Jesuits this bush was cultivated with care. They owned at Santiago a yerba grove, with no less than 20,000 trees. At present the plant is not cultivated at all.



PALACE OF DICTATOR LOPEZ.

The yerba—that is to say, the commercial article—consists of the twigs and leaves of the yerba bush, dried and reduced to a kind of coarse powder. An infusion of this powder is used for the same purposes as the tea.

The name of “mate,” under which the beverage thus prepared is designated, proceeds from the apparatus in which it is prepared, consisting of a kind of gourd where the yerba is placed and where the hot water is poured upon it, and of a peculiar tube or pipe through which the infusion is sipped.

The yerba contains nearly one-half of 1 per cent (0.45) of caffeine, and 20.88 of caffeo-tannic acid. It possesses also an aromatic oil, gluten, and a portion of theine. It has not the delicacy of flavor of the China tea, but has more bitterness and astringency. The Paraguayan yerba is considered to be superior to that grown elsewhere, and is cheaper than coffee or tea. While coffee involves a long process before it can be shipped, yerba can be prepared in thirty-six hours. Efforts to introduce it into Europe have failed, but it is used by millions of people in Brazil, the River Plate countries, Peru, and Bolivia.

In referring to this point, Consul Shaw says (report of 1891) as follows:

The extent of the forests of the *Sociedad Industrial Paraguaya* (Paraguayan Industrial Company) in the Departments of Concepción, San Pedro, San Estanislao, Igatimi, and Tukurupucú, consists of 400 square leagues, according to titles of purchase under surveys of Real de Oliveira and Santiago Rivas. The production for the present year will not be under 500,000 arrobas (the arroba is 25 pounds). The entire output of the yerbales for the year 1890 will be about 800,000 arrobas, and it is estimated that 1,000,000 arrobas can be gathered yearly. The average price for the yerba in the present year is \$5 per arroba. The total production represents a value of \$4,000,000.

The *Sociedad Industrial Paraguaya*, with 400 square leagues of forest, produces nearly 500,000 arrobas. The 1,000,000 arrobas which are calculated as the maximum output yearly, should represent, without fear of committing an error, the existence of yerbales to the extent of 800 square leagues. Every year new ranches are established, and it may be safely stated that the extent of the

yerbales, or forests, of Paraguay was 1,000 square leagues at the close of the year 1890.

The following table shows the amount of yerba exported since 1881:

Year.	Arrobas.	Value.
		<i>Dollars.</i>
1881.....	496, 876	621, 095. 00
1882.....	518, 381	647, 976. 25
1883.....	622, 801	778, 501. 25
1884.....	583, 481	729, 351. 25
1885.....	493, 531	616, 913. 75
1886.....	442, 940	553, 675. 00

Mr. E. L. Baker, consul of the United States at Buenos Aires, sent, under date of November 30, 1882, to the Secretary of State of the United States a report bearing specially upon this subject, which was published from page 245 to 252 of Consular Report No. 28, corresponding to February, 1883. The importance of this report justifies its reproduction in full in this hand book as appendix No. 2.

SUGAR CANE.

The sugar cane grows freely; but so far it has been planted as thickly as corn, and therefore it has not been given space and air enough to mature. The yield of saccharine matter is accordingly small. The sugar mills of the country generally consist of two heavy rollers of hard wood, in a massive timber frame, geared together by wooden cogs, set in motion by a pole fastened by strips of rawhide to the horns of a yoke of oxen, who are driven round in a circle. The cane is passed between these rollers, a handful at a time, and the juice thus expressed is strained through a coarse cloth and evaporated in an open copper kettle over a fire built in the open air. Granulation is seldom achieved. The usual product is a thick molasses, which is stored in bags of hide until required for use.

Consul Hill in his report above cited says:

Sugar cane is grown in all parts of the Republic, and of all the crops of the country it is the surest and most lucrative. The growing of the cane is capable of almost indefinite extension, and should be the crop of the future. Three varieties give good results, the *Saccharum officinarum*, which is white and very sweet; the violet cane of Taítí, which reaches maturity sooner than the others, known to the world from having long been cultivated in the English possessions; and lastly a third species, with slender stalk, fluting green, and joints far apart, which yields much sugar and has been successfully introduced into the Argentine Republic.

A plantation of sugar cane requires a minimum of work on the part of the laborer, as the same plant lasts for a period which varies from five to fifteen years, according to the nature of the soil and the kind of nurture. The only thing to be done is to weed out the grass at the time when the stems begin to show up; nine months after the cane is ready for cutting. Each hectare ($2\frac{1}{2}$ acres) produces on an average 250 *azumbres* (1 *azumbre* is equal to half a gallon) of molasses. * * * Notwithstanding the excellent quality of the cane, for the production of which both the soil and the climate are perfectly adapted, 500,000 pounds of foreign sugar are annually consumed. * * *

TOBACCO.

Tobacco is one of the principal products of the country and is cultivated in all sections; but the article grown at Luque, Itagua, Ita, and Villa Rica is the most highly prized. The amount of tobacco exported rose in 1886 to 416,006 arrobas, and in 1890 to 615,310. But the amount consumed at home is simply enormous, for smoking is universal and indulged in alike by men, women, and children. It is not uncommon to see children just able to walk with cigars in their mouths. "Peti-hoby" tobacco, which is the original kind cultivated in the time of Dictator Francia, is of blue color, and grows mostly at Villa Rica. It is generally kept for home use. "Peti-para" tobacco, which is the name given to the seed recently introduced from Cuba, is yellow and constitutes the article chiefly sold for exportation. Analysis has shown that the first-named variety contains 3 per cent of nicotine, while the other has 6 per cent. Another variety of Havana

tobacco is grown at Luque and Villa Rica, cigars made from it having, it is said, a flavor equal to the best Bahía brands. The plants are put down in September, like cabbages, and transplanted in November. The gathering begins in January, and the leaves are hung out to dry till the *acopiador* comes around to buy. At the Paris exhibition of 1855 a gold medal was awarded for samples of the *peti-hoby* and *peti-para* tobaccos. The cultivation of the plant has increased greatly of late years, for in 1829 the crop amounted to only 2,675,000 pounds, and in 1860 it rose to 15,000,000 pounds. Tobacco-raising is very profitable, and is said to return 50 per cent on the capital invested.

A Dutch company, represented by Mr. H. A. J. Baetz, has recently begun the growing of tobacco on a large scale at Lambaré, near Asuncion. They have secured certain privileges from the Government, among them exemption from duties. The trials have been so far successful, and Mr. Baetz finds the soil peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of the tobacco plant. His Havana, Manila, Sumatra, Besocki, Kediri, and other seeds are in a most flourishing condition.

The following table shows the amount of tobacco exported during the last six years, with official value appended:

Year.	Arrobas.	Official value.	Year.	Arrobas.	Official value.
		<i>Dollars.</i>			<i>Dollars.</i>
1881	336, 030	672, 060	1884.....	125, 861	251, 722
1882	204, 827	409, 656	1885.....	214, 324	428, 648
1883	290, 352	580, 704	1886.....	416, 006	832, 012

Consul Shaw says, that in consequence of the large loans made by the banks to the tobacco-growers, and of the high price that the Paraguayan tobacco attained in 1891, a great impulse has been given to this cultivation, and that the crop of 1891-'92 was expected to be 1,200,000 *arrobas*, which represent a value of \$2,000,000 in gold.

COTTON.

Cotton is indigenous and can be raised of the longest staple without difficulty. It might be gathered and shipped in quantities if there were only facilities for transportation,

The Paraguayan cotton tree lasts ten or twelve years.

MANDIOCA.

One of the staple products of the country is what is called "mandioca," or sweet "cassava," which is grown in large quantities. From its tuberculous roots a wholesome and palatable description of arrowroot, which serves as food for a great part of the people, is prepared.

INDIAN CORN, RICE, WHEAT.

Indian corn.—Indian corn, or maize, abundantly grows in a great many localities. It frequently yields one hundred and fifty fold. It is, after mandioca, the chief support of the natives.

Rice.—Rice, when cultivated, will yield as much as two hundred and fifty fold. Now it is only sown in limited quantities for home use. Before the war it was much grown, and the steamers of Lopez took to Buenos Aires 300 bags on each trip. The lowlands along the Tebicuari River are admirably adapted for this cultivation.

Wheat.—The general impression prevails that the climate is too hot for wheat, but a fair trial, under favorable conditions, has not as yet been given to this cultivation.

COFFEE.

The coffee tree of Paraguay produces a beautiful berry, full and firm, but is said to lack flavor and aroma. However, large hopes are entertained of its extended cultivation. Owing to the scarcity of labor it is now grown on a small scale, and most of the coffee

used is imported. Five years are required before the first crop can be gathered.

RUBBER.

The mangá ice, or India rubber tree, grows abundantly in the northern part of Paraguay. It yields an article of excellent quality.

TEXTILE PLANTS.

Paraguay produces many fibrous materials of great commercial value. Prominent among these is the "caraguatá," which grows spontaneously in every part of the Republic. The fibrous substance is in the long, thick leaves, and not in the bark, as in the jute and ramie. The leaves of the plant are armed at every point with sharp-pointed needles, which render them difficult to handle. Experiments made in the preparation of the fiber for the market with machinery constructed in the Provinces of Arroyos and Esteros seem on the point of success. The caraguatá is thought by some to equal the Indian jute. At present the colony at San Bernardino has 20 cuadras planted with it. Consul Shaw says that the interest awakened in England, France, and Germany by this product makes it merit most serious study, and that there is no possible doubt that the best results would be obtained if the product could be worked with competent hands and proper machinery.

FRUITS.

On account of its soil, climate, and rainfall Paraguay is a country admirably adapted for raising fruit. The soil is porous and light, the climate belongs to the same isothermal belt as Naples, Malaga, Barcelona, and Algiers, whose fruits are celebrated, and the rainfall is abundant, averaging nearly 6 feet per annum. There is nevertheless considerable room for improvement in the methods of growing, pruning, transplanting, etc.

Says Consul Hill :

Oranges.—In any enumeration of the fruits of Paraguay the orange naturally comes first, for this country almost merits the name of a land of orange trees and groves. Orange groves form the background of every view; every town is buried in their luxuriant foliage, and they grow wild in every forest. The planting of this tree was introduced by the Jesuit Fathers, and being produced without nurture, from the seed which were scattered in all directions by the birds, their dissemination has become universal. Millions of oranges rot on the ground every year for want of roads and means of transit to bring them to market. From April, when the fruit matures, to October the river boats carry great quantities to Buenos Ayres every trip, half a million frequently being piled up on the deck. They are delivered on board (women and children bearing them in baskets perched on their heads) at \$3.50 per 5,000. It is estimated that the shipment of oranges last year aggregated 50,000,000.

The Paraguay orange is of large size and has a rich flavor. The tree begins to bear at six years, and produces fruit for ten years. The bitter orange grows wild.

The exports for the ten years from 1881 to 1890 are as follows:

Year.	Number.	Official value.
		<i>Dollars.</i>
1881.....	23, 958, 850	47, 917. 70
1882.....	15, 761, 600	31, 523. 20
1883.....	24, 182, 200	48, 364. 40
1884.....	27, 275, 000	54, 550. 00
1885.....	30, 056, 300	60, 112. 00
1886.....	32, 482, 500	64, 805. 00
1887.....	36, 520, 000	68, 306. 00
1888.....	42, 800, 000	70, 100. 00
1889.....	52, 350, 000	75, 740. 00
1890.....	65, 000, 000	81, 120. 00

Grapes.—The grape is indigenous to Paraguay, and was successfully cultivated in the time of the Jesuits, though, on account of the extreme moisture of the climate, it is liable to rot. There are now no vineyards worthy of the name in Paraguay.

Bananas, etc.—The banana thrives in Paraguay. The hot summers bring it to perfection. The chirimoya, papa, cactus fig, níspero, pomegranate, cacao, quince, plum, pear, peanut, and peach, all grow in the red soil. In addition to the fruits named there are

a number of excellent native fruits, known by their Guarani names, which it is unnecessary to repeat. Watermelons and canteloupes grow well everywhere.

TIMBER.

One great source of wealth for Paraguay consists of its forests of rare and valuable woods, many of them possessing durability and powers of resistance such as no European woods can equal.

Says Consul Hill:

The very names of some of these trees, which exist in vast numbers in the virgin forests of the country, are comparatively unknown, except to botanists. The enumeration includes 51 different kinds of timber especially suitable for building purposes, 69 medicinal, 43 ornamental, 15 dyeing, 38 fruit, and 8 fibrous trees and plants. A large number of these trees will sink when thrown into the water. The average gravity is 70 pounds per foot. In transporting these woods to market they are floated, supported by cedar rafts. Dyewoods of red, yellow, violet and blue are found in large numbers; also excellent barks for tanning. Resinous trees and shrubs for varnishing, wild vanilla, and gum trees grow in great numbers. The quebracho and campay are shipped abroad for tanning and coloring.

CATTLE AND STOCK RAISING.

Cattle-raising is very profitable. Experienced cattle men estimate the annual increase at 50 per cent. At the close of the war the country was nearly depleted of horned cattle. The number ascertained in 1890 was over 860,000, and in 1888 exceeded a million. On account of the better quality of grass and the abundance of shelter, cattle fatten more quickly and attain a greater weight in Paraguay than in Argentine territory. Improved breeds are being crossed upon the original Spanish stock. There has also been a large increase in sheep-raising, which numbered 6,600 in 1877 and 77,500 in 1890. Horses and mules thrive, but the climate is not adapted to hogs, on account of the extreme heat.

In 1886 there were 729,766 horned cattle in Paraguay. The greater part of these were imported from the Argentine provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios and the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso. Formerly this was the leading industry, and Paraguay has undoubtedly great natural advantages as a cattle-raising country. A yoke of oxen for the plow is worth \$40; a milch cow, \$15 to \$25; a horse, \$15 to \$25; a riding horse for town, \$60 to \$80.

In 1886, 44,246 head of cattle, 18,441 horses, 1,599 mules, and 710 sheep and goats were imported from abroad.

The subjoined table shows the increase in stock for 1877, 1886, and 1890:

Description.	1886.	1877.	1890.
Cattle	729, 796	200, 525	861, 954
Horses	62, 386	21, 140	99, 693
Mules	1, 925	1, 299	2, 433
Sheep and goats	32, 351	6, 668	77, 576
Asses	2, 239	1, 500	2, 188
Hogs	12, 250	3, 026	10, 778

The recuperation in this industry has been quite remarkable, considering that out of the large number of stock in the country before the war not more than 15,000 were left in 1870, and that little or no attention has been paid to cultivating breeds. The best lands for stock-raising are in Misiones, San Pedro, Concepción, and the Chaco.

Says Consul Hill:

The cheapness of the lands should be considered a great advantage to the stock-raiser. While land is worth from \$15,000 to \$40,000 a square league, in the neighboring Argentine provinces of Entre Rios, Santa Fé, and Corrientes, excellent land, well watered and wooded, with fine, nutritious grasses, and admirably adapted in every way for stock-raising can be bought in Paraguay for \$5,000 or \$6,000 a league. If the comer has not means or inclination to purchase lands, he may rent them at a nominal rate. A law was passed in 1880 by which Government lands can be leased for \$60 a league. No trouble would be experienced in leasing large bodies of land from private parties. Another advantage is that the severe frosts and long droughts of the Argentine Republic are unknown here. Comparing the prices of land per league, it should be said that the Paraguayan league contains but 4,500 acres, whereas the Argentine league contains 6,671 acres.

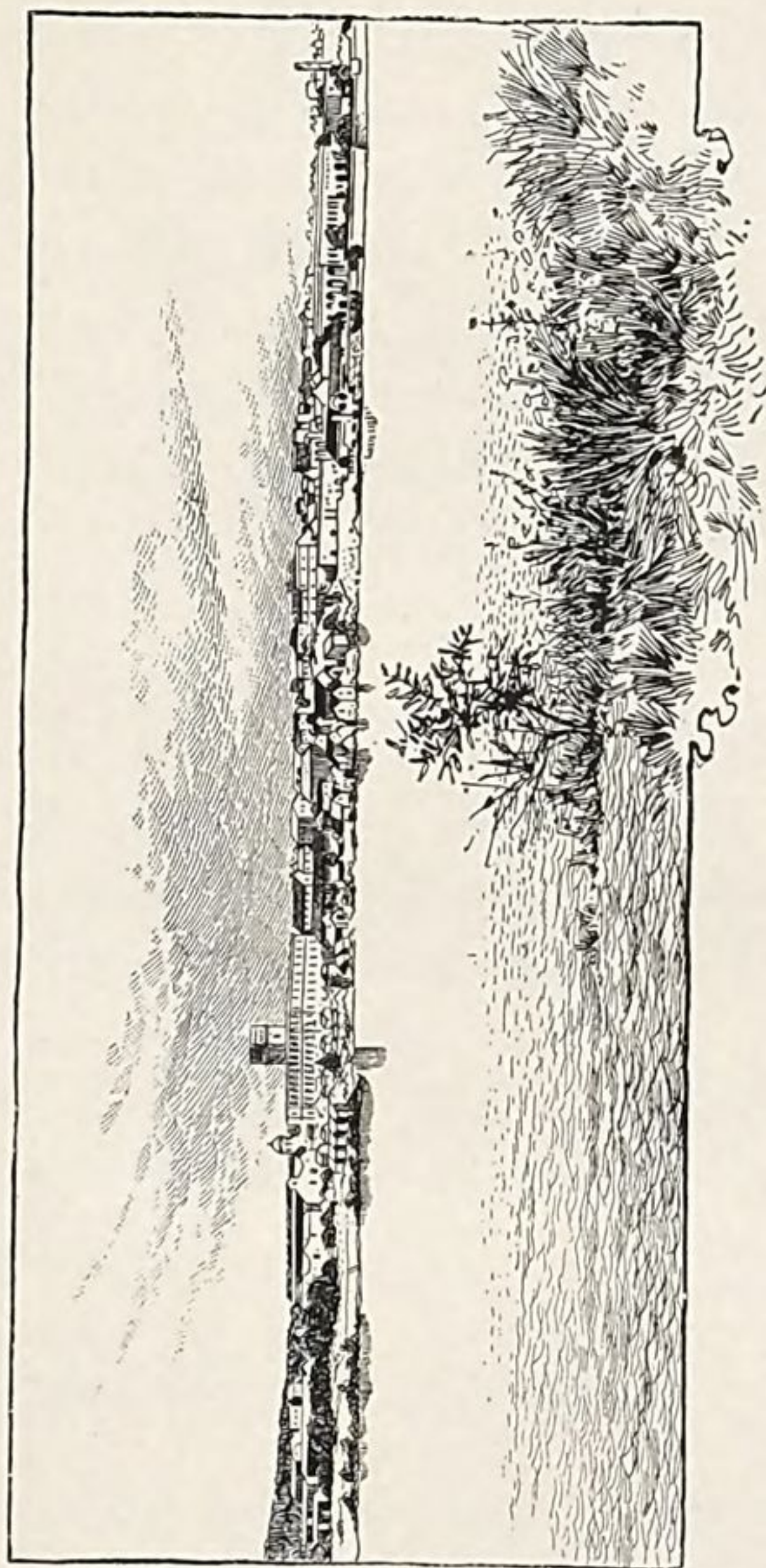
Chapter VII.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Owing to various causes, the full enumeration of which does not find a proper place in this handbook, the Paraguayan nation has not as yet been able to reach that degree of progress, as far as manufacturing industries are concerned, which, under other circumstances, it might have attained without difficulty. Few countries in the New World can be found where raw material capable of being used for manufacturing purposes is as abundant and excellent as it is in Paraguay, and few also can claim with better reason than that Republic to have devoted its attention to this important business at an earlier period of its history.

When, in the year 1609, the Spanish Crown turned practically into the hands of the Society of Jesus the pacification of Paraguay and the administration of the government of that portion, at that time so vast and important, of the Spanish dominions, great efforts were made by the illustrious missionaries not only for the education of the natives, by founding schools and reducing the Guaraní language to a written idiom, but also for rendering them proficient in agriculture, architecture, and many of the arts of civilized life. The aim of the Jesuit fathers was to secure, as far as practicable, that everything needed in the country could be manufactured at home and cease to be imported from abroad.

All that has been left of those days, miraculously escaping the ravages of war and other calamities, from the magnificent Paraguayan churches, sumptuous monuments in more than one respect



CITY OF ASUNCION.

of architecture and sculptural ornamentation, to the marvelous Paraguayan lace, which is called in the native language *ñanduti* (cobweb), on account of its exceedingly fine texture, all done by the natives under the intelligent direction of the Jesuit fathers, bears testimony to this assertion.*

The Paraguayan people saw their soil strewn in those days with magnificent orange groves, splendid yerbales and farms of all descriptions, and with factories of various kinds, which gave them work and contributed to their welfare.

All of this was done away with by the misfortunes which, in the course of time, befell Paraguay, especially the disastrous war of 1865 to 1870, which reduced the Republic to the mere wreck of a nation, although placing its people at the same heroic level as the Greeks of Marathon and Thermopylæ. But now that the internal quiet of the nation is fully assured, and those who are in charge of the Government are aroused to the importance of bringing foreign capital, liberal inducements are accorded to those who engage in manufacturing pursuits, the manufacturing business of the country, not less than its agriculture and everything else, has considerably brightened and increased.

In 1887 there were in Paraguay 1,198 factories of all kinds, with an aggregate working capital of \$4,550,000, and giving employment to 2,600 persons.

COTTON AND WOOLEN FABRICS.

The manufactures of the country consist chiefly of cotton and woolen fabrics which the people use not only for underclothing, but also for dresses of both men and women. The spinning of the

*The first printing office in the whole La Plata region was the one established by the Jesuits at their chief settlement in 1702. They subsequently established others at Candelaria, Loreto, Santa María, San Francisco, and other localities. The greatest number of the books printed in these establishments were printed in the Guaraní language, and consisted of grammars and vocabularies of the same language, and of translations into it from the Spanish.

indigenous cotton—probably the most ancient art among them—is performed with the distaff, a slender spindle of wood twirled between the finger and thumb of the right hand as the fiber is drawn out from a tuft held in the left. The thread thus manufactured is remarkably fine, even, and strong. It is made into cloth in an equally patriarchal fashion. Weavers travel around the country with their looms, and frequently may be seen at work in the open air, the warp-roller hanging from a bough and balanced with stones as weights, while other stones, suspended by thongs of hide, raise the pedals. The thick woolen ponchos and saddle cloths woven by the natives are produced by methods quite as simple. The warp is wound over a wooden frame, and a rough boat-shaped wooden shuttle is passed in and out of the threads. But in this way effective patterns are made, generally in black and white, or in a fine blue derived from the native indigo, and for durability these cloths are not to be surpassed.

Towels and other household articles of similar nature, made of native materials, are manufactured at Araga and some other places.

PARAGUAY LACE.

The celebrated lace, which, owing to the similarity of its texture with that of the cobweb, has, as stated above, been called “ñanduti,” is made by the women of the country, with cotton and other very fine fibers of native plants. Handkerchiefs and other articles made of this lace have attracted, whenever exhibited, in Europe and America, the greatest attention. This lace is as soft and lustrous as the richest silk, and is practically indestructible. Some of the designs are exceedingly beautiful. President Solano Lopez had one chamber in his palace hung with patterns of this lace of the finest class, on a background of crimson satin, fastened with clamps of gold.

Consul Baker, in his report cited elsewhere, says as follows:

The most remarkable industry in Paraguay, however, is the manufacture of lace. It is a specialty of the country, entirely in the hands of the Paraguayan women, and finds a ready sale in all parts of South America. The skill which they display with the needle is wonderful, the art being another remnant of the lessons taught by the Jesuits. The specimens of edging, inserting, lace handkerchiefs, worked chemises, head-gear, mantillas, curtains, shawls, tidies, sofa-backs, and even hammocks, which these women sell at very moderate rates, would in any other country in the world command exorbitant prices.

MANUFACTURE OF WINE AND BEER.

Wine has been manufactured in Paraguay ever since the days of the Jesuits. The wine which was then made and called "vino de la Cruz" is said to have been excellent.

The last published reports contain the statement that two breweries have been recently established and are doing good business.

CAÑA.

Caña is the name given in Paraguay to a native rum of strong quality, which, like the one called in Cuba "aguardiente de caña," is obtained from the fermentation of the juice of the sugar cane, either before being cooked or after having been reduced by the action of the fire to the thickness of a heavy sirup. The fermented liquid is then distilled.

Primitive stills for making caña can be found in almost every village of Paraguay. The retorts are generally made of earthenware, and the operations as often as not are performed by women. The results obtained are generally satisfactory, and very seldom it is seen that the caña of one plant of the country is not uniform in alcoholic strength and other qualities to the caña of all other sections.

Many of said distilleries are now being conducted by French people, who have introduced the Egrot system of stills and considerably improved the methods of fabrication.

It must be said in connection with this distillation business that considerable attention is now being given to the manufacture of cordials and other liquors. Wherever oranges grow it is possible to make bitters; but the country has also a great variety of aromatic plants, as the yerba, the guavira-mi, the ipabosy, the pineapple, and many other herbs and fruits are successfully used for flavoring liquors, which are manufactured in large quantities, and which in quality are far superior to those imported from France. The extraction of rich essences, both from oranges and other fruits, flowers, and leaves, which find a ready market in Europe, is another branch of the distilling industry. Only one American is said to be engaged there in this business.

SUGAR.

The manufacture of sugar is a very promising industry in Paraguay, but has received no more attention than is necessary for the home consumption. It is calculated that $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land can produce in Paraguay, without any effort, 30 tons of sugar cane, which may yield in the proportion of 154 gallons of juice per ton, if the canes are passed through an iron mill, moved either by horses or oxen. If the canes are passed through the ordinary wooden trapiche the quantity of juice will be reduced to 110 gallons per ton. Should steam engines be used, as in Cuba and in other places, the amount of juice obtained would be very large. Most of the juice is used to manufacture caña.

MANUFACTURE OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

The excellent quality of the Paraguayan tobacco, and the habit of smoking, which universally prevails at Paraguay, have given great impulsion to the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes.

The first cigar factory ever established in Paraguay was established in the eighteenth century by Capt. García Rodríguez França, the father of the famous dictator, who passed into history under

the name of Dr. Francia. Now there are a great many scattered through the whole country, but the most important are those established at Asunción and Villa Rica.

It is estimated that the average consumption of tobacco in Paraguay is at the rate of three-fourths of an ounce per day.

TANNERIES.

The tanning industry is carried on in Paraguay to a considerable extent. Tanneries are numerous. The people use for this purpose the barks of many trees, such as the *quebracho*, the *curupuary*, and others, which abound in the country, and contain a large quantity of tannic acid. But the methods and processes in use seem to be less advanced, and therefore less productive of good result than elsewhere in Europe or the United States of America. Mr. Bourgade La Dardye remarks:

It is strange for the European people not to have taken advantage of the opportunities which Paraguay offers in this respect, and undertaken there on a large scale the tanning business, which can not fail to be remunerative.

FIBER.

Consul Baker, in his report above cited on Paraguay, of December 15, 1883, says in regard to this point as follows:

A few years ago Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co., American merchants of Buenos Aires, who own an extensive tract of land a few leagues above Asuncion on the Paraguay River, undertook the preparation of fiber, not only for roping and cordage, but also for woven goods, from a native Paraguayan plant called *cará-guatá*, a species of aloes, I believe, which grows spontaneously in that part of the country. The tests which were made by experts from the United States were entirely satisfactory, the fiber being equal, if, indeed, not superior to any that is produced in the world. * * * There is a future for this fiber equal to that which manila enjoys.

POTTERY.

The same report says in regard to pottery:

The exceedingly fine quality of the clays of Paraguay has long been known. Indeed, almost from time immemorial the natives have produced a variety of red earthenware, consisting of water jars, crocks, pitchers, basins, piping, drain-tiles,

roofing-tiles, flooring-tiles, bricks, etc., all hand made, whose beauty is remarkable and whose durability is almost marvelous. They have found a ready sale not only at home, but in all the neighboring countries. Last year, well-known parties from England, with a large capital at their disposal, brought out all the necessary machinery for embarking in this business upon an extensive scale; and, while in Paraguay I visited their works at Araguá, a station on the railway, about 20 miles from Asunción. The industry promises to be a most important one for Paraguay.

The potteries of Ita produce some very curious and excellent articles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are in Paraguay manufactures of soap, Italian pastes (macaroni, vermicelli, etc.), artificial ice, matches, and other articles.

Gum elastic or India rubber is manufactured from the sap of a tree, very abundant in the country, called "manga-icé." The article is of excellent quality. In Villa de San Pedro this industry is carried on to a considerable extent, but in a way rather primitive. "With the investment of a little capital," says Consul Baker, "this might become a valuable addition to the manufactures of the nation, as the demand for the article abroad always insures a ready market."

Some years ago all the flour consumed in the country was imported from the Argentine Republic. Now many mills have been established and flour is exported to Brazil. One mill at La Asunción, belonging to a Frenchman named Seguier, yielded in 1887 14,000 cwt. of flour, and 18,200 in 1888.

Chapter VIII.

POPULATION, IMMIGRATION, AND COLONIZATION.

According to an official census, the accuracy of which has been occasionally disputed, the population of Paraguay in 1857 was 1,337,439 inhabitants. As the first census taken in 1775, during the days of the Spanish rule, gave only 97,480 inhabitants, the conclusion has to be reached that the increase of the population in that country during a period of eighty-two years, if the above figures are correct, was 1,239,959 inhabitants, or a little over 15,121 per year. This progress was stopped, however, by the disastrous war of 1865-1870, when Paraguay had to contend with the united forces of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and the Republic of Uruguay, and sacrificed, in proportions never heard of before in modern times, the greatest part of her children. The census taken in 1873, perhaps exaggerated, as has been charged, but official, gave no more than 221,079 inhabitants for the whole country, out of whom only 28,746 were men, and no more than 106,254 women over 15 years of age.

In March, 1887, another official census, also said to be imperfect, was taken, and it gave a population of 329,645 inhabitants without counting 60,000 semicivilized Indians, nor of course the uncivilized ones, who are supposed to number 70,000, if not more.

Out of the said total of Paraguayans in 1886, 110,280 were men and 153,471 were women. At present the number of inhabitants is calculated to be 430,000.

This population can be distributed into five different groups, as follows:

(1) Pure whites, who are mostly immigrants, or descendants of immigrants settled in the country during the last thirty years. It is stated that the foreign element consists of about 5,000 Argentines, 2,000 Italians, 740 Germans, 500 French, 400 Swiss, 321 Spaniards, 198 Uruguayans, 116 Portuguese, 100 English, 53 Austrians, and about 200 of other nationalities. Americans are said to be only 13.

(2) Pure Indians, who chiefly belong to three races, namely, the Guaranis, the Payaguas, and the Agaces. The Guaranis, especially, form a superior race, which mingles easily with the white people and adapts itself without great effort to Christian civilization.

At El Chaco, or western Paraguay, there are several tribes in an absolute uncivilized condition, the most notable among them being the Guanas, the Ubayaes, the Tobas, the Guaycurias, the Avipones, and the Lenguas. The latter, perhaps, are the only ones not hostile to the white man.

(3) Pure negroes, who are few in number and were introduced in the country since the days of the Spanish rule.

(4) Mestizos, or the offspring of the mixture of white and Indian.

(5) Mulattos, or the children of white and negro, or of Indian and negro.

In Paraguay, no more nor less than in all the other nations of Central and South America, the future of the country depends upon the increase of its population and the possibility to take advantage thereby of the resources which nature, with a prodigal hand, has lavished upon its soil. Therefore it is not surprising for anyone to see the efforts of the Government and the individual patriotism to be always turned into that direction, and give the subjects of immigration and colonization the utmost care and attention.

The last President of the Republic, Señor Don Juan G. Gonzalez, in his message of April 1, 1893, to the National Congress, expressed himself as follows:

The current of immigration is weak if compared with the advantages which the country offers and with the need of labor in which we are.

The number of immigrants arrived in 1892 was 1,723. Most of them were agriculturists, and many paid their fare. All have found at once remunerative work, but the greatest number have preferred to settle in the colonies.

The development of immigration will always be slow, as long as the transportation of the immigrants from their own countries to the territory of the Republic is not paid by us. Immigration does not lose its character of voluntary because the Government at the request of the European immigrant pays his fare. To expect from the workman, the agriculturist, or any other person belonging to the laboring class of Europe, who, pressed by the necessity of leaving his home, comes here and takes advantage of our most hospitable and liberal colonization law to look for work and in pursuit of welfare or fortune, to possess sufficient means to pay for his transportation to our soil, is to condemn ourselves to see immigration develop itself very slowly, and put off without reason the increase of the population and of the national wealth.

More than large numbers, we need that class of immigrants which is useful to the country. And it is for this reason that the Minister of Foreign Relations decided in 1891 that free tickets should be furnished, then and thereafter, to all immigrants who should prove by certificates issued in their respective countries that they are agriculturists by occupation.

I believe that we must, as far as our resources may permit, promote immigration both by making new concessions and by incurring new expenses, and that we must not feel discouraged, in the least, for the little success which is said to have been obtained in the establishment of colonies and in our efforts to attract immigration.

We must remember that whatever is spent for this purpose, if spent honestly and intelligently, is in reality invested at rates of great profit for the future.

The appropriations made on the 5th of October ultimo, have enabled the Executive to support the colonies in existence, and to establish new ones, in well-selected places, and in close proximity to good means of communication, thus enabling the colonists to bring to the market, easily and at small expense, the products of their industry.

During the year 1892 the following colonies have been established, either by the Government or by private enterprise, namely: The Catorce de Mayo, a

colony established at Villa Rica, where a large plantation of ramié has already been started; the Guillermo Tell, a colony on the Upper Paraná, established on public lands, granted for this purpose by the Government to Dr. Moses Bertoni; the Santa Clara, a colony established in the province, or department, of Caazapa, * * * and the Nueva Australia, a colony established on a tract of land in the department of Caazapa and Mbocayaty, granted to the Australian Colonization Company. * * *

In regard to the colonies formerly established, I must say that they are flourishing and are progressing daily.

Villa Hayes has acquired such conditions of life and self-support as to permit the Executive, in compliance with a provision of the colonization law, to create there a municipal corporation and an office of justice of the peace.

The President Gonzalez Colony astonishes the traveler for the degree of progress it has made in such a short time, thanks to the fertility of the soil and the special agricultural ability of its inhabitants. A village with an active commerce has already been established within its limits.

I myself have had occasion to contemplate in that place, yesterday a desert and now a flourishing colony, the gratifying spectacle of hundreds of European colonists of all races and nationalities living in peace and perfect harmony with the native element, accommodating themselves to our national habits and singing the national anthems upon the arrival there of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. I then experienced a great satisfaction because I saw there the fruitful germs of the future greatness of our country.

Let us convince ourselves that voluntary immigration will not reach the boundaries of our territory unless it is guided by the hand of the nation and attracted by liberal concessions.

Colonization by private enterprise will always follow the official one, if the latter is successful.

These patriotic words of the President seem to merely re-echo the universal feeling of the country. The eagerness with which the Paraguayan people have undertaken the construction of great public works, especially railroads, and the concession to Europeans and other emigrants almost untold facilities to come to Paraguay and take advantage of its wealth, are sufficient to prove it.

Great attention has been paid also to cause the country to be known both in Europe and in America, as no one doubts that as soon as the capabilities of Paraguay are fully recognized in the

European and other markets, ample means will be secured to undertake all kinds of useful works, and to supply the country with all that is required for its progress.

The following are the advantages accorded to immigrants by the Government of Paraguay:

(1) A free passage to families of agriculturists from any European port of embarkation to Montevideo, and thence to Asunción.

(2) Direct conveyance from Europe of all luggage intrusted to the Paraguayan consul at the port of embarkation, which saves reshipment and customs dues at Montevideo.

(3) Free board and lodging at the "Immigrants Home" at Asunción during five days after arrival; and free conveyance of the immigrants and of their luggage to their ultimate destination.

Agricultural implements, tools, seeds, furniture, linen, and clothing, as also one sporting rifle for each male immigrant, are admitted free, without the payment of customs dues.

(4) A freehold allotment of 16 cuadras (30 acres) is granted to each family on the conditions stated below.

(5) Each family located upon an allotment of one of the Government colonies receives, gratis, all the agricultural implements needed, seeds for the first year, a milk cow with its calf, and one or two draft oxen.

(6) Immigrants who desire to enjoy these advantages are required to work during five years upon their allotment. On the expiration of this period they will receive a title deed of the freehold of their land, as also certificates entitling them to the ownership of the animals supplied to them. Until these five years have expired they can neither part with their land nor with the animals referred to.

(7) Each family installed upon an allotment on the conditions stated above, shall be entitled to select three additional allot-

ments of similar extent, on payment of 1 dollar, or 4 shillings, a cuadra (2 shillings 2 pence an acre).

(8) In addition to these advantages, each family distinguished for its industry or knowledge of agriculture shall be entitled to one or two additional allotments as a premium. Government will likewise pay a reward of \$10 in gold (£2) for every thousand fruit trees planted during the first six years' occupancy.

(9) Colonists are exempt from the payment of all direct taxes for a term of ten years, beginning with the day of their being placed in the possession of their allotment.

Similar conditions have been conceded with reference to agricultural families who desire to settle in the Government colony of President Gonzalez, which lies on the railway connecting Asunción with Encarnación. This colony covers an area of 12 square leagues of hilly ground, well wooded, and traversed by numerous rivulets. The allotments have an area of 16 cuabras (30 acres) each. Each agricultural family can purchase two of these allotments at the rate of 1 peso fuerte a cuadra, or by paying double that sum in ten equal annual installments. The colonists are likewise required to pay a surveyor's fee, which is not, however, to exceed 4 pesos fuerte a lot.

Families distinguished for their industry and good conduct may be permitted to acquire up to five allotments.

A family, which, in the course of two years, plants or sows 16 cuabras, is granted an additional lot of 32 cuabras.

An agricultural family is to consist of at least a husband and his wife; but bachelors of good repute may also be admitted to the benefits of colonists. Outsiders, after they have been working in the colony as laborers during six months, will be entitled to the same privileges.

Each family is supplied on its demand with a saw, a grindstone, a bench ax for each male, a hatchet, a shovel, a cutlass and spade for each working member of the family, a milch cow with a calf,

two draft oxen with harness, and a plow. These articles will be charged cost price, and are to be paid for in three installments, beginning two years after the arrival of the colonists.

Seed for the first year is supplied gratis.

The administrative authority of the colony will open a store and supply butcher's meat at cost prices. Colonists are not permitted to open stores until after five years' residence.

Incapable colonists may be removed on payment of compensation for improvements which they may have effected.

The colonists are entitled to the rewards offered by an Act of December 20, 1890, for agricultural and industrial progress. These rewards amount annually to 200,000 pesos, and are intended to encourage the cultivation of tobacco, sugar cane, cotton, grapes, oranges, lemons, bananas, pineapples, maize, rice, manioc, lucerne, ramie, and groundnuts, as well as the establishment of sugar mills, distilleries, sawmills, oil mills, cigar manufactory etc.

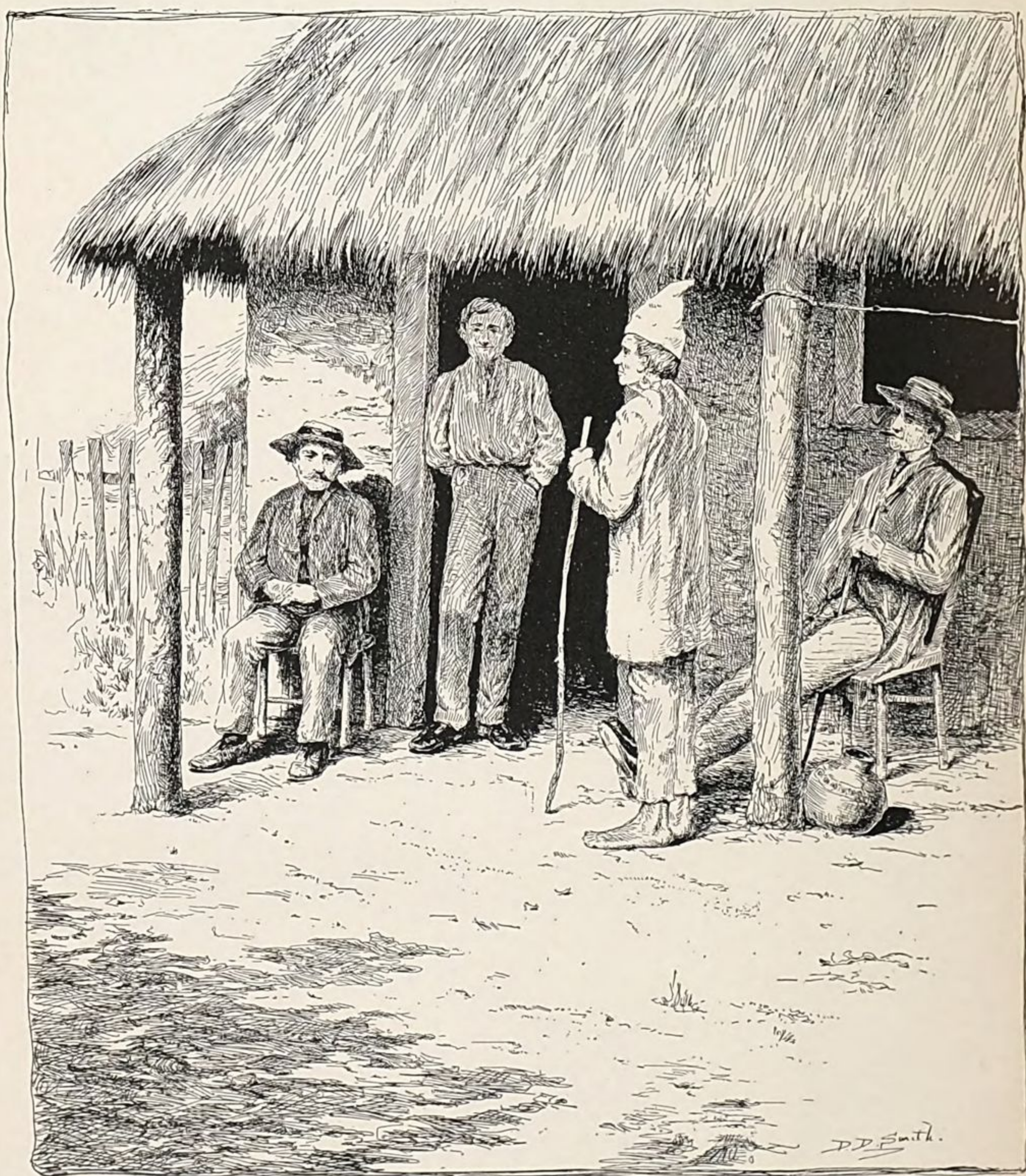
Further information on questions connected with these colonies is to be obtained from the Consuls of Paraguay in the respective ports, or from the *Oficina de Informacion y Canjes*, Asunción. A circular of this "Oficina," dated November 24, 1891, warns persons not practically acquainted with agricultural operations against coming to Paraguay, and points out that the advantages held out to colonists are intended only for "families of agriculturists."

For information in regard to the acquisition of land in the vast territories granted to London bondholders, application should be made to the secretary of the Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company, New Broad Street Buildings, London, E. C.

The Paraguayan land law of 1885 and the law of agricultural rewards of 1890, which have been and continue to be an important factor in the development of the country, are printed at the end of this handbook as Appendix No. 3.

The land-tax law passed in 1891 and the rules and regulations enacted in 1892 to carry the provisions of that law into effect are also given as Appendix No. 4.

By a survey made officially, in 1870, the lands were divided as follows: Public, 73,340 square miles; mountains and forests, 27,000 square miles; private, 15,360 square miles; yerbales, 5,040 square miles; arable, 42,600 square miles; total, 88,700 square miles. Since that time up to the end of 1891 no re-survey has been made.



A PARAGUAYAN "BODEGA."

Chapter IX.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS, DEPARTMENTS, DISTRICTS, CANTONS, PRINCIPAL CITIES, AND COLONIES.

The old popular division of Paraguay proper into La Capital and La Campaña (the capital and the country or the rural section), although no longer recognized by law, practically remains in use. The Paraguayan territory is divided for the purposes of government into 83 circumscriptions called "Departments" (*Departamentos*), which in their turn are subdivided into "cantons" (*cantones*). But for the purposes of politics, or legislation, these 83 departments are grouped together and distributed into 24 districts, or *Distritos*, also called *Distritos electorales*. The *Capital* has 3 districts, called (1) Encarnación and Lambaré, (2) Catedral and Recoleta, (3) San Roque and Trinidad.

The *Campaña* has 21 districts, as follows:

(1) The First District, which consists of the Departments of Villa Concepción and Horqueta.

(2) The Second District, formed by the Departments of Villa de San Pedro, Villa del Rosario, Tacuaty, Lima, Unión, Itacurubí del Rosario, and San Estanislao.

(3) The Third District, consisting of the Departments of Arroyos y Esteros, Emboscada, Altos, Atirá, Caacupé, and Tobatí.

(4) The Fourth District, formed by the Departments of Piribebuy, Barreno Grande, and Caraguatay.

(5) The Fifth District, which consists of the Departments of Itacurubí de la Cordillera, Vallenuela, Ibitimí, and San José.

(6) The Sixth District, formed by the Departments of Ajos, Carayaó, San Joaquin, and Caaguazú.

(7) The Seventh District, formed by the Department of Villa Rica.

(8) The Eighth District, formed by the Departments of Ubo-cayati, Yataity, Ihaty, and Itapé.

(9) The Ninth District, consisting of the Departments of Ihacaguazú, Caazapá, and San Juan Nepomuceno.

(10) The Tenth District, formed by the Departments of Yuty, Bobí, and San Pedro del Paraná.

(11) The Eleventh District, formed by the Departments of Villa Encarnación, Jesús y Trinidad, Carmen del Paraná, and San Cosme.

(12) The Twelfth District, which embraces the Departments of Santa Rosa, Misiones de San Ignacio, Santa María, Santiago, San Miguel y Villa Florida, and San Juan Bautista.

(13) The Thirteenth District, consisting of the Departments of Ibicuy, Ubuyapey, and Quiquió.

(14) The Fourteenth District, formed by the Departments of Quiindy, Acahay, and Caapucú.

(15) The Fifteenth District, which consists of the Departments of Carapeguá, Paraguarí, and Tabapy.

(16) The Sixteenth District, formed by the Departments of Pirayú, Itanguá, and Areguá.

(17) The Seventeenth District, embracing the Departments of Limpio, Luque, San Lorenzo del Campo Grande, and San Lorenzo de la Frontera.

(18) The Eighteenth District, consisting of the Departments of Capiatá, Itá, Yaguarón, Ipané, and Guarambaré.

(19) The Nineteenth District, formed by the Departments of Villeta, Villa Oliva, and Villa Franca.

(20) The Twentieth District, formed by the Departments of Villa del Pilar, Villa Humaitá, Isla Umbú, Laureles, Tacuaras,

Desmochados, Pedro Gonzales, San Juan Bautista del Pilar, Guazu-cuá, and Yabebiry.

(21) The Twenty-first District, which consists only of Villa Hayes and its territory.

THE CITY OF ASUNCIÓN.

Asunción, or La Asunción, is the largest city in the country and the capital of the Republic. It is situated on the left bank of the Paraguay River, in latitude $25^{\circ} 18'$ south and longitude $57^{\circ} 30'$ west of Greenwich. It is the seat of the Government and the see of a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. Its population at the time in which the census of 1887 was taken was 24,838 inhabitants, but now it exceeds 25,000.

The name of Asunción was given to the city because it was founded on the 15th of August, in which the church celebrates the festivity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. It was founded in 1536, and is, therefore, much older than Buenos Aires.

“The first part of the city seen on approach,” says Consul Shaw, “is the remains of the arsenal built for Lopez by Messrs. Whitehead & Grant in the year 1861. It employed for some years about 300 men, among whom were 30 English mechanics, besides a few French and Germans, the rest being natives. They constructed and launched several mail steamers, which plied between Asuncion and Montevideo; also cannons, stoves, tools, bells, and a host of other useful articles were turned out in vast numbers.

“As in all South American towns and cities, the streets cross each other at right angles, or checkerboard fashion, cutting the city into blocks of 80 yards square, the streets being 15 yards wide and the sidewalks from 4 to 5 feet wide.”

The appearance of the city is, in general, very neat and pleasant, and it is becoming more and more so every day. The Government has undertaken in earnest the completion of all the public buildings unfinished and the restoration of those which were left in ruins by the war, as well as many other improvements of all kinds in the city, and the Paraguayan Congress has granted for these purposes the most liberal appropriations.

Asunción has a handsome cathedral and fine parochial churches, as those named La Encarnación and San Roque, a palace for the Government, and a hospital, a public library, a custom-house, a college or university, a market house, a theater, and some depots or railway stations, which attract considerably the attention of the tourist. The city has also very fine quays and shipyards.

The two unfinished structures which excite greatest interest, both of them started by Lopez, are the old theater, an imitation of the celebrated La Scala, at Milan, which occupies an entire block, and the mausoleum, an imitation of the "Hotel des Invalides," at Paris, which Lopez undertook to build for the reception of his own body.

There are a great many fine residences throughout the city and suburbs which, with their surroundings of shrubs and flowers, form a picturesque and pleasing sight. The houses are generally one story high, and they are constructed in such a way that the necessity of a fire department has never been felt.

The city is well guarded and patrolled by police, and, as Consul Shaw says, "crime and lawlessness are almost wholly unknown." It is lighted with petroleum, but an electric plant has been established recently and electric lights begin to be popular.

Communication between the different parts of the city is facilitated by five lines of street cars, whose tracks are about 17 miles in length.

In 1891 the business of Asunción was conducted by about 420 houses, whose capital, in the aggregate, amounted to \$2,000,000.* There are also three banks and one building association. The banks are El Banco de Paraguay y el Rio de la Plata, with a capital stock of \$8,000,000; El Banco Nacional del Paraguay, with a capital of \$1,200,000, and El Banco Hipotecario, whose capital stock is smaller.

* The business houses in the whole country in 1891 were 961, representing a capital of \$3,150,000.

One morning and four evening papers are published daily at Asunción, and also an illustrated monthly called *El Látigo*. The daily papers are *El Diario Oficial*, which is the Government's organ, *La República*, *La Democracia*, *El Independiente*, and *El Tiempo*.

Consul Baker says that "No person can go to Paraguay without carrying away pleasant impressions," for whoever visits Asunción will find there a high degree of cultivation and a "refinement equal to that of any city of South America," while the one who goes to the Campaña, or the rural districts, will be received with such abundant hospitality as to make him feel at once that "he is in the midst of friends."

Consul Baker speaks also with great praise of the college and schools of Asunción, and says that its public library contains several thousand volumes, among which he was pleased to observe the works of many American authors, such as Kent, Story, Wheaton, Greenleaf, etc., in law, Bancroft, Prescott, Irving, and Motley in history, and full sets of Appleton's Encyclopedia.

VILLA RICA.

Villa Rica, a flourishing city of about 15,000 inhabitants, is next to Asunción both in size and importance. It is situated in the interior of the country, at about 90 miles east of Asunción, in the midst of a rich agricultural region, with hills running east and west covered with fine timber.

Villa Rica is the headquarters of the railroad constructors, and has a brick factory and extensive workshops. It is connected by rail with the capital.

The position which this city occupies, between the rivers Tebicuari and Tebicuari-mini, surrounded by lands where tobacco and mandioca of the best qualities abundantly grow, and in the vicinity of hills covered with timber very suitable for furniture and building purposes, causes it to have become an agricultural and commercial emporium of great importance.

VILLA CONCEPCIÓN.

Villa Concepción, 250 miles NNE. of Asunción, situated on the left bank of the Paraguay River, and almost exactly on the tropic of Capricorn, is a place of great activity and considerable commercial importance. It is connected with the capital by a line of steamers, making weekly trips, and is the port of shipment for the products of some great yerbales, which are about 70 miles inland. Its population is about 11,000 inhabitants.

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

San Pedro is a flourishing city of 12,000 inhabitants, on the left bank of the Paraguay River, about 50 miles south of Villa Concepción.

Villa Franca is a town also on the Paraguay River, 30 miles below the city of Asunción, with no little commercial movement.

Other principal towns are: Caazapá, with 12,144 inhabitants; Carapeguá, with 15,000; Luque, with 8,872; Yuty, with 6,820; Villa del Pilar, with 14,000; Paraguari, with 6,059; Ititimí, with 5,973; San Estanislao, with 7,000; Itangua, with 6,000; Ita, with 7,000; Humaita, with 4,205, and Iaguarón, with 3,106.

VILLA HAYES COLONY.

The colony of Villa Hayes, situated on the right bank of the Paraguay almost opposite Asunción, has for its chief town the settlement called by the same name. This settlement was started in the eighteenth century by Father Gonzalez, a missionary, and it continued in good flourishing condition, under the name of "Villa Occidental" (the western town) until 1855. Then President Lopez changed its name into Nueva Burdeos (New Bordeaux), because he brought over from Bordeaux and other neighboring places in France a number of immigrants to settle there. The claim was made by the Government of the Argentine Republic

that the territory upon which Nueva Burdeos, or Villa Occidental, stands, as well as the town itself, belonged to the Argentine Republic and not to Paraguay; and the question having been submitted to the arbitration of the President of the United States, at that time Mr. Hayes, who decided in favor of Paraguay, the Government of the latter Republic, in compliment to the arbitrator, decided to change again the name of the town and call it thenceforth "Villa Hayes."

The colony, of which it is the head, comprises 3,125 cuadras, or squares, divided into lots, and is watered by the Confuso River on the south and the Rio Verde on the north. Agriculture in its various branches and cattle-breeding are carried on at that place with most encouraging results. Sugar cane is also cultivated with considerable success.

There are also several brick factories and a distillery equipped with the best machinery for the production of liquors, principally caña, or white rum.

In 1890 the colony contained 91 families, consisting of 315 persons, of whom 112 were Swiss, 69 French, 38 Italians, 22 Belgians and the rest Germans, Austrians, and Spaniards.

The number of *cuadras* under cultivation in the same year was 389, divided as follows in *lines*¹ of 100 yards:

Sugar cane, 9,504 *lines*; maize, 8,085; beans, 1,917; mandioca, 2,366; sweet potatoes, 2,555; lucern, 1,460; tobacco, 321; onions, 336; fruit trees, 17,605.

The exports from the colony to Asunción in 1890 amounted to \$40,280, out of which \$21,840 were represented by 7,800 demijohns of caña made within its limits.

In the preceding chapter a passage was quoted from the Presidential message of April 1, 1893, which gives an account of the present flourishing condition of this colony.

(1) The Paraguayan square *league* contains 1,743 hectares, or 3,600 *manzanas* or *cuadras*. The square *cuadra* is equivalent to 10,000 square yards: The *line* has 100 yards in length on each side.

SAN BERNARDINO COLONY.

San Bernardino is another colony, founded in 1881 by President Caballero, on the same plan and enjoying the same privileges as Villa Hayes. Its chief town, San Bernardino, has a good situation on the northern shore of the Ipucaray Lake, which is an attractive sheet of water, abundant in fish, lying at the foot of the Altos Mountains. It is two hours' journey by railroad from Asunción. Owing to its topographical situation and pleasant surroundings, it has become a well-frequented watering place. Baths established on the banks of the lake and well-arranged hotels, generally in the shape of Swiss cottages, attract the people there during the summer. The whole country around this town is fairly settled already. The wealthier inhabitants of Asunción have purchased there real estate and built residences for their families.

Mr. Scherer, the Paraguayan Immigration Commissioner, reported in July, 1888, that San Bernardino had over 600 permanent residents, most of them Germans, and engaged in agriculture and in the manufacture of cheese and butter, which sells at the Asunción market for about 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound. Many of these colonists are owners of above 100 head of cattle. As at Villa Hayes, considerable attention is given at San Bernardino to the cultivation of the sugar cane, and two mills are constantly at work extracting the juice, which is all consumed in the manufacture of the white rum of the country.

PRESIDENT GONZALEZ COLONY.

The Colonia Presidente Gonzalez, as stated in the Presidential message quoted in the preceding chapter, is a very flourishing center of population. Full information about this colony was given in Bulletin No. 53 of the Bureau of the American Republics (Laws of the American Republics Relating to Immigration and the Sale of Public Lands), and what was then stated in regard

to this point is reprinted at the end of this handbook, as Appendix No. 5.

NEW GERMANY COLONY.

The colony called Nueva Alemania, or New Germany, was the first private colony established on a formal basis in Paraguay. It was organized in 1887. It is situated in the Department of San Pedro, in latitude 24° south, at the junction of the rivers Aguaray and Aguaray-mi, about 23 miles from the Paraguay River, with which easy communication is established by means of flat-bottomed boats and small steamers of light draft.

The grant originally made by the Government in favor of Dr. Forster consisted of 36 miles square, composed for the most part of virgin forests. Consul Shaw says that the land in this colony has been sold at the rate of \$2 per cuadra.

The population of Nueva Alemania in 1890 consisted of 90 families, comprising 193 persons.

There were 129 cuadras under cultivation in the said year.

ELISE SAN ANTONIO COLONY.

The colony of this name, which was started in 1890 by the Paraguayan and River Plata Bank, is situated in the Department of San Lorenzo de la Frontera, on the left bank of the Paraguay River and at about 9 miles from Asunción.

Tobacco, sugar cane, coffee, ramié grass, and other valuable productions are grown there by the colonists.

The conditions under which, according to Consul Shaw, the above-named institution gives its lands to the colonists are as follows: It sells to each family 16 cuadras (12 hectares, or 30 acres) of land, with a house of 2 rooms. Out of that number 2 cuadras are already prepared for planting. The colonists are given also seed and agricultural implements. The price is \$100 per cuadra, payable, with interest, in fifteen years, each installment being due

within the first three months of each year. The Bank will also loan to colonists from \$400 to \$500, with interest at 10 per cent per annum.

In 1890 the population of this colony consisted of 13 families, comprising 60 persons.

OTHER COLONIES.

Other colonies, as mentioned by Consul Shaw, are the Five Lille, the Villa Sand, the Canstatt, the Nueva Virginia, and the San Salvador.

The Five Lille is located in the Department of San Pedro, in the neighborhood of Nueva Alemania. The colonists are generally engaged in the business of cutting timber for exportation.

The Villa Sand is situated on the Aquidaban River, in the Department of San Salvador, about 45 miles from the Paraguay River. The business of the colony consists in agriculture and stock-raising.

The Canstatt, which was founded by a gentleman of that name, is situated in the Department of Ibitimi. Each colonist is given 4 cuadras of land, 2 oxen, and the necessary farming implements free. They are allowed to rent their pasture grounds at the rate of 25 cents per animal. After the colonist has cultivated the 4 cuadras given him free he is entitled to purchase lots of the same size at the rate of \$5 per cuadra, payable in two years.

The colonists cultivate sugar cane, tobacco, corn, mandioca, and peanuts.

They have also a distillery to make caña.

Nueva Virginia and San Salvador are merely beginning.

The *Diario Oficial*, of November 25, 1893, announces the organization of a new colony under the name of "Nueva Australia."



WOMEN OF PARAGUAY.

Chapter X.

COMMERCE.

The foreign commerce of Paraguay is principally carried on through the ports of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, especially Montevideo and Buenos Aires, and by way of Brazil. As the transatlantic steamers and other large vessels can not navigate the Paraná or the Paraguay River as far as Asunción, the merchandise which they carry or take away has to be transhipped. Montevideo is generally preferred for this purpose, because it can be accomplished there at less expense.

Mr. Ernest Van Bruyssel, who has written with considerable success as well as accuracy in regard to Paraguay, has suggested the Paraguayan port of Rosario de Santa Fé as the best place to be used in the future for the said reshipment, thus avoiding the difficulties and troubles which the use of foreign ports necessarily entails.

It is shown by official statistics that during the period of ten years which preceded the war the exports from Paraguay, as well as the imports into its territory, never exceeded in value the figures of 1859, which were as follows:

	Dollars.
Exports	2, 199, 678
Imports.....	1, 539, 648

Subsequently to the war, and during the ten years intervening between 1880 and 1890, the movement of the foreign commerce was as follows :

	Exports.	Imports.		Exports.	Imports.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1880	1, 163, 418	1, 030, 408	1886.....	1, 642, 000	1, 622, 000
1881	1, 928, 000	1, 204, 000	1887.....	2, 005, 610	2, 442, 277
1882	1, 650, 000	1, 417, 311	1888.....	2, 588, 000	3, 289, 000
1883	1, 599, 000	1, 384, 000	1889.....	1, 720, 187	2, 989, 518
1884	1, 572, 000	1, 448, 000	1890.....	3, 901, 589	2, 725, 611
1885	1, 660, 000	1, 476, 000			

The official value in gold of the exports from Paraguay in 1891, according to the *Revue de Paraguay*, which is an official publication, was \$3,166,135.64. (See tabular statement published in the number of December 24, 1892, pages 10 to 15, of the said publication.)

If these figures are studied in connection with the fact that the population of Paraguay was almost annihilated by the war, the conclusion has to be drawn inevitably that the Paraguayan people have increased their energy and activity in almost incredible proportions, and that their efforts to regain the lost prosperity have been attended with success.

This remarkable progress will be looked at with still greater admiration, if it is remembered that in 1886, in consequence of the appearance of the Asiatic cholera at Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, strongest measures were taken to prevent Paraguay from being visited by that scourge. The Paraguayan ports were closed to all vessels coming from the infected localities, and a great disturbance was thereby caused to the commercial movement.

In his message to the National Congress, dated on the 1st of April, 1893, the President of the Republic expressed himself as follows :

I am happy to inform you that our international commerce is progressing steadily, although perhaps slowly, and that the general situation of business in

the whole Republic has greatly improved. * * * The value of the merchandise imported into and exported from Paraguay in 1892, was as follows:

	Dollars.
Imports of dutiable merchandise.....	1,658,202.35
Imports of merchandise free of duty.....	538,784.90
Exports (value calculated in the currency of the country)..	9,270,137.72

Attention must be paid to the fact that the figures representing the imports cover many articles which are reproductive, as railroad material, agricultural implements, raw material for several industries, and other things which give impulsion to the development of the national wealth.

The analysis of these figures is sufficient to show that the consumption of articles coming from abroad has diminished and that the productive forces of the country have increased in spite of the financial troubles and of the disastrous effects of both the drought and the locusts.

This excess of the exports over the imports confirms what I said to you in my last message, that is, that the Nation advances with firm step in the road of economical reorganization, and that the monetary troubles which ever since 1889 have afflicted the country have done no injury to the production.

The commerce of Paraguay, by principal articles, for four years, 1888 to 1891, was as follows:

Exports, by principal articles.

Articles.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Cow hides.....	219,183	234,222	323,244	379,000
Railway sleepers.....	16,990	41,807	13,466	.....
Timber	231,269	230,913	342,929	270,000
Oranges	59,180	45,884	95,205	.....
Palm trees.....	32,084	25,978	52,598	.....
Tree trunks.....	18,000	15,195	79,545	.....
Tobacco	438,188	481,326	615,310	626,000
Yerba mate.....	1,293,476	976,641	1,251,450	1,352,000

The exports from Great Britain, Germany, and Italy into Paraguay, according to their official statistics and by principal articles, are as follows:

Articles.	From Great Britain, 1889.	From Germany, 1889.	From Italy, 1889.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Carriages, carts, and cars.....	4, 545	.....	.....
Cotton, manufactures of.....	.....	3, 332	.....
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	51, 605	7, 616	.....
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver.....	.....	2, 142	.....
Malt liquors.....	.....	4, 046	.....
Wine.....	.....	.....	394, 299
Wool, manufactures of.....	.....	2, 856	.....
All other articles.....	12, 779	23, 562	21, 230
Total	68, 929	43, 654	415, 529

The number of oranges exported from Paraguay in 1890 was not less than 35,000,000.

According to The Statesman's Year Book for 1893, "the British trade (with Paraguay) passes almost entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation." In 1891, as stated by the same publication, "the direct exports (from Paraguay) to the United Kingdom were *nil*, and the imports therefrom amounted to £362," or \$1,810.

The commercial relations between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic are in some respects extremely peculiar, and it is for this reason that some writers, as Consul Hill, for instance, have stated that Paraguay commercially is a tributary to the Argentine Republic. Nearly all the domestic products of Paraguay, exported from its territory, leave the Paraguayan ports destined to some part of the Argentine Republic; but no more than 1 per cent (and frequently much less) of the total foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic goes to Paraguay.

According to the report of Consul Shaw, which has been quoted before, "with the exception of the importation of a little timber and a few agricultural implements, the trade (of Paraguay) with

the United States does not amount to much." The prospects of building up a profitable commercial intercourse between the two countries are not by any means to be abandoned. The subject is, as Consul Hill says, surrounded by difficulties of various kinds, the principal being the lack, at present, of direct communication by steamships, and the necessity, thus far experienced, of twice reshipping the goods of American manufacture sent to Paraguay, first at Rio Janeiro, and again at the mouth of the Plate.

Consul Hill says that the trade in imported eatables, wines, liquors, cotton, and woolen goods, hardware, hats, shoes, drugs, lamps, firearms, house furniture, and several other articles is considerable. He thinks that American articles of that kind will find a market in Paraguay, and that this matter is "worthy of more serious attention than our merchants and shippers have hitherto devoted to it." He says further:

There is not at this writing (January 23, 1889) one single dollar of American capital invested in trade, or endeavor to induce trade, in Paraguay. During my stay here one commercial traveler from the United States has made Asunción a flying visit and found no difficulty, he informs me, in securing a good bill of orders. He further states that tradesmen here, unlike those in other sections of his route, have no prejudice against novelties or new lines of trade. "The Government is stable and bent," he says, "upon the development of the country with the aid of foreign enterprise and capital. Its cordial support may be relied on by anyone endeavoring to establish trade relations."

In Bulletin No. 41 of the Bureau of the American Republics, entitled Commercial Information concerning the American Republics and Colonies, and issued in April, 1892, the following was said:

MARKET FOR AMERICAN GOODS.

It is a great pity that our manufactures should be shipped first to Europe and from there to South America, owing to want of means for transport, and once they have to come through that route they are no longer considered out here as being American manufactures, but as European, and the importers here send their orders for those articles to Europe instead of sending to the States.

I inclose a list of articles which I have ready markets for, but they should be of the cheapest possible manufacture:

Hats (felt); printed calico; white calico; bleached calico; cotton socks; cotton stockings; cotton undershirts; cotton white shirts; cotton cuffs and collars; moleskins; sewing thread, hand and machine (spools); kerosene; sewing machines; oilcloth; steel fencing wire, Nos. 8 and 9; hinges from 6 inches to 18 inches and screws to suit above; door locks; lamps; slips or tower bolts, 3 inches to 36 inches; thread for sewing bags; crockery and glassware; account paper, foolscap size; foolscap, plain, letter paper; axes, squaring and felling, loaf sugar; rice; cotton blankets; cotton rugs; alpillera (for making bags), ordinary hemp tweed, this article should weigh $10\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to a yard of 40 inches width; white and colored handkerchiefs, pocket and larger size, imitation of silk; white handkerchiefs, pocket (cotton); cement; linseed oil; turpentine; ink (writing); cutlery; cooking utensils; agricultural implements; furniture; nails, wrought-iron and French; weighing machines, or scales; shovels; hoes; envelopes.

Chapter XI.

NAVIGATION AND RIVER SERVICE.

Navigation is very active in the Paraguay River and the spectacle is often seen at Asunción of no less than 40 vessels anchored at its port at one time, carrying the flags of nearly every nation of Europe and America.

The following information on this subject, furnished by Consul Shaw, will be found of interest :

In 1888 no less than 1,620 steamers and 2,612 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 181,054 tons, entered the ports of Paraguay. Out of this number 1,642 came loaded and 2,590 in ballast. They carried also 20,459 passengers.

In 1889 the number of vessels entering the same ports was as follows: Steamers, 1,272; sailing vessels, 2,026. The tonnage was 183,724. The vessels loaded were 1,513, and those in ballast, 1,785. The number of passengers was 15,158.

In 1890 the arrivals were: Steamers, 1,663; sailing vessels, 1,287. The tonnage was 176,692. The vessels loaded were 694; those in ballast, 1,812. Passengers carried 12,658.

The flags carried by these vessels were, according to numerical importance, the Argentine, Uruguayan, Brazilian, Bolivian, English, Italian, and Portuguese.

Says Consul Hill:

The United States flag is unknown in this part of the world. During a residence in Asunción of the greater part of a year I have never seen the Stars and Stripes upon the river save on the passenger boat which brought up the American minister in April last.

The river service is excellent.

The first company on the River Plata was the Mensagerías Fluviales, founded and established by a gentleman by the name of Laturno, who had the happy idea of using for this purpose a number of vessels which had been employed in carrying troops and other military purposes during the war, and which he bought at low prices. The company which he organized owned, in 1877, 14 steamers, all of which are still regularly running.

The second company, organized in 1878 by a gentleman by the name of Vacusowitch, who had been a captain in the service of the Mensagerías Fluviales, was the "Platense," which, in the last few years, has absorbed almost all other companies on the Paraná and Uruguay rivers. It is a British company, whose main office is in Glasgow. Its fleet, in 1889, consisted of about 100 boats, the finest of which, the San Martin, the Olimpo, and the Cosmos, were built on the Clyde, at a cost of nearly \$300,000 each. These boats have electric lights and are elegantly fitted up. Consul Hill says that they are "in many respects equal to the best Mississippi River boats." The trip from Buenos Aires to Asunción is made in five or six days.

The Platense, which for some years had to struggle not only with the Mensagerías Fluviales, but also with a company, organized in 1882 under the name of "Lloyd Argentino," succeeded nevertheless, in 1887, in buying up those two lines and causing thereby all competition on their part to stop.

The freights, in 1891, were at the rate of \$4 per ton of 40 cubic feet; passenger rates, \$30.

A new line of very good steamers, making regular trips between Montevideo and Buenos Aires and Asunción, with cheaper freight and passenger rates, is the only opposition of any account which the Platense Company has now to contend with. The company which owns those steamers is called *La Brasilera* (the Brazilian).

In addition to these two regularly organized companies there are numbers of private steamers which make trips more or less regularly between both ends of the line. It may be said that steamers of one company or another leave one port or the other at the average rate of one every two days.

Consul Hill says that the question of direct communication with Europe has been much agitated in Paraguay during the last year. He says:

It is recognized by all intelligent men that this direct communication is something vital to Paraguay's prosperity, and perhaps to its long-continued existence as an independent State. Unless this is solved favorably Paraguay will always be dependent upon the Plate Republics, which control its only outlet, and in whose power it lies to hamper or to destroy her commerce by direct or indirect taxation. The cost of reshipment from the ocean liners to the river boats at Montevideo and Buenos Aires adds much to the cost of freights and renders all imports much higher than the same articles landed at Rosario.

Chapter XII.

CUSTOMS DUES, GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The revenues of Paraguay are mainly derived from the following sources :

- (1) Custom duties levied on imports and exports.
- (2) Port dues, warehousing, and other local charges on vessels and merchandise.
- (3) Sales and leases of public lands.
- (4) Land taxation.
- (5) Internal revenue, in the shape of stamps, stamped paper, licenses, patents, etc.

(1) IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

Under the Paraguayan law of October 1, 1883, which in the main is still in force, all foreign merchandise imported into Paraguay, not in the free list, is subject to a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem, the value to be fixed in accordance with a schedule of appraisement (*tarifa de avalúos*) framed for that purpose by a committee of merchants at Asunción. The values given by this schedule form the basis upon which the custom-house authorities make their calculations and regulate the duties to be paid in each case. Mr. Van Bruysel says that it is safe to state that the value of the merchandise as given in the schedule is always about 20 per cent less than the real actual value.

This duty of 25 per cent ad valorem is changed into 30 per cent on all articles made of silks, and on ordinary table wines, and

beer. It is changed into 40 per cent on clothing, hosiery, saddlery, harness, and carriages. It is increased to 50 per cent on firearms, powder, shot, alcohol, fine wines and liquors, perfumery, tobacco, cigars, and matches. But it is decreased to only 10 per cent on jewelry and precious stones, live animals for breeding purposes, agricultural machines and implements, machinery for industrial purposes, steamboats, locomotives and railway material, printing presses and printing material, scientific instruments, gas and water pipes, fence and telegraph wire, gunpowder for blasting purposes, Portland, Blocky, and Roman cements, gold, silver, iron, or copper in bars or plates, coal, resin, soda, printed books, maps, and globes, empty demijohns and bottles, seeds, remedies to be used in curing diseases of cattle, fresh fish, fresh fruits, wheat, barley, furniture, tools and goods belonging to immigrants when brought by them into the country and all articles to be used in the church ceremonials and rites when imported under the direction of the Bishop of Paraguay.

Under special laws, subsequently enacted, the import duties aforesaid have been increased in the following way:

A charge of 4 per cent additional on all dutiable merchandise, used for educational purposes, chiefly for the support of the National University.

Another additional charge of 8 per cent, ordered to be made by law of March 6, 1886, to be used in aiding the redemption of the national bank notes.

Under another law, passed July 1, 1892, the duties on ordinary table wines, common glassware, and common china were doubled.

According to Consul Shaw the import duties on the following articles have been increased as follows:

Duties on woven goods (with the exception of cotton), shirtings, prints, and point dress goods, woolen baize, beverages in general (with the exception of common table wine), porcelain, crystals, cut glass, fine furniture, fine china, hats and caps, manufactured hides

and skins, saddlery, boots and shoes, musical instruments, watches, clocks, jewelry, common drugs and paints, special medicines and articles for the use of drug stores, arms, confections, haberdashery, lamps and their fixtures, and all other articles not mentioned in the tariff, have been trebled.

Duties on playing cards, tobacco in leaf, alcohol, cigars of all classes and wax matches have been quadrupled. Flour pays 19 per cent additional duty, under the law passed September 11, 1891.

Other laws have been enacted, either exempting from duty some particular merchandise, or reducing the rates to which under general legislation the imported articles are subject.

All telephonic material introduced by the National Telephonic Company is admitted free.

A law of April 27, 1888, reduced to 8 per cent the duty on corrugated zinc, or *zinc en canaletas*.

Export duties are levied on the following articles:

Yerba, or Paraguayan tea: ground, 25 cents per pound; in leaf, 30 cents per pound; *tobacco*, in leaf, tied with ibira grass, 25 cents per pound; tobacco in leaf, tied with wire, 15 cents per pound; *hides*, \$1 each.

The payment of import duties amounting to more than \$300 may be made in notes at sixty and one hundred and twenty days, with interest at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent monthly. The additional duties of 4 per cent for the support of the national college and superior education may be paid in notes at ninety days, and the additional duty of 8 per cent in notes at forty-five days, with interest at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent monthly. All other duties are payable in cash.

Under a law passed by the Paraguayan Congress on the 10th of October, 1892, the regular import duties are to be paid in gold, or its equivalent in the paper currency of the country, at the official rates; but those duties which, as before stated, are charged additionally, for special purposes, shall continue to be paid in the said paper currency.

To facilitate the operation of this law the Secretary of the Treasury was directed by one of its provisions to fix, every week, by agreement with the committee of liquidation of the National Bank, the relative proportion between gold and paper, and cause the rate to be published.

President Gonzalez said in his message above cited of April 1, 1893, to the Paraguayan Congress, that the Government receipts for duties on imports and exports during the year 1892 amounted to \$2,130,740.94, and that the law aforesaid of October 10, 1892, was working satisfactorily.

In 1870 the whole customs revenue was \$102,000. Between 1870 and the date of the promulgation of the present customs law in 1883 the revenue increased slowly up to \$442,000. In 1885, under the operation of the new law, it jumped to \$1,437,900.31. Ever since it has continued to increase steadily and without intermission.

About \$500,000 worth of goods are yearly imported free from duty in Paraguay. About 48 per cent of these free articles are sent from Great Britain; the balance is divided between all foreign nations in the following order: France, Italy, Germany, Spain, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Belgium.

Custom-houses are established in Paraguay in the ports of Asunción, Villa Concepción, Villa del Pilar, Villa Humaita, Villa Encarnación, and San José-mi.

The revenue of Paraguay derived from customs duties amounted in 1891 to \$1,196,315.20, and in 1892 to \$2,131,506.46.—(British Report on Paraguay, No. 1357, by Consul Findlay, February 15, 1894.)

(2) PORT DUES AND CHARGES.

As stated in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee on Port Dues of the International American Conference, held at Washington from 1889 to 1890, the port dues charged at Paraguay were chiefly as follows:

Tonnage on vessels not exceeding 50 tons, \$5; from 51 to 100 tons, \$10; from 101 to 200 tons, \$20. Entry and clearance for vessels of 200 tons, \$25; and for each additional 50 tons, \$5. Bill of health, \$2. Legalization of documents, \$1.

In a report dated February 14, 1892, submitted by Mr. Arthur Herbert, "On the Finances and General State of the Republic of Paraguay," printed in the British Diplomatic and Consular Reports on trade and finance, the following is said:

Special port dues charged in all ports.—Every article of importation and exportation must pay the following duties (Law, June 3, 1891):

Native manufactured products, etc., 2 cents per kilo, dead weight.

Wines, spirits, etc., in casks or demijohns, 2 cents per litre.

Liquids in bottles, 80 cents per cent.

Porcelain, crystals, glass and cut glass; china, fine and common; musical instruments, 2 cents per kilo, dead weight.

Furniture, hats, hides and skins; saddlery; boots and shoes; jewelry, watches; and clocks; drugs and paints; medicines, hardware, firearms, woven goods, manufactured goods, and haberdashery, 60 cents per cent.

Excepting the following:

Articles loaded or landed without making use of docks.—Salt, lime, coal, and charcoal; chalk, timber, palms, canes, oranges, sugar canes, tomatoes, plantains, pineapples, sawdust, bark for tanning, bones, caragnatá, stones, bricks made in the country, all animals and goods transported from one part of the Republic to another.

There are no pilot, anchorage, or light-house charges.

This branch of the public revenue yielded in the four years above named the following amounts: In 1887, \$2,849.50; in 1888, \$3,031.65; in 1889, \$3,093.45; and in 1890, \$3,047.30.

(3) SALES AND LEASES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The land law of 1885, which is given in the Appendix, imparted great activity to the sale and lease of public lands, and contributed thereby considerably, not only to the agricultural development of the country, but also to the increase of the national revenue.

The sales of lands and yerbales yielded in four years as follows: In 1887, \$1,686,244.02; in 1888, \$1,788,302.99; in 1889, \$815,304.28, and in 1890, \$324,873.79.

The leases of lands and yerbales yielded in the same period as follows: In 1887, \$23,891.42; in 1888, \$31,309.75; in 1889, \$14,055.75, and in 1890, \$12,653.50.

The whole revenue, out of both sales and leases, yielded in 1891 \$190,328.10; and in 1892 \$371,340.47.

As stated in Chapter VIII, a vast extent of public lands is still at the disposal of the Government, which will be willing to depart from the ownership thereof, under the provisions of the law above cited, at prices almost nominal, and on the most liberal terms.

(4) TAXATION ON REAL ESTATE.

The law taxing real estate in Paraguay, printed in this Hand Book as Appendix No. 4, was passed on December 22, 1891. The rules and regulations, also published in the same Appendix, which were enacted to facilitate the execution of the said law, were not enacted until February 24, 1892. The Bureau of the American Republics has no knowledge of the practical results of this legislation, nor has it ever received any information officially about the workings thereof.

(5) STAMPS, STAMPED PAPER AND OTHER REVENUE.

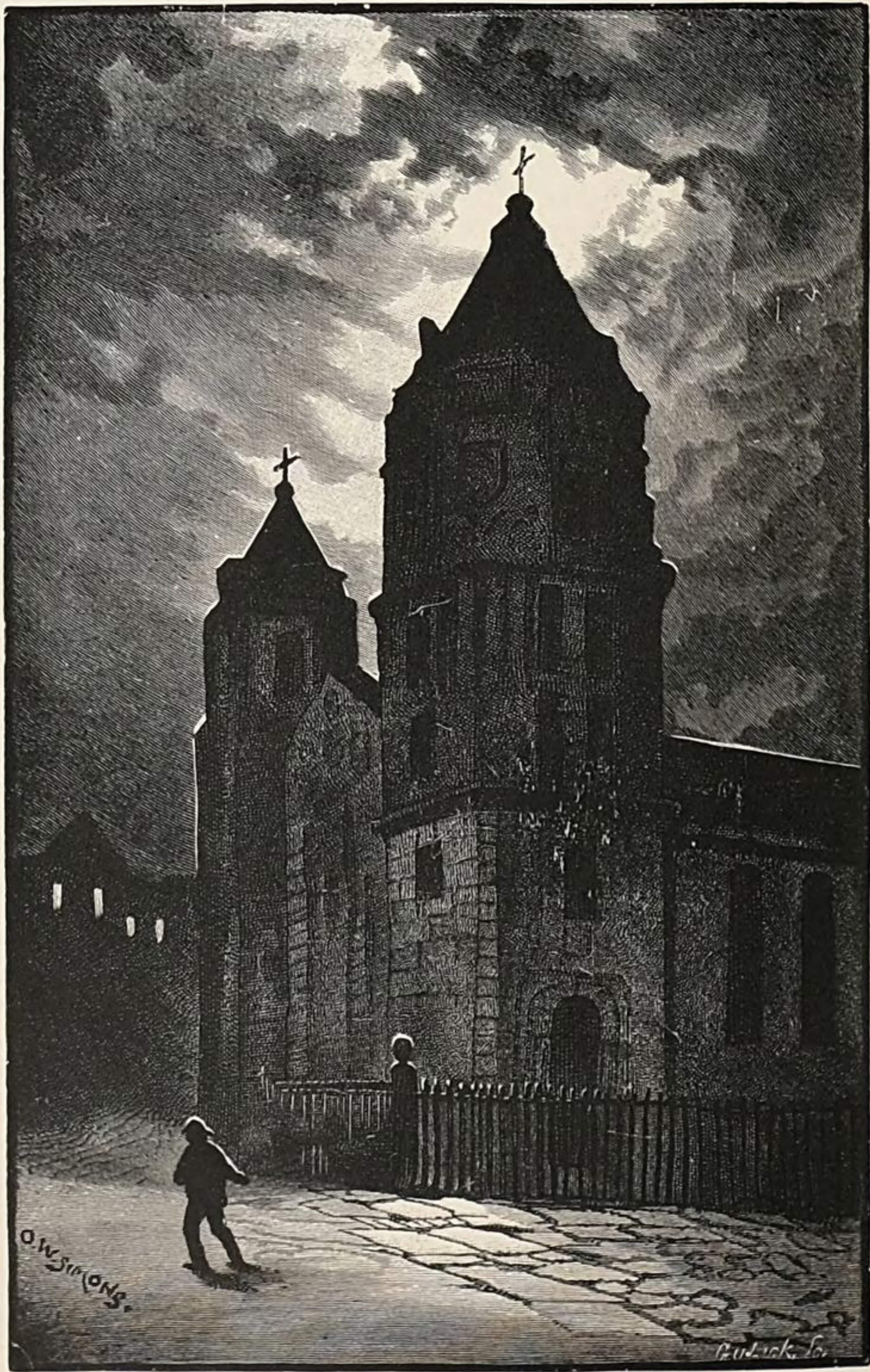
The stamped paper and telegraph receipts, which in 1887 yielded only \$89,026.33, produced a revenue of \$122,613 in 1888, of \$127,982.31 in 1889, and of \$120,130.01 in 1890.

The patents, or licenses, of commercial houses yielded, in 1887, \$8,785.06; in 1888, \$9,894; in 1889, \$11,821.81; and in 1890, \$10,131.59.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

The Government expenditures for 1892 were \$3,829,569.21, distributed as follows:

Expenditure as per budget.....	\$1, 888, 868. 15
Extraordinary expenditure.....	411, 201. 04
Expenditure sanctioned by special laws.....	825, 846. 01
Manufacture of stamped paper, stamps, etc.....	53, 885. 65
Payments made.....	31, 200. c7
Amortisation.....	618, 568. 29
Total.....	3, 829, 569. 21



THE CATHEDRAL AT ASUNCION.

Chapter XIII.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

As stated by Consul Shaw in his report of December 14, 1891, "the Paraguayan debt, both foreign and domestic, is, perhaps, proportionately the smallest of any country in the world;" but in spite of this most favorable circumstance, the financial condition of the Republic has been of late subjected to considerable embarrassments and difficulties, depending principally upon the serious troubles which have afflicted of late the Argentine markets and the other markets on La Plata River.

President Gonzalez said, in that portion of his message which was quoted in the chapter of this Hand Book, entitled "Commerce," that the influence of the said troubles in the financial business of Paraguay had often rendered the task of putting an end to the crisis brought about by them a matter of great difficulty; but that under the wisdom of the measures taken and the never-failing determination of the Government to meet its engagements faithfully, the condition of things in Paraguay was taking day by day a more favorable aspect.

Prior to 1866 Paraguay had no debt, either foreign or domestic. In the struggle against Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and the Republic of Uruguay the resources of the Government were exhausted, and for the first time in the history of the country a foreign loan was negotiated. A second transaction of the same kind was consummated in the following year. These two loans,

both of them negotiated at London, amounting to 3,000,000 pounds sterling (\$15,000,000), represented by bonds bearing 8 per cent interest, were the basis and foundation of what is called the "British debt."

The history of the vicissitudes through which this portion of the public indebtedness of Paraguay has passed is well known. Now, under arrangements made in December, 1885, the whole debt was reduced to 850,000 pounds sterling, represented by bonds of £100 each. On February 14, 1892, the amount due had already come down gradually to \$4,150,500.

The interest is promptly paid, and with the overplus remittances made to England a sinking fund has been started, which at the date aforesaid—December 14, 1891—had been sufficient to purchase back 68 bonds, representing a capital of \$340,000.

In addition to the British debt, which does not cause Paraguay any practical embarrassment at all, there are the so-called Brazilian and Argentine indemnities, amounting on the 31st of December, 1890, with accrued interest, the former to \$9,876,466 and the latter to \$9,563,990; also a loan from the Argentine National Bank representing \$42,590.

The Brazilian and Argentine indemnities were the result of the war. According to the terms of the triple alliance of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and the Republic of Uruguay, the war was to be waged, not against the Paraguayan people, but against Lopez, and in order to secure his overthrow. The same thing was officially stated in the International American Conference, of 1889-'90, at Washington. But at the conclusion of the struggle the Paraguayan territory was dismembered and Paraguay had to agree to refund the cost of the war and indemnify those who had suffered by Lopez's invasions of Brazilian, Argentine, and Uruguayan territory.

The Republic of Uruguay, by treaty, under date of April 30, 1883, magnanimously waived her claims to indemnity, and shortly

afterwards returned to Paraguay the Paraguayan battle flags and trophies which had been taken from her during the war.

No other foreign debts than those represented under the four heads above described are due by Paraguay. There is, however, a domestic or internal debt, represented by bonds bearing $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per month, which at the end of 1891 had been reduced to \$200,000.

From the British report for 1892, elsewhere mentioned in this Hand Book, the following information on the Paraguayan securities, quoted in the London Stock Exchange, has been extracted:

(1) *Paraguayan External Debt*.—Agents in London, Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock & Co. Present amount, \$4,160,500. Interest on the bonds, 3 per cent from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1896, and 4 per cent thereafter. Secured by a sufficient part of the receipts of the custom-houses of the Republic.

(2) *Paraguayan Land Warrants*.—Present amount, \$504,500. These warrants were issued in discharge of the matured coupons of the loans of 1871-'72, each holder of \$500 of such coupons receiving a warrant entitling him to about 145 acres of public lands in Paraguay, said lands to be free from any special tax or import. There have been ceded in this way, up to 1892, 2,177,344 acres of Paraguayan public lands, and in order to utilize them the Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company was organized, the warrant-holders being invited to exchange their warrants for shares in the company at the rate of \$500 of warrants for two fully paid-up shares of \$25 each, a condition being that the warrant-holders should subscribe 90 per cent for 4 per cent or 5 per cent debenture stock of the company in respect of every \$500 warrants exchanged. In July, 1890, warrants to the amount of \$6,909,500 had been exchanged for shares. Land warrants could also be exchanged for land certificates of the company, and in 1890 they had been so exchanged up to the amount of \$113,500.

(3) *Anglo-Paraguayan Land Company*.—Present amount, \$257,650. (See above 5 per cent debenture bonds.)

(4) *Paraguayan Central Railway Company*.—Present amount, \$4,570,000. The Republic guarantees 6 per cent of the purchase price of the railway from Asuncion to Villa Rica (92 miles), and like rate on \$30,000 per kilometer of construction beyond that place. Working expenses for purposes of guarantee are fixed at 65 per cent of gross receipts.

This company was formed to acquire and work the Government railway from Asuncion to Villa Rica, and to extend the same from the latter place to Villa Encarnación, a further length of 136 miles. The railway in 1892 was open to Yuti, 50 miles beyond Villa Rica. The purchase price was, as far as Villa Rica, \$2,100,000, half cash, half in 6 per cent preference shares.

Opposite Villa Encarnación is Posadas, the terminus of the Argentine North Eastern Railroad.

Chapter XIV.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Since the 24th of November, 1870, Paraguay has had a constitutional government, republican in its form. Upon the death of Lopez, and when the allies, finding no one to fight, took possession of the capital, a committee of twenty-one of the most respectable surviving citizens elected a triumvirate, consisting of Don Cirilo Antonio Rivarola, Don Carlos Loizaga, and Don José Diaz Bedoy, to administer the Government and reorganize the affairs of the country. Under their action a convention, consisting of sixty delegates freely elected by the people, met at Asunción on the 15th of August, 1870, and framed the Constitution, under which Paraguay is still ruled, and which was promulgated, as aforesaid, on the 24th of November of the same year.

This Constitution declares Paraguay to be a republic, and vests the administration of its government in three coequal powers, called legislative, executive, and judicial.

The legislative power is vested in an assembly called "National Congress," which meets at Asunción every year, and consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Both Senators and Members of the House are elected by the people, by universal suffrage, in the proportion of one Senator for each 12,000 inhabitants, and one Deputy for each 6,000.

The Senators are elected for six years and can be reelected, but one-third of their number has to retire every two years.

The Deputies are elected for four years, but half of their number must retire every two years.

Measures affecting the finances of the nation are to be originated in the House of Deputies.

The executive power is vested in the President. In case of death or inability of the President, the Vice-President, who is *ex officio* the President of the Senate, shall act in his place.

Both are elected for four years, by an electoral college, and can not be reelected except after an interval of eight consecutive years.

The President is assisted in the exercise of his functions by a cabinet (*ministerio*) consisting of five ministers, whose official titles are as follows: Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores (Secretary of Foreign Relations), Ministro de Hacienda (Secretary of the Treasury), Ministro de Justicia, Culto é Instrucción Pública (Secretary of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction), Ministro del Interior (Secretary of the Interior), and Ministro de Guerra y Marina (Secretary of War and the Navy).

The principle of ministerial responsibility is recognized by the Constitution.

Subordinate executive authority is vested in the districts in their respective prefects and other subalterns.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court of Justice, sitting at Asunción, and consisting of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices. It is a court of last resort, and is intrusted also with the duty, political in its character, as is the case in the United States of America, of passing upon the constitutionality of any law, or matter brought to its attention in judicial shape. Dr. E. de Bourgade de La Dardye says that one of the glories of the judicial authority in South America is that the said authority has always been maintained in its full dignity and independence, and that even in those countries in which the power of a dictator, or of any other kind of autocracy, has prevailed for a time, it has effectually resisted arbitrary demands.

A high officer called "El Fiscal," whose functions in many respects are analogous to those of the Attorney-General of the United States, assists the Supreme Court in the determination of criminal cases, or of other cases in which, under the law, he is called upon to intervene in defense of justice and as the representative of the Government.

Below the Supreme Court there are in Paraguay five courts exercising original or appellate jurisdiction, according to the nature of the case, and administering justice in the following way: two of them in civil cases exclusively, the third one in criminal causes, the fourth in cases of minor offenses, acting more or less as a police court, and the fifth in cases of contention between merchants and arising out of commercial transactions.

Each town of certain importance has also a justice of the peace.

The full text of the Paraguayan Constitution is printed in Appendix F.

The Civil, as well as the Commercial Codes of the Argentine Republic, with certain changes and amendments, are in force in Paraguay. Their provisions are founded substantially on the principles of the civil Roman law.

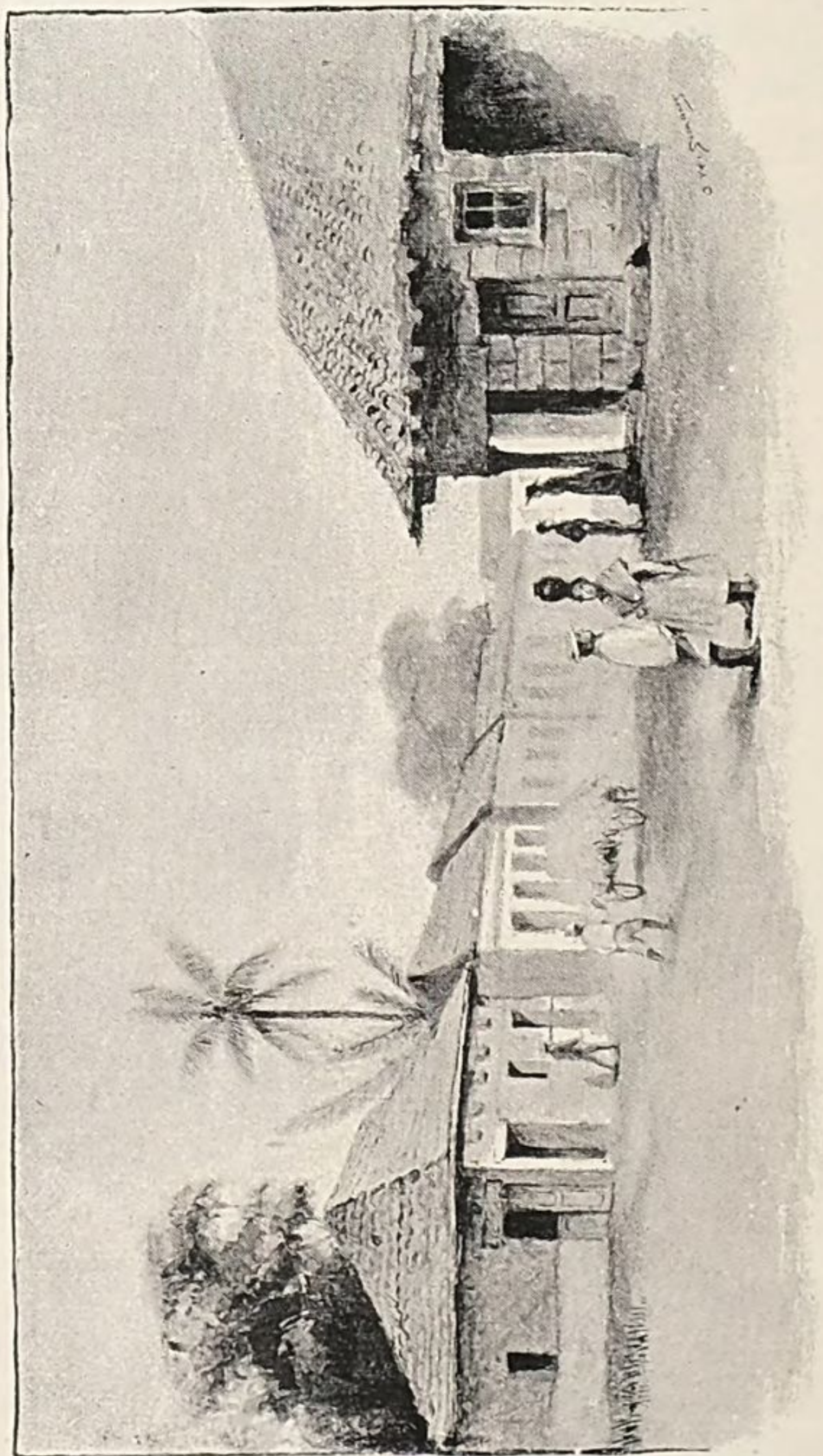
There is a Penal Code, and a Rural Code, and a Code of military law, and several statutes regulating in the proper manner all branches of the public administrations. All these laws have been collected and published in one volume by authority of the Government.

The Paraguayan army consists at present of one battalion of infantry, 1,000 men strong, two squadrons of cavalry with 1,500 men, and one battery of artillery with 750 men. The total standing force is 3,250 men.

In addition to this force, there is a national guard which may be called out in any emergency. Every Paraguayan between the ages of 20 and 50 is bound to serve.

The Paraguayan navy consists now of one gunboat of 440 tons, carrying 4 guns, and two smaller gunboats.

Paraguay is represented diplomatically in Buenos Aires and in Montevideo by Ministers resident, and by Consuls-general, or other consular officers, in other countries. The Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Brazil have legations at Asunción. The United States have an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary resident for both Paraguay and Uruguay, the place of residence being Montevideo. All other nations are represented by Consuls.



A SCENE IN ASUNCION, PARAGUAY.

Chapter XV.

RELIGION AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The religion of the State is the Roman Catholic Apostolic; but the free exercise of all other forms of worship is allowed.

The Paraguayan hierarchy consisted in 1889 of one Bishop, residing at Asunción; of 6 curates, or pastors, each one at the head of a parish for the same capital, and 38 for the country parishes.

Primary instruction for children of both sexes is compulsory since the 1st day of November, 1881. The Spanish language, which is the official language of Paraguay, is taught in all the schools. The use of the Guarani language, which was generally spoken among the masses of the people, especially in the country, is gradually disappearing. It is now prohibited within the precincts of the colleges and the university.

All educational matters are conducted and regulated by a superior council of education (*Consejo superior de educación*), consisting of seven members, serving for four years. There is also a Superintendent of public instruction.

The Secretary of State for the Department of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction is *ex-officio* President of this council. The President of the Republic makes all other appointments.

The number of public primary schools in Paraguay in 1891 was 139, with an average attendance of 16,000 scholars of both sexes.

Secondary instruction is imparted by five colleges, also supported by the Government, and established at Asunción, Villa Rica, Villa Concepción, Villa Encarnación, and Villa del Pilar.

The National University, at Asunción, is an establishment of high rank, with a collegiate department and a law school. The former covers a period of six years, with a very liberal curriculum, embracing the French, English, German, and Spanish languages, in addition to Latin and Greek and history, philosophy, and natural sciences. The law school is perfectly organized.

Connected with the university is the largest library in Paraguay, consisting of over 3,000 volumes, "remarkably well selected," says Consul Shaw, most of them in Spanish and French. Consul Hill says :

It has less rubbish than I remember ever to have seen in a library of limited size. Nearly all the books are recent publications, and in paper, typography, and binding the best productions of the presses of Paris and Madrid.

There is also a seminary for the education of young ladies.

Consul Hill says that in 1888 "a start was made in the way of normal school training. The services of an energetic and conscientious lady teacher from the United States were secured. She came here with the advantage gained by three years' experience in Guatemala, where she had mastered the Spanish language. Her work here as a teacher of teachers, after the best methods in vogue in the most advanced educational institutions of our own country, has necessarily to result in great permanent good to the school system of Paraguay."

In 1888 the sum of \$160,000 was actually disbursed by the Government for the purposes of public instruction, in all its branches.

The educational fund of the Government consists of the following :

- (1) A certain sum set apart from the general taxes.
- (2) Ten per cent of the proceeds of all sales of public lands and yerbales.

(3) An additional 3 per cent as soon as the domestic or internal debt is fully paid.

(4) All fines in general.

(5) Everything which falls into the hands of the Government and becomes national property under the head of vacant inheritances, successions, etc.

(6) One-half of the proceeds of judicial sales.

(7) A yearly tax of \$1 per capita on each male person over 22 years of age domiciled in Paraguay.

(8) Four per cent of the customs dues is set apart for the support of the university and college.

According to Consul Shaw's report (1891), the college of Asunción had 205 students and 15 professors; the college of Villa Rica, 93 students and 3 professors; the college of Villa del Pilar, 43 scholars and 4 professors; the college of Villa Concepción, 23 scholars and 4 professors, and the college of Villa Encarnación, 21 scholars and 4 professors.

Bull. 54—6

Chapter XVI.

RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONE, AND POSTAL SERVICE.

On the 22d of September, 1892, Mr. Edmund Shaw, U. S. consul at Asunción, submitted to the State Department of the United States of America a special report on the subject of the present chapter, which reads as follows:

RAILWAYS.

The only railway at present in operation in Paraguay is managed by private enterprise, known as the Paraguayan Central Railway Company, Limited, with head offices in London. One-half of the railway is controlled by English capital and the other half by the Paraguayan Government. When the Government sold one-half to the English company, they made a contract to the effect that the road should be extended from Villa Rica by said company to Encarnación, on the Alto Paraná River, a distance of 132 miles, within five years. One-half of the work to the River Pirapó has been completed, but, owing to the financial crisis and the failure of the contractors (Perry, Cutbill & Co.), the remaining half is incompleted.

The average rate of freight per ton per mile is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ (English).

Passenger rates per mile are as follows: First class, 3 farthings (English); second class, $2\frac{1}{4}$ farthings; third class, three-fourths of 1 farthing.

There are 150 miles of line in operation. The number of persons employed is as follows: Maintenance of line, 270; workshops, 90; stations and telegraph, 112; administration, 30; total, 502.

The rates of wages are as follows: Laborers, £1 10s. monthly; station masters, £1 10s. to £5 monthly; mechanics, £2 10s. to £5 monthly; clerks, £2 to £8 monthly; head officials, conventional. The above rates are calculated at the present rate of exchange.

All receipts are collected and all wages paid in the paper currency of the country, with the exception of some salaries of head officials, which are paid in gold.

For the year ended October 31, 1891, the gross earnings were \$391,743 (paper), equal to £17,807; net earnings, £1,862. For the year ended October 31, 1890, the gross earnings were \$286,633 (paper), equal to £34,327, and the loss on working £494. The falling off in the gold equivalent in 1891 is occasioned by the advance in the gold exchange from \$8.35 (paper) to £1 in 1890 to \$22.05 (paper) to £1 in 1891.

The approximate cost of the road per mile is £6,800.

Up to within a few months the railway has not been a paying institution, owing to the financial crisis and general mismanagement. The railway was placed upon the London money market on April 29, 1889. The capital was £482,930, and £210,000 6 per cent preference shares were given to the Government of Paraguay in part payment of the line from Asunción to Villa Rica, and the remaining issue was £272,930 in ordinary shares and £400,000 in 5 per cent debentures. The guaranty of the Government upon the line was 6 per cent for 20 years for a cost not exceeding £6,000 per kilometer on a length of 219 kilometers. The number of passengers carried during the year 1888 was 257,688 and the amount of traffic \$161,550; in 1889, 235,407 passengers and \$286,632 traffic; in 1890, 275,480 passengers and \$286,633 traffic; and in 1891, 300,206 passengers and \$391,743 traffic. All the traffic is calculated in the depreciated paper money.

In June, 1892, work was commenced extending the main line of the tramway from Villa Morra, a suburb of Asunción, to San Lorenzo, a distance of 9 miles. Mr. Ogilvie, an Englishman, the owner of the line, purchased two engines from the Porter Car Works, Pittsburg, Pa., of 13 tons each, which are now in satisfactory working order; also six English engines and coaches. The line will be completed within six months, and run by steam from the railway station in Asunción to San Lorenzo, a distance of 9 miles, opening up an excellent agricultural district and giving the people of Asunción a mode of rapid transit which has been a long-felt want. From the railway station, connecting with the steam line, under the same management, are horse trams running in all directions along the principal streets, with a service second to none in South America.

TELEGRAPHS.

There are two lines of telegraph—one, owned and operated by the Government, from Asunción to Paso de Patria, the limit of Paraguayan territory, and the other by the railroad from Asunción to Pirapó, on the river of the same name.

Messages are sent at the rate of 40 cents (paper) for ten words; over ten words, a trifle cheaper. The number of persons employed by the railroad is 20; by the Government, 8. Wages range from \$50 to \$150 (paper).

It is impossible to get any information as to the net and gross earnings of the system.

The number of miles of Government wire is 210; on railways, 150 miles of wire. The approximate value is: Government, \$500 (gold) per league (3 miles); railway line, \$250 (gold) per league.

The proportion of the persons employed in the telegraph service who are also included in the railway service is 20 per cent.

It is impossible to get any data in regard to the telegraph, as the head of the office does not seem disposed to furnish it. But I might say from personal observations that the line has not been a success financially. Owing to high water and camp fires, the line is interrupted for days at a time. At Paso de Patria the line breaks, there being no cable over the Alto Paraná River, which is 3 miles wide. Communication is by canoe, which takes messages over in the morning to the Argentine side and returns to the Paraguayan side at night. An important telegram is often delayed ten to fourteen hours. Another great loss to the line is the burning of their posts, which could be easily overcome by placing in such parts of the camp where these fires rage a number of iron posts. The life of an ordinary wooden post is from seventy-five to one hundred years.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Although in the midst of a financial crisis, building and improvements are going ahead in rapid strides. In fact, within the last year and a half more material has been used in building and improvements than for some years previous. The Hotel Caucha has a very fine electric-light plant, which, with a little improvement, is capable of furnishing light and motive power to the entire business and residence portion of Asunción.

TELEPHONE

And last, but not least, is the telephone system, which has proved a grand success, not only rendering important service to the business men, but bringing the suburban towns in close communication with the capital. Each person desiring a telephone pays a fee of \$25 (paper) for placing his name on the list and \$10 (paper) per month. At the present rate of exchange (September, 1892), with a tendency to rise, it is seen at a glance that the service is exceedingly cheap.

One hundred kilometers of the Paraguay Central Railway, from Villa Rica to Yuti, was opened to the public with great ceremony.

The Congress of Paraguay has approved the project for the construction of another railway, to be known as the Asunción and Santos Railway, and has authorized a contract to be entered into with the Viscount de Abert, who has already obtained a like concession from the Government of Brazil for that portion of the road to be constructed within Brazilian territory. This is one of the most important schemes now contemplated in South America, and will be the means of opening direct communication by rail from the sea at Santos, Brazil, to Asunción, the capital of Paraguay, thus saving thousands of miles in both sea and river transportation, and shortening considerably the distance between Paraguay and the United States. The road will run almost due east, on the twenty-fifth parallel of south latitude, from Asunción, in Paraguay, to Curitiba, Brazil, 525 miles, and then in a southeasterly direction 110 miles to Santos, where is one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, and from which more than three-fourths of the entire coffee crop of Brazil is now exported.

A contract has been entered into also between the Government of Paraguay and Mr. Manuel Obert de Thiensios for the construction of a railway from Asunción to the Brazilian frontier, having all necessary branches. This road is to be built and opened to public traffic within four years. The Government guarantees the payment of 6 per cent interest on \$30,000 per kilometer, and the company will have the right to condemn land for stations, track, beds, etc., to use all necessary timber, stone, etc., for construction purposes, to establish colonies, and to work any mines which may be found on their lands. The colonists settling on the lands of the company will be exempt from direct taxation for ten years, and will be permitted to import their agricultural and household supplies of every description for the same period. The company is also granted the right to import free of duty all the

necessary machinery, cars, and other supplies. This road is intended to be a part of a transcontinental railway from Asunción to Santos, on the Atlantic Ocean, and will pass through the towns of Enboscada, Arroyos, San Estanislao, and Villa Igatimi.

There are four classes of coaches in use, the third and the fourth classes being occupied by the poorer people, mainly women.

First class fare is 4 cents per mile.

The movement of the postal service is shown by the following results:

In 1888 the sales of stamps and stamped envelopes and wrappers were \$11,293.78; in 1889, \$12,936.27, and in 1890, \$15,680.70.

The unstamped correspondence yielded, in 1888, \$239.58; in 1889, \$75.65, and in 1890, \$43.60.

The receipts from post-office boxes were, in 1888, \$1,045.60; in 1889, \$1,396.80, and in 1890, \$1,479.20.

According to the *Diario Oficial* of December 3, 1893, the postal movement in Paraguay in 1892 was as follows:

Private letters.....	469, 783
Printed matter.....	603, 149
Postal cards.....	14, 101
Sample s.....	1, 830
Official communications.....	46, 275
Registered letters.....	36, 812
Total.....	1, 171, 950

Chapter XVII.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Consul Hill says, very aptly :

In order to properly appreciate the present condition of Paraguay, the character of its institutions, and its future prospects, a cursory glance at its past is absolutely necessary. No nation has been more completely broken than, and none has so barely escaped utter extinction through the adverse fortunes of war, as has this interesting Republic, and yet, to-day, scarcely a score of years since the close of the late war * * * the country is on a firmer basis than ever before, and * * * can look to the future with complacency and some degree of confidence.

Nothing is known of the primitive inhabitants of Paraguay. Sebastian Cabot was the first white man who, in 1526, navigated the Paraná and the Paraguay rivers, and passed by the present site of the city of Asunción. The first settlement in Paraguay was made in 1536 by a set of 300 Spanish colonists under the command of Juan de Ayolas, said settlement being a fort on what was supposed to be a route to the gold fields and silver rivers of Peru. This fort in the course of time became the city, which is now the capital of the Republic, and was given the name of Asunción, because, as before stated, the work for its construction began on the 15th of August, a day set apart by the Church for the commemoration of the assumption of the Blessed Mother of our Lord.

Ayolas having been killed by the Indians was succeeded *pro tem.* by Capt. Martinez de Irala, one of his followers, and somewhat

later, permanently, by Don Alvaro Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca, who reached Asunción in 1542.

Hernando Arias de Saavedra was the first native of the country ever entrusted there by Spain with supreme authority. This was in 1591. He believed that the policy of extermination, by war, or otherwise, which thus far had been the only one adopted in regard to the native races, could, to the great advantage of all concerned, be set aside and abandoned, and replaced by a policy of moderation and fair treatment, through religious influences. It was at his suggestion, in 1608, that King Philip III entrusted the Society of Jesus with the duty of carrying out the new policy.

The first Jesuits arriving in Asunción were Fathers Salonio, Field, Ortega, José Cataldino, and Simon Maceta. They landed at Asunción in 1609.

The influence of the Society of Jesus continued more or less unabated in Paraguay until the famous decree of King Charles III, issued in 1767, ordering the expulsion of all the members of that order from the dominions of Spain.

The invasion of Spain by the French, the abdication of Charles IV in favor of his son Ferdinand VII, the captivity of the latter, and the accession of Joseph Bonaparte to the throne of Spain, caused in Paraguay the same effect as in the rest of Spanish America, and paved the way to its independence. An assembly of Paraguayan deputies, which inaugurated its sessions on the 11th of June, 1811, passed a resolution by which all allegiance to Spain was renounced. A subsequent Congress, whose first meeting was held on October 1, 1813, ratified this declaration of independence, resolved that Paraguay should thereafter be a Republic, devised and adopted for it a national flag, and vested the Government, or the executive branch thereof, in two consuls, to be elected annually.

The first consuls so elected (October 12, 1813) were Don José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, a Doctor of theology, and Don

Fulgencio Yegros. Difficulties having arisen between these functionaries, a new Congress decided (October, 1814) to make Dr. Francia Dictator for three years. After the expiration of this term, another Congress (1817) proclaimed, by a decree, that Dr. Francia's dictatorship was perpetual.

Upon the death of Dr. Francia, on September 20, 1840, a provisory Government was created at Asunción, consisting of four military officers of high rank under the Presidency of the Mayor of Asunción, Don José Manuel Ortiz; but shortly afterwards (January 23, 1841) this board, or *junta*, was superseded by a triumvirate, which, in its turn, was abolished by order of Congress (March 12, 1841) and replaced by the old consulate. The Consuls chosen were Don Carlos Antonio Lopez and Don Mariano Roque Alonzo, the latter a soldier of high rank, who had commanded the national army.

In 1844, at the expiration of the term of office of the two Consuls, the form of government was modified by Congress and a law was passed vesting the executive authority in a Chief Magistrate under the title of President of the Republic and serving for ten years. Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, having been elected for this position, completed his term of office in 1854, and then he was reelected, first for three years, and in 1857 for ten more. He died, however, on the 10th of September, 1862, and the Government fell into the hands of his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, at first as acting President, and almost immediately afterward (October 16, 1862), by an act of Congress, as President of the Republic, for ten years.

Upon the refusal by the Argentine Republic of the right of transit through her territory of certain troops, which were intended to operate against Brazil, the Paraguayan Congress issued (March 18, 1865) a declaration of war against the former country, and this brought in the alliance between Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay, by whose action Paraguay was almost annihilated.

Lopez died on the field of battle on the 1st of March, 1870.

A committee of 21 prominent citizens undertook the reorganization of the country. The administration of the Government was temporarily intrusted to a triumvirate, consisting of Don Cirilo Antonio Rivarola, Don Carlos Loizaga, and Don José Diaz Bedoy. These gentlemen worked faithfully, and fulfilled their delicate mission, to the satisfaction of all. The difficulties of their work had been rendered graver by the fact that the enemy had not yet evacuated the Paraguayan territory. The old electoral districts were reestablished as far as practicable, and a constitutional convention consisting of 60 members elected by the people, was called to convene. This convention met on the 15th of August, 1870, and the constitution which it framed and proclaimed on the 24th of November following is still in force.

Don Cirilo Antonio Rivarola was elected President under the new régime, and ever since the functions of the Executive have been successively performed by Don Salvador Jovellanos, Don Juan Bautista Gill, who died while in office on April 12, 1877; Don Higinio Uriarte, who was called as Vice-President of the Republic to complete the term of President Gill; Don Cándido Barreiro, Gen. Don Bernardino Caballero, Gen. Don Patricio Escobar, Gen. Don Juan C. Gonzalez, elected November 25, 1890, and the present incumbent, Señor Don Marcos Morinigo, who assumed the reins of the government on June 4, 1894.

Chapter XVIII.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

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- (2) The same for 1890. Asunción, 1891.
- (3) Mensage del Presidente de la República presentado al Congreso Legislativo de la Nación (Message of the President of the Republic submitted to the Legislative Congress of the Nation). Asunción, 1892.
- (4) Sobre la cantidad de leguas de terrenos públicos aproximadamente, la calidad de ellos, sus producciones, etc. Informe por orden de S. E. el Señor Presidente de la República del Paraguay (Report made by order of His Excellency the President of the Republic on the approximate number of square leagues of land belonging to the state, their respective qualities, their products, etc.). Asunción, 1871.
- (5) Revue du Paraguay. Publication officielle (Review of Paraguay. Official publication). Asunción. It is published on the 24th of each month.
- (6) Notice sur la colonie "Presidente Gonzalez," dans le département de Caazapa (Information on the President Gonzalez Colony, in the department of Caazapa). Asunción, 1891.
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- (8) El Diario Oficial (The Official Daily). Asunción.
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- (11) *Criado* (M. A.) Guide de l'émigrant au Paraguay (Guide of the emigrant to Paraguay). Ascunción, 1889.

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- (1) Report on Paraguay, its commercial, industrial, and political condition, by E. L. Baker, Consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres. December 15, 1883. (U. S. Consular Reports. No. 39, March, 1884.)
- (2) Report on the Yerba Mate or Paraguayan tea, by E. L. Baker, Consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres, November 30, 1882. (Consular Reports. No. 28, February, 1883.)
- (3) Report on "the history, geography, resources, people, products, government, commerce, etc., of Paraguay," by Frank D. Hill, Consul of the United States at Asunción. January 23, 1889. (Consular Reports. No. 104, April, 1889.)
- (4) Report on Paraguay, its situation, resources, products, government, people, commerce, etc., by Edmund Shaw, Consul of the United States at Asunción. December 14, 1891. (Consular Reports. No. 138, March, 1892.)

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GERMAN OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report on Paraguay in Deutsches Handels Archiv. 1891. Berlin.

NONOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- (1) Le Paraguay par le Docteur E. de Bourgade La Dardye. Paris. 1889.
- (2) Paraguay; the land and the people, natural wealth and commercial capabilities; by Dr. E. de Bourgade La Dardye. English edition edited by E. S. Ravenstein, F. R. S. S. London. 1892.

- (3) *La République du Paraguay*; par Ernest Van Bruyssel. Bruxelles, 1893.
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- (7) Azara (Félix de). *Voyages dans l'Amérique Méridionale*.
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- (15) Masterman (G. F.). *Seven eventful years in Paraguay*. London, 1869.
- (16) Mulhall (M. G. and E. T.). *Handbook to the River Plata Republics, etc., and the Republics of Paraguay and Uruguay*. London, 1885.
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- (20) Tschudi (Joh. Jak. von). *Reisen durch Südamerika*. Leipzig, 1866.

Appendix A.

PRESIDENT HAYES' AWARD.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

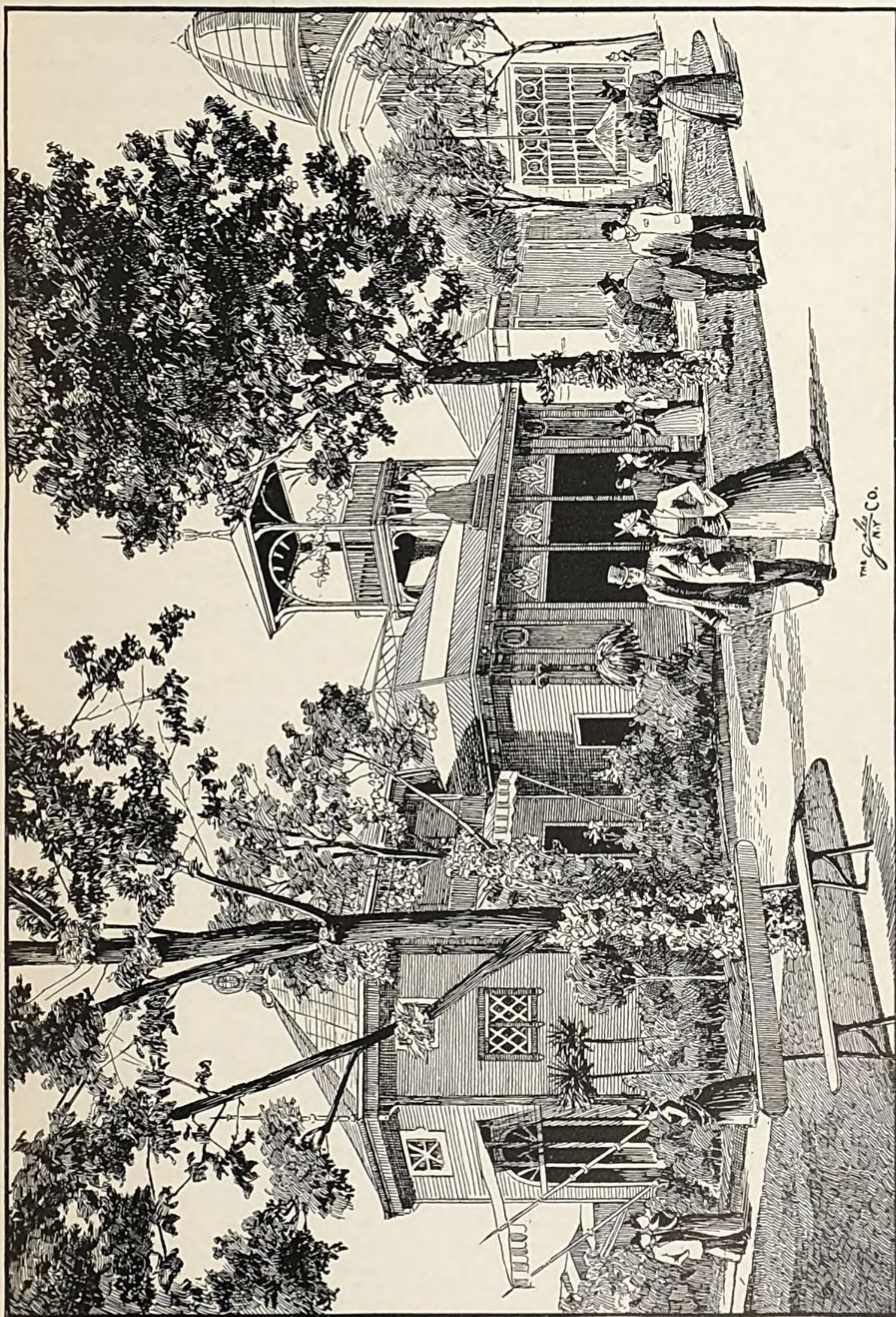
To all whom these presents may concern, greeting :

Whereas, pursuant to the fourth article of the treaty of limits between the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Paraguay, of the 3rd of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, it was stipulated that ownership in or right to the territory between the river Verde, and the principal arm of the Pilcomayo River, including the city of Villa Occidental should be submitted to the definite decision of an arbitration.

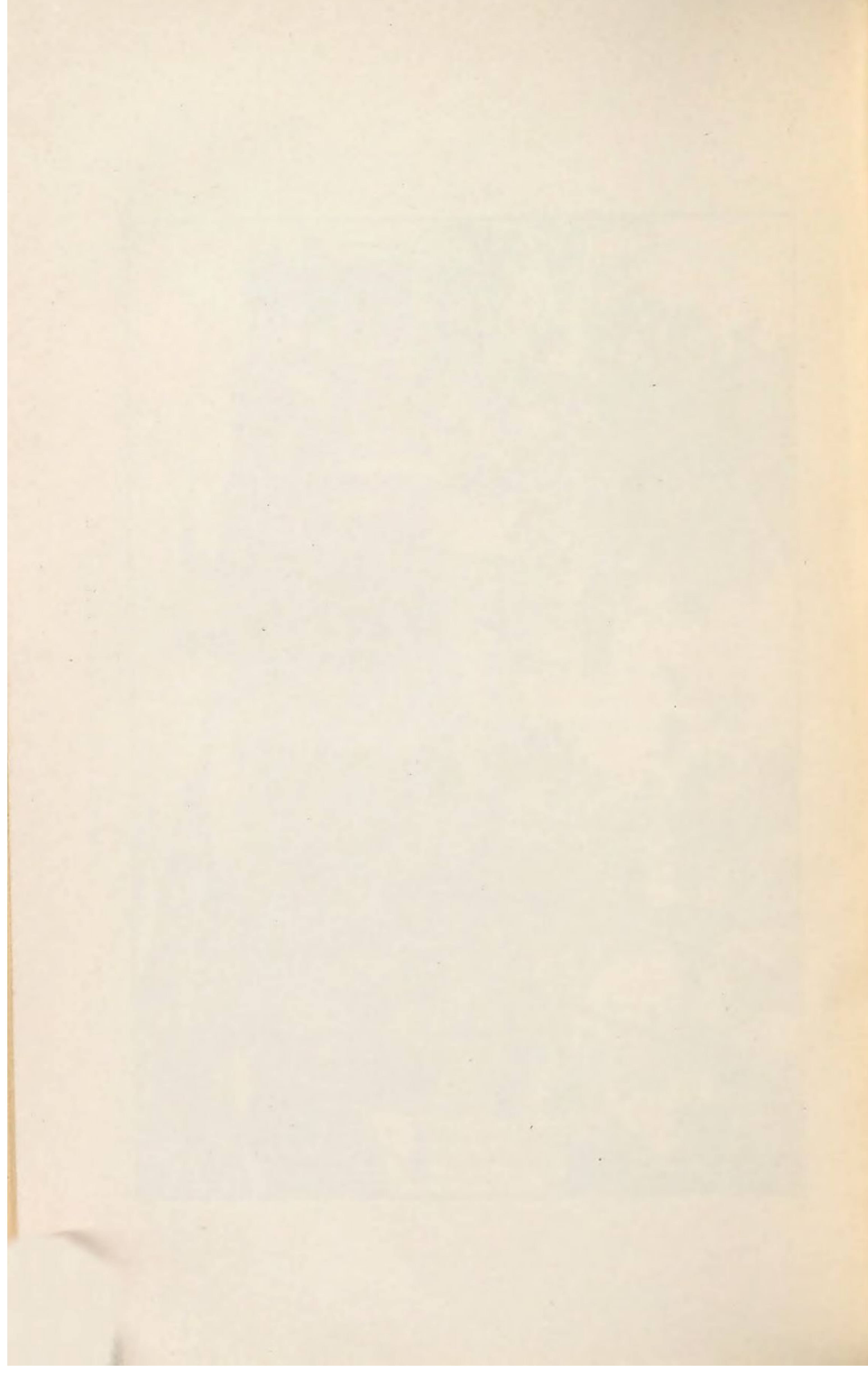
And whereas, by the fifth article of the same instrument, the two high contracting parties agreed to elect the President of the United States of America as umpire to decide as to the right to possess the said above-described territory,

And whereas the high contracting parties have within the stipulated time presented their invitation to the proposed umpire, which was accepted by him, and have, also, duly presented their respective memoirs, and the documents, titles, maps, quotations, references, and all the antecedents which they judge favorable to their rights, as provided in the sixth and eighth articles of said treaty :

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States of America, having duly considered the said statements and the said exhibits, do hereby determine that the said Republic of Paraguay is legally and justly entitled to the said territory between the Pilcomayo and the Verde rivers, and to the Villa Occidental situated therein, and I, therefore, do hereby award to the said Republic of Paraguay, the territory on the western bank of the river of that name between the Rio Verde and the main branch of the Pilcomayo, including Villa Occidental.



PARAGUAY BUILDING AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.



In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in triplicate in the city of Washington the twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and third.

[SEAL.]

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

WM. M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State.

Appendix B.

REPORT ON YERBA MATE OR PARAGUAY TEA.

By United States Consul BAKER, of Buenos Aires.

I am in receipt of a number of letters from parties in the United States making inquiries in regard to what is known in South America as yerba mate or Paraguay tea, some requesting me to send specimens of the article for trial, others asking in reference to the possibility of cultivating the plant in the United States, and others still desiring to be informed if it would pay to import it as an article of commerce. I have answered some of these letters, but it may serve a better purpose for me to communicate what I know in regard to the matter in the form of a report to the Department of State, through which medium it will secure a larger publicity.

DEMAND FOR THE TEA IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

I would premise by stating that the article referred to forms one of the largest items in the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic, and occupies pretty much the same place in the household economy here that tea or coffee does at home. The demand for it which exists in this country (to say nothing of Chile, Bolivia, Peru, and Brazil, where it is perhaps even more generally used) will be readily seen from the custom-house returns.

Besides the large quantities which are produced in the Argentine territory of Misiones the following table, compiled from figures obtained from the national statistical reports,* shows the quantities and values of the imports of yerba mate into the country during the years named :

Year.	Imports of yerba mate.			
	From Paraguay.		From Brazil.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1876	1, 607, 368	547, 407	6, 650, 054	1, 090, 112
1877	2, 815, 190	421, 814	8, 826, 174	1, 037, 657
1878	2, 828, 135	419, 645	6, 411, 846	749, 262
1879	3, 061, 030	516, 419	10, 170, 666	1, 266, 088
1880	4, 951, 555	628, 140	9, 019, 510	1, 064, 827
1881	5, 173, 277	691, 193	8, 354, 413	1, 075, 867

* Estadística del Comercio de la República Argentina, 1876-81.

By way of comparison I would state that during the same time the following were the imports of the Chinese tea and of coffee into the Argentine Republic:

Year.	Imports of tea.		Imports of coffee.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1876	195, 199	189, 940	1, 245, 097	314, 381
1877	312, 876	296, 015	1, 288, 525	375, 505
1878	195, 915	189, 306	1, 401, 202	421, 943
1879	307, 564	301, 977	1, 456, 381	446, 299
1880	280, 806	274, 549	1, 804, 784	498, 588
1881	288, 948	272, 858	1, 886, 553	538, 356

It will be seen by these figures that the amount of yerba mate imported into the Argentine Republic every year is about six times greater than the total amount of tea and coffee combined, and that the value of the same is twice as great as that of both together, to say nothing of the amount which is produced in the country, amounting to perhaps half as much again, thus entitling it to be called the Argentine national beverage.

WHAT IS YERBA MATE?

This yerba mate* (*Ilex Paraguayensis*, De Candolle; *Ilex mate*, Aug. St. Hilaire; *Peoralia glandulosa*, Limé) is a species of holly, and grows in abundance between the twentieth and thirtieth degrees of south latitude, but especially in the neighborhoods of the Upper Paraná and Uruguay rivers. It is a tree of the size and appearance of the orange, but more delicate, and, like it, it retains its leaves during the entire year. The leaf is oval, not so long as that of the orange, of a dark green color of metallic brightness, with very marked veins. The blossom is not very conspicuous and leaves behind it a berry containing small seeds of fatty albumen.

Like all other trees of the holly family the mate contains a bitter element, and to this slight bitterness is added a peculiar and rather agreeable aroma, both in the leaves and in the young twigs. These are the parts of the tree or shrub which, when gathered and dried, are known as "yerba mate," and which is so generally used as a drink or tea throughout this part of South America. This beverage is not a discovery made by the Spaniards, who settled the country, but it seems to have been used by the Indian tribes "since time whereof the memory

*Description géographique et statistique de la confederation Argentine; par V. Martin de Moussy; vol 1, pp. 428 et seq.

of man runneth not to the contrary." The Guerani Indians, who in early times inhabited the banks of the Uruguay and Paraná rivers, imparted the secret to their conquerors, who were not slow in appreciating its virtues and adopting its use, until it has become a leading article of commerce and has its place with the lares and penates of every native household.

WHERE IT COMES FROM.

The yerba mate, as an article of commerce, comes from three principal sources, to wit: Paraguay, the Brazilian province of San Paulo, and the Argentine territory of Misiones. The most highly esteemed comes from Paraguay, the next is that from Misiones, while the yerba of San Paulo, shipped from Paranagua occupies the lowest rank. Formerly, and especially during the time that Jesuits had their seat in this country, the harvesting was done with particular care, the Indians under their direction separating the leaves according to their different degrees of development, and laboriously removing the little twigs and the stems and ribs of the leaves. In fact, it was in many places cultivated artificially and the different missions had their own plantings of yerbales, the trees being carefully tended and protected. Thus they gave more abundant harvests and the leaves ripened more completely.

But all the formerly cultivated yerbales have disappeared, and those that remain in the deep forests of the Upper Paraná are, many of them, quite worn out.

Only in Paraguay has the old method been even partially continued; and the yerba mate from there, although much dearer in price, is really more economical, as it is stronger and more aromatic.

PARAGUAY MATE.

In Paraguay the Government has the monopoly of the sale of all the yerba mate which is produced in the country.

The yerbales are spread over almost the entire surface of the Republic; but the most famous now are those of Tacuru-pucú, a desert sort of a place not far from the great falls of the Upper Paraná River and the southern slopes of the Sierra de Maracayú. It is gathered and cured, sometimes under the superintendence of the Government officials of the departments in which it is found and sometimes by private individuals who receive permission to work on prescribed conditions and deliver the produce to the Government.

In the more remote places, and especially in the neighborhood of hostile Indians, the Paraguayan Government generally employs its soldiers in the work of harvesting the yerba mate. When worked by officials the workmen are

drafted from the neighborhood, as for any other public work, and are paid in cured yerba, or in goods, such as wearing apparel, etc., with which the Government keeps itself supplied for that purpose, and on which it gains the usual percentage. When worked by individuals the general rule is to allow them one-third of the yerba cured, they paying all expenses.

ARGENTINE MATE.

The yerbales of the Misiones, now under cultivation and worked, are for the most part situated in the deep bend which the Uruguay River makes towards the northwest of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, belonging to Brazil; but there are others equally productive in the neighborhood of the village of San Xavier, from which place the yerba mate is sent to Itaquay, a somewhat important town on the Uruguay, whence it comes by rivers to this port.

As the Argentine Government makes no proprietary claim to the product, the yerbales of western Misiones are all worked by individuals, who have no further concern for them than to make all they can out of their labor. Were the forests better protected from spoliation by the Government, the industry, now that Misiones has been organized under a territorial government, might acquire a great development.

HARVESTING OF THE YERBA.

The harvesting of the yerba mate is a very simple process. Before commencing the work the patron or superintendent selects his location, having in view the quantity of material and the facility of transportation, and erects the necessary buildings, consisting generally of a shed, 50 or 60 feet in length, for storing the goods and provisions that he may have and the yerba that he collects; also a number of small huts or dwellings for the workmen, and the frames (*barbacuas*) upon which the material is dried. These are constructed of poles and withes, from 15 to 20 feet square, with arched or angular roofs, and firm, even floors, made of clay, extending 6 or 8 feet beyond the frames on all sides, for the convenience of pulverizing the material after it is dried. Near each *barbacua* is erected a stand or elevated seat, from which the foreman may watch the drying process and make such changes in the disposition of the material as he may deem necessary. Each workman climbs a tree, and with a large knife or facon cuts off all the small branches bearing leaves until the tree is quite stripped. These branches, made up into small bundles, are borne to the drying frame and lightly heaped on top. Under this is then lighted a clear, though not very hot fire, under the influence of which the yerba mate is gradually dried.

It is important that the brush used for fuel should contain no bad element,

but, on the contrary, should be aromatic, upon which the quality of the yerba, in a great measure, depends.

This toasting process occupies from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, the fires being kept up from daylight till 7 or 8 o'clock p. m. If it rains upon the material while in process of drying, it is necessary to spread it out and redry it; and yerba which has been so made is not considered so good for preservation and is generally sold for home consumption. When the drying process is completed, the fire is removed and the floor is swept off, and the dry material, being worked through the frame, falls to the floor and is pounded with flat wooden instruments until reduced to the condition of a coarse powder, and it is gradually removed to the storehouse as it becomes so.

Sometimes it is pounded in a wooden mortar, or it is put through a sort of crushing mill, which consists of a circular stone, worked in a trough by a mule or horse. The yerba is then packed in hide bales, made by cutting the raw hide even, doubling it lengthwise, and sewing up the sides with hide thongs. These bales are first softened in water and are then packed with the yerba, which is done by settling it well with a heavy wooden pestle, and gradually closing up the open end until the bale will contain no more. The hide then, contracting as it dries, increases greatly the compactness of the whole, and it is ready for transportation. These bales are termed *tercios*, the larger ones containing from 200 to 250 English pounds. They are loaded either on horseback or in carts, according to the localities, and sent to the ports of shipment on the rivers.

The workmen are paid at the rate of about 25 cents per arroba (25 pounds) for the cured yerba, as it is brought from the *barbacua*, and a packer makes about 6 cents per arroba, the hide being found by the employer.

Where the yerbales are worked by private parties the gatherers of the yerba sell their crop of the day to the proprietors of the crushing mills, which are generally established near by.

The packing of the yerba in hides, which requires particular care, is done principally in the neighboring towns or in establishments made especially for the purpose.

I would state that the leaf of the yerba mate, or the tree, is evergreen; can be gathered all the year round. It is better, however, at the end of summer, though very little notice is taken of this circumstance.

The greater portion of the yerba mate produced in the southern provinces of Brazil is exported from the port of Paranagua, on the Atlantic coast. In Paraguay no yerba mate is permitted to be exported except from the city of Asuncion, as the trade is a monopoly of the Government and the greatest source of its national resources. It comes down in the river boats either to this city or

Montevideo, whence what is not required for local consumption finds a market elsewhere.

The duty on yerba mate imported into the Argentine Republic is 6 cents per kilogram on the customs valuation, which is 13 cents per kilogram on that imported from Brazil and 15 cents on that from Paraguay.

HOW YERBA MATE IS USED.

As I have stated, the use of the yerba mate is general among the native population of the Argentine Republic, as well as of all the adjacent countries.

While coffee and Chinese tea are to some extent adopted by them in Buenos Aires, in the interior the universal beverage is Paraguayan tea; and in many cases foreigners who have lived in the country for years become equally fond of the drink. The taste, however, is, to a great extent, an acquired one, and most Europeans who live here prefer the Chinese tea.

In Paraguay the yerba mate is almost exclusively made use of, and even in the interior of Brazil, in spite of the fact that coffee is the leading article or production, there seems to be a preference for yerba mate.*

The analysis shows that yerba mate contains caffeine, the principle existing both in coffee and Chinese tea, and it is claimed that it not only possesses the mildly exhilarating qualities of the Chinese plant, "which cheers but not inebriates," but that it also has other virtues which make it more valuable as a tonic or strengthening beverage. Indeed, when used to excess, it even produces a kind of intoxication. The preparation of the beverage, though very simple, is very different from that of tea. A small spoonful or pinch of the powdered yerba is placed in a kind of gourd, which is called a mate, and in which is previously inserted the *bombilla*, a silver tube, the lower bulb of which is pierced with very small holes (small, to keep the powder from passing in), and which serves to suck the liquid. Water boiling hot is then poured in, and the tea is ready for use. The true amateurs of the beverage, in the country principally, take

* Some attempts to cultivate Chinese tea in São Paulo and Minas proved a sad failure, as the quality produced was a very inferior one; whether from the effects of the climate or bad management I can not tell. Certainly the patient, slender-fingered son of the "Celestial Empire" seems to be better suited to the subtle work of gathering and sorting the leaves than the negro. But they have an excellent equivalent for it in Brazil, the Paraguay tea (*Ilex Paraguayensis*), also called "herva mate" or "congonha," growing wild everywhere in the southern provinces of Brazil, and forming already a considerable article of export. An infusion of the dried and pounded leaves, imbibed through a delicately plaited little tube (*bombilla*), is the indispensable natural beverage of all classes, etc. (The Amazon and Madeira Rivers: Sketches and Descriptions from the Notebook of an Explorer, by Frank Keiler, Engineer, London, 1874.)

their mate without sugar (*mate amargo*). In the city, however, it is taken with powdered sugar, which is put into the gourd each time that it is replenished. It is also sometimes flavored with orange or lemon. The mate is imbibed very much as we would take a "sherry cobbler," though the process is considerably slower from the fact that it is taken very hot, and it requires great care for an inexperienced person to keep from scalding his tongue and throat. When tepid the mate loses its aroma and becomes insipid. Some of these mate cups are beautifully worked in figures and bound in silver, while the *bombillas* are also handsomely wrought, the whole costing many dollars.

In nearly all native houses the mate circulates almost continuously all day long. It is the offering made to all guests, and the same mate cup and tube do service for all who are present, each one, as the cup is replenished, taking turns at the *bombilla*. To refuse to take mate when offered would be considered rude, if not an insult to country hospitality.

Many persons, especially ladies, give themselves up to the use of mate, drinking it in excessive quantities, and thus contracting a lazy habit, which, as I am informed, in time weakens the digestive organs, causing loss of appetite, and consequently debilitating the vital economy.

In traveling, however, its virtues are very conspicuous, since by its use hunger is in a remarkable manner postponed. An Argentine *gaucho*, for instance, will take a mate or two in the early morning, and gallop his horse all day long, requiring nothing more in the way of food or drink until nightfall, when he will break his fast with the only "square" meal of the day.

So, too, with the drivers of the long caravans of bullock carts, which traverse the limitless pampas, laden with wool and hides for Buenos Aires, or with return cargoes of assorted merchandise for the country stores (*pulperías*). Before breaking camp in the morning, all hands will indulge in a general round of mate drinking, and they will not make a halt for refreshments until they go into camp again at nightfall, when they will partake of a benevolent dinner of beef or mutton, killed on the spot, and roasted on spits in front of their camp fires. But inveterate mate drinking is not confined to old ladies and the denizens of the pampas. It has "come down from a former generation" as a sort of official institution which has become venerable with time and must not be interfered with. And every day, in all the public offices, both of the nation and of the province, the hours of siesta* are set apart to a great extent for an indiscriminate bout at the mate cup, all employés, from the grave minister of govern-

*"Siesta" is the hottest part of the day, and the time for napping, generally from 1 to 3 o'clock, but it is not so universally indulged in here as in the "camp." In many places business is entirely suspended during these hours.

ment to the porter who guards the door, taking their turns at the bombilla, much to the delay, sometimes, of those who have business to be dispatched.* The habit of mate-drinking is easily acquired, and I do not hesitate to say that it is very agreeable, especially in the morning, upon rising, or in the middle of the day, between meals. There is no doubt, however, that it weakens the appetite if it is taken before eating; but even Chinese tea will do that.

CAN THE PLANT BE ACCLIMATIZED IN THE UNITED STATES?

So much for the yerba mate—its growth, its harvesting, its marketing, and its use in the Argentine Republic.

The question now recurs, in answer to the various letters I have received on the subject, whether it would be feasible to undertake to introduce this Paraguayan tea, either by acclimatizing the plant or by importing the product, as an article of domestic use into the United States.

(1) Can the plant (*Ilex P.*) be grown in the United States? In my opinion, there is no reason why it would not thrive in any of the extreme Southern States and in California. The success of the Jesuits in establishing artificial *yerbales* at *Yapecú* proves that it will flourish in the thirtieth degree of south latitude, and I do not see why it could not be cultivated up to an equal latitude in the United States. I have seen it stated that the plant has been tested on the island of Martin Gracia, opposite Buenos Aires, in the River Plate, and M. de Monssey, the French savant, to whose investigations I am indebted for much information on the subject, thinks its cultivation could be undertaken anywhere in the Argentine Republic as far south as the province of Corrientes with success. I am informed that the yerba grows perfectly well from the seed, but it is delicate for the first few years and needs the best of care and arbor culture; but, from what I have seen of the yerba forests of Paraguay, I should judge that when once well set there would be no further trouble so far as the plantations are concerned; but whether the leaf would retain its delicate aroma and other essential qualities under different conditions and surroundings is a question which can

* I have before me the *Prensa*, a newspaper of this city, of the date of November 29, which, in an article on "official abuses," is quite severe on this habit of official mate drinking. I translate the following paragraph:

"In the public offices the official only attends the public from 2 to 3 o'clock or from 3 to 4, in order that nobody may interrupt him at the hour of taking mate. When mate is suppressed in the public offices the Government will lose the aspect of town grogshops (*despachos de aldea*), and the administration of business will gain much in promptitude and regularity. Messieurs ministers and chiefs of bureaus, we denounce mate as a grand conspirator against the public interests, and especially against labor in the public offices."

only be solved by actual experiment. The plant, however, seems to prefer a subtropical climate, and I would not advise anyone to undertake its cultivation on a grand scale in the United States without first experimenting with it; and even if its cultivation were attempted, it might result as the various schemes for introducing the Chinese plant have done.

(2) I would therefore suggest to parties who are desirous of attempting the inauguration of the use of the yerba mate in the United States, that they confine themselves for the present to the importation of the article. There is no difficulty in the way of doing this. The article is so securely packed in hide bales that it will stand any amount of hard handling without detriment, while the steamers leaving this port for New York, to say nothing of sailing vessels, if preferred, would deliver it in less than a month from the date of shipment.

The price of the yerba in this market is 16 cents per pound for that from Paranagua (Brazil) and 32 cents for that from Paraguay. Where it is purchased in quantities (in the tercios) it can be obtained for \$4.60 to \$4.80 per arroba of 25 pounds, and in bags at \$2.20 to \$2.80 per arroba. That from Brazil, in barrels, sells for about \$2.50 per arroba.

It must be borne in mind, however, by those who propose to engage in the trade, that they will have to educate their customers into the manner of preparing the tea, and especially into the mysteries of the mate gourd and the tube. Indeed, perhaps they would have to order a shipment of the articles in question along with the mate, since they are entirely unknown to the trade in the United States.

Any further correspondence on the subject will be duly turned over by me to those who deal in the verba.

Appendix C.

PARAGUAYAN LAND LAW OF 1885. AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS LAW OF 1890.

I.—PARAGUAYAN LAND LAW OF 1885.

ARTICLE 1. The Executive is hereby authorized to sell the public lands, in accordance with the stipulations of this law.

ART. 2. The public lands shall be divided into five classes, as follows:

(1) Lands of the first class are those in the following departments: San Lorenzo del Campo Grande, San Lorenzo de la Frontera, Ipane, Guarambare, Villosa, Villa Oliva, Villa Franca, Villa del Pilar, Villa Humaita, Luque, Limpio, Emboscada, Arroyos y Esteros, Villa del Rosario, San Estanislao, Villa de San Pedro, Villa de Concepción hasta el Aquidaban, Aregua-Capiata, Ita, Itaugua, Pirayu, Yaguaron, Altos, Atira, Tobati, Caacupe, Barrero Grande, Caraguatay, San José, Itacurubi de la Cordillera, Valenzuela, Ibitimi, Paraguari, Acahay, Carapegua, Tabapy Quiiadi, Ibicui, Caapucu, Quiquio, Mbayapey, Villa Florida, San Miguel, San Juan Bautista de las Misiones, Villa Encarnación, Caazapa, Ihacanguazu, Villa Rica, Itape e Itacurubi del Rosario.

(2) Lands of the second class are those in the following departments: Pedro Gonzalez, Laureles, Yabebiry, Desmochados, Tacuaras, Guazucua, Isla Ombu, San Ignacio, Santa María, Santa Rosa, Santiago, San Cosmo, Bobi, Carmen del Paraná, Jesus y Trinidad, San Pedro de Paraná, Ytu, San Juan Nepomuceno, Mbncayaty, Yatahity, Hiaty, Ajos, Carayao, San Joaquin, Unión, Horqueta, San Juan Bautista de Nembucu, Lima y Tacuati, and the territory stretching from the confluence of the Aquidaban and the Paraguay to the Rio Apa, lands in the latter territory to be sold with an area five times the frontage solicited on the Paraguay.

(3) Lands of the third class are those comprised between the Pilcomayo and Villa Concepción in the Chaco territory fronting the Rio Paraguay and at a depth of 10 leagues inland.

(4) Lands of the fourth class are those situated in the Chaco from Villa Concepción to a distance of 10 leagues inland, and thence 20 leagues of the belt of territory comprised between the Pilcomayo and Villa Concepción.

(5) Lands of the fifth class are those not included in third or fourth.

ART. 3. The price of the lands of first class is hereby set down at 1,200 hard dollars in public funds per square league, the lands of second class at 800 hard dollars, the third class at 300 dollars, the fourth class at 200, and the fifth class at 100 dollars.

ART. 4. The purchase of the lands can be effected in four yearly payments; the first to comprise 25 per cent of the total amount, and to be paid at the Junta de Crédito Público in legal-tender money or in public-fund bonds, and with the intervention of the contador general. For the other payments three bills to order of the junta and at terms of one, two, and three years, with an interest of 6 per cent shall be signed.

ART. 5. All payments after the passing of this law for sales or renting of land in the fiscal territories shall be made in legal tender money or in public funds bonds.

ART. 6. Buyers are at liberty to pay their bills at any time with a reduction of 12 per cent per annum from the day of payment.

ART. 7. On the drawing up of the title deeds, the properties shall be mortgaged until expiration of term of payment in favor of the State.

ART. 8. To pay off the mortgage, the interested parties shall present at the ministry of interior their bills, and the necessary orders shall be issued to the registrador for the corresponding payment.

ART. 9. In case of nonpayment of bills at expiration of term the corresponding properties shall be sold. The Junta de Crédito Público shall sell these properties without the obligation of applying for judicial authorization. Thirty days' notice must be given in the papers that those properties are to be sold by auction. If the bills be paid a day at most before the auction takes place, under the conditions specified, the interested parties shall receive the properties, paying the cost of advertising, etc.

ART. 10. Pasture lands alone can be sold in fractions of not less than half leagues, the price to be paid in proportion. Interested parties in Chaco lands shall purchase an area depth ten times the frontage solicited.

ART. 11. Purchasers of fractions in the Chaco lands shall be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent on the price stipulated in Article 4, on the conditions that during the term of payment twenty-five European families (a family consisting of three persons) to be settled on the lands in question.

A fraction of land, in reference to the preceding article, is understood to consist of one league front by 10 deep.

ART. 12. In case of several applicants for the purchase of lands, an auction shall be called, upset price being the amount stipulated, Article 3. 'Thirty days' notice must be given in the papers to this effect.

ART. 13. Lands that are not to be sold are the following: (1) Those lands especially excepted in virtue of previous laws. (2) Those lands the Executive may deem adapted for colonization purposes.

ART. 14. The following prices are the rents: \$250 for first class; \$200 for second class; \$150 for third class; \$100 for fourth class. Payments to be made in legal-tender notes or in public-funds bonds.

ART. 15. One year after the promulgation of this law, settlers who may not have purchased the land they occupy shall pay at the rate of 25 cents per square (cuadra) per annum, being at the same time entitled to buy the lands they occupy in preference to any interested party.

II.—AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS LAW OF 1890.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Paraguayan Nation in Congress assembled sanction with the force of law—

ART. 1. The sum of two hundred thousand dollars annually shall be destined to foment agriculture and national industry for the term of ten years, to count from the promulgation of the present law.

ART. 2. For the carrying out of the foregoing article, the following premiums will be established annually and adjudged to agriculturists and industrials in the form that in continuation is expressed:

(1) Twenty premiums to those who cultivate a certain superficial area of tobacco on condition that this be dried in the shade, fermented, and submitted to the other manipulations indispensable for making it acceptable in foreign markets, according to rules laid down by the Executive power.

The said recompenses will be comprehended in the following categories:

(2) Two premiums of five thousand dollars each to him who cultivates an area that produces annually four thousand arrobas of tobacco.

(3) Two premiums of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars each to him who cultivates a superficial area that produces annually fifteen hundred arrobas of tobacco.

(4) Four premiums of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each to him who cultivates a superficial area that produces annually one thousand arrobas of tobacco.

(5) Ten premiums of six hundred and twenty-five dollars each to him who cultivates a superficial area that produces five hundred arrobas of tobacco.

(6) Three premiums of four thousand dollars each to those who cultivate fifteen thousand coffee plants the following year after first giving fruit.

(7) Two premiums of four thousand dollars each to him who cultivates twenty-five thousand cotton plants in a State producing crops.

(8) Two premiums of five thousand dollars each to those who cultivate eighty squares of sugar cane in a State producing crops.

(9) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who cultivates twenty-five thousand Brazilian banana plants in a State producing fruit, known by the name of "Saint Thomas," that is actually imported for consumption in the Argentine Republic.

(10) Five premiums of one thousand dollars each to those who cultivate ten squares of "mani" in a State producing crops.

(11) Four premiums of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars each to those who cultivate ten squares of rice, equivalent to one hundred and fifty arrobas per square.

(12) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who cultivates one hundred squares of alfalfa (lucerne), at the rate of two hundred arrobas per square.

(13) Five premiums of one thousand dollars each to those who cultivate a superficial area that produces ten thousand arrobas of maize per year.

(14) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who cultivates one hundred thousand Brazilian banana plants (abacaxi) in a State producing fruit.

(15) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who cultivates eighty squares of ramie plants.

(16) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who plants fifteen thousand orange trees the following year after first giving fruit.

(17) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who plants twenty thousand lemon plants, half of the country (limon centé), vulgarly called "sutil," and half known as the Italian lemon, the following year after first giving fruit.

The plantations referred to in the 14th, 16th, and 17th clauses should be situated near the Paraguay River, or in situation of easy communication with qualified points for exportation.

(18) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who cultivates twenty-five thousand grape vines the following year after first giving fruit.

(19) A premium of ten thousand dollars to him who establishes a sugar mill that produces annually ten thousand arrobas.

(20) A premium of ten thousand dollars to him who implants a distillery of alcohol that produces annually five hundred pipes for exportation.

(21) A premium of ten thousand dollars to him who implants a steam saw-mill that prepares annually fifty thousand sleepers for exportation.

(22) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who establishes a wine fac-

tory, elaborated from raw materials of the country, that produces annually one hundred pipes.

(23) A premium of ten thousand dollars to him who establishes a factory of general cloth made from raw materials of the country.

(24) A premium of ten thousand dollars for a factory for the extraction of textile fibres in general produced in the country.

(25) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who establishes a factory of cooking oil, elaborated from raw materials of the country, that produces annually five thousand arrobas.

(26) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who establishes a factory for the preparation of (dulces) preserved fruits, in the necessary condition for its exportation, in the quantity of five thousand arrobas.

(27) Two premiums of five thousand dollars each to him who establishes a cigar factory, of tobacco prepared under the conditions determined in clause 1, that produces annually one hundred and fifty thousand cigars.

(28) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who establishes a factory of mandioc flour that produces annually ten thousand arrobas.

(29) A premium of five thousand dollars to him who cultivates a superficial area that produces annually six hundred arrobas of indigo blue.

ART. 3. The industrial premiums only will be adjudged when the factory and its dependencies represent three times the value of the premium accorded.

ART. 4. A national jury, composed of six national members and six foreigners nominated by the executive power and presided over by the president of the national bank, will be charged to adjudge the premiums referred to in this law.

The office of member of the jury is honorary and must be discharged gratuitously.

ART. 5. The importation of the machinery and other indispensable implements for the installation of the factories referred to in the present law, is declared free of duties for the term of ten years.

ART. 6. The national jury are empowered to hold, at least every two years, a rural and industrial exhibition on occasion of adjudging the premiums. The expenses that these exhibitions will demand will be paid by the section of agriculture of the national bank.

ART. 7. Destine 25 per cent of the profits of the national bank, determined in article 52 of its organic law for the payment of the premiums established in article 2 and other necessary and indispensable expenses required to be made by the jury for the better carrying out of its undertaking over and above the State will respond with the general rents for the fulfillment of this law should the utilities above referred to be considered insufficient to cover both erogations.

ART. 8. The section of agriculture of the national bank is empowered to facilitate to the agriculturists who solicit them seeds and plants whose cultivation especially recommends itself; the repayment should be made at cost price.

ART. 9. The executive power will regulate the present law.

ART. 10. Communicate to the executive power.

Given in the Chamber of Sessions of the Legislative Congress on the 18th of December of 1890.

Appendix D.

LAND-TAX LAW OF PARAGUAY, DECEMBER 22, 1891.

ARTICLE 1. From January 1, 1892, all lands and buildings (private property) will be subject to a tax of \$3 per \$1,000 per annum on the assessed value.

ART. 2. Rural property will be valued without taking into account any class whatever of plantations or buildings in existence, understanding by this all constructions built outside of the commons of the villages.

ART. 3. The following are exempt from taxation :

Clause 1.—Property not exceeding in value \$1,000, unless the proprietor owns others in any place whose collective value will equal the said sum.

Clause 2.—National and municipal property, churches sacred to any worship, and buildings designed for schools, hospitals, houses of correction, and charity.

Clause 3.—Buildings in construction at the time of collecting the tax, deducting the value of the site.

Clause 4.—Property excepted by special laws from the payment of the tax.

ART. 4. The valuation of the property and the payment of the tax will be made at the time and in the manner fixed by the President.

The valuation appraised will continue in force during the term of the law, and the payment may be made in two installments.

ART. 5. Reclamations on the valuations assessed may be made to the board of public credit, whose decision will be final.

ART. 6. Those who fail to pay the tax within the limit fixed by the President will be fined an amount equal to the tax due.

ART. 7. Persons who delay the payment of the tax will be summoned before a justice of the peace by the tax collector authorized by the President ; the certificate issued by the board of public credit will be a sufficient warrant for the execution thereof.

ART. 8. The only exceptions admitted of are want of ownership, false titles, or previous payment.

ART. 9. In the case referred to in article 7 the presence of the owner is not necessary; if absent, the title relative to the payment will be extended in the following manner:

(1) To representatives, even if only incidentally in charge of the lands and buildings, without regard to their relations to the owner.

(2) To lessees or occupants; in default of either, a lawyer will be named to represent the absent owner.

ART. 10. Deeds of transfer of property can not be extended without the previous presentation of the certificate of the board of public credit, in which it is certified that the lands or buildings do not owe the tax.

ART. 11. The board of public credit will not issue the certificate mentioned in the preceding article unless the interested party presents at the same time the certificate of the accountant-general of the mortgage office, in which will be stated with exactitude the name of the buyer and seller, the site, limits, price, and area of the property to be sold.

Public notaries should render to the board of public credit a monthly statement of the deeds of transfer that may have been given, specifying the time required by the mortgage office. Infractors of these articles will suffer the penalty of suspension from office of from six to twelve months and a fine equivalent to ten times the amount of the tax due.

ART. 12. The fines referred to in the preceding article will be executed by the board of public credit by legal proceedings.

ART. 13. The price of sale of lands or buildings will be indisputable as regards valuation during one year for both the fiscal and the owner unless the land shall have been built upon or improved, in which case the existing buildings will be valued according to the articles of this law.

ART. 14. The President is empowered to nominate the necessary staff for the execution of this law, and to fix the recompense for their work.

ART. 15. The assessed tax vested in this law will continue in force for the term of two years.

ART. 16. The President shall make the rules and regulations necessary to carry the provisions of this law into effect.

ART. 17. Communications will be made to the President.

Executive decree (February 24, 1892), promulgating the rules and regulations necessary to carry the land-tax law into effect.

In conformity with the disposition of article 16 of the land-tax law the President of the Republic decrees:

VALUATIONS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE CAPITAL.

ARTICLE 1. The formation of the general register of all private lands and buildings shall be intrusted to the office of assessed taxes.

ART. 2. Valuation of property in the municipality of the capital shall be made by boards of valuation, each composed of two members.

ART. 3. For the carrying out of the preceding article the municipality will be divided into six sections, as follows: First section, Cathedral; second section, Encarnacion; third section, San Roque; fourth section, Lambaré; fifth section, Recoleta, and sixth section, Trinidad.

ART. 4. All proprietors of landed property or buildings in the capital must declare, in the office of assessed taxes, during the month of May next, the property or buildings that they possess; if not, no claim can be made against the valuation placed by the assessors.

ART. 5. This declaration will be made on printed forms, which will be distributed by the tax office, on which must be set forth: (1) The name of the proprietor or firm, his domicile, and nationality; (2) the parish, street, and number in which the property is situated; if lands, the limits in case of no number; (3) the extent (yards of frontage and depth); (4) kind of building, ancient or modern, how many stories, and number of rooms it contains.

ART. 6. The proprietor who has not received the printed form referred to in the preceding article should demand it at the tax office.

ART. 7. The tax collector should carry a register, in order to note the information mentioned in article 5 in regard to valuation of the property and the amount that should pay taxes, without omitting the property exempted from tax from any cause.

ART. 8. The valuations once made in the time determined by the minister of finance, the tax office will distribute forms stating the amount to be paid by the owner, delivering them at this house.

For the carrying out of this article the assessors will deliver at the office before mentioned the registers formed according to article 7.

ART. 9. The tax office will proceed to form the general register from the information given by the registers of the assessors, and these will immediately be forwarded to the board of public credit in order to proceed in the delivery of the forms referred to in the preceding article.

ART. 10. The proprietors who have not received the forms should demand them from the tax office during the time which has been determined upon.

ART. 11. Reclaims on valuations may be made in writing to the board of public credit, whose decision will be final. The period for reclamations will be closed on the 31st of October next, and in case of valuations rectified the board

will deliver a new form, signed by its members, for payment of the corresponding amount, canceling the previous form issued by the tax office.

ART. 12. Reclamations will be heard by the board of public credit in all cases of wrong valuation by the official assessors, and their decision will be entered in the registers.

ART. 13. Payment of the tax will be carried out by the board of public credit, and may be made in two payments. The first payment will be made from January 1, 1892, to February 1, 1892, and the second from July 1, 1892, to August 1, 1892.

ART. 14. Taxpayers can not leave to the second date the total payment of the amount, nor, having paid the half of it in the first, can they allow the second term to pass without satisfying the balance, incurring a fine in either of the two cases.

ART. 15. The payments having become due, the liquidation of the receipts issued will be proceeded with and the discharge corresponding to the receiving office be forwarded to the minister of finance for the intervention of the accountant-general's office.

VALUATIONS IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

ART. 16. Valuations in the country districts will be made by two neighbors appointed by the President.

ART. 17. The registers should be finished by the commissioners before July 1 next, and immediately afterwards forwarded to the tax office, in order that said office may proceed to the distribution of the forms of valuation to the owners.

ART. 18. The commissioners should subject themselves entirely to the directions given in article 7, and in cases of appeal will proceed as in article 11.

Reclamations can be presented to the commissioners of valuations inside of the time mentioned in article 11, and they will remit the originals, accompanied by their respective report, to the board of public credit for its corresponding decision.

In case the proprietor prefers to present his reclamation directly to the board of public credit, they will consider the point after consulting the report of the commissioners.

ART. 19. Every owner of land outside of the public grazing must present the title of his property during the month of May to the commissioners, in order that they may take note of the name of the owner, the extent of the property, and its limits. The annotation must be made in the register in presence of the interested party, who must state in writing his conformity on the title deed jointly with the signatures of two members of the commission.

ART. 20. Proprietors whose title deeds happen to be in the capital can present

them before June 1, to be taken note of in the tax office. This office will insert the same statement on the title deed and communicate to the respective commissioners, in order that they may take note of the name of the owner, extent, and the limits of the land.

ART. 21. Proprietors who hold their titles and do not present them for annotation can make no claim against the valuation made by the assessor. They will also suffer a fine equal to the amount of the tax whenever it shall be discovered that they have paid the tax on a smaller scale than that mentioned in their title deeds.

ART. 22. The commissioners will deliver to the owner the form if the building is declared, or will leave it with the inmate if it has not been declared.

ART. 23. Payment of the tax that corresponds to the country districts should be made by the taxpayers to the board of public credit or to the commissioners of valuation.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

ART. 24. The fixed term determined in article 13 having fallen due for payment to the board of public credit, they will proceed to recover from the debtors according to articles 7, 8, and 9 of the corresponding law.

ART. 25. The board of public credit will give notice to the debtors of overdue taxes by means of a form, ordering payment in fifteen days to those in the capital and in forty days to those in the country districts.

ART. 26. If this term has passed and the debtor has not paid, proceedings will be taken before the respective justice of the peace.

ART. 27. The debtor can at any time stop the execution by public sale against his property by presenting his receipt of payment issued by the board of public credit or commissioners and satisfy the cost caused by such execution.

ART. 28. Owners in the country districts who do not possess titles should present a declaration signed by the respective commissioners stating extent and limits of the property, which document will be filed in the tax office. Those who declare falsely incur the fine established in article 21.

ART. 29. Valuations of property will hold for two years, in accordance with article 4 of the law.

ART. 30. From March 1, 1892, no property can be transferred without first paying the tax corresponding to that year. • Notaries who infringe this article will incur the penalty established in article 11 of this law.

ART. 31. The staff of the tax office and the remuneration that they shall receive, also the commissioners of valuations of the country districts, will be established by the President.

ART. 32. Let it be communicated, published, and given to the official register.

Appendix E.

INFORMATION ON THE PRESIDENT GONZALEZ COLONY.

The Government of Paraguay, anxious to satisfy the numerous requests for concessions of lands that are daily received, have founded recently a new colony in the department of Caazapá.

The land which consists of a superfice of 12 square leagues is crossed by the railroad from Asuncion to Villa Encarnation.

It has been divided into blocks of 8 squares frontage by 8 squares deep, with a road on each of its four sides. Each block has been subdivided into 4 lots equal to 16 superficial squares (12 hectares).

The land is formed of a series of small hillocks of little height, and is traversed by brooks which come out of these same hillocks, and which never dry up. It is covered with virgin groves that contain timber of the finest quality found in the country.

The timber extracted from these groves can be made use of with the greatest ease on account of the proximity of the railway and will repay the colonists the expense*of cutting. They can take advantage not only of the trees that are used for construction and furniture, but also of all those pieces of timber that do not serve for that end, but which can be sold for firewood or converted into charcoal, which is easily sold, be it in Asuncion or in the Argentine Republic.

The nature of the ground that feeds these immense virgin forests, peopled with tropical and subtropical plants, attached by immense filaments that, like monstrous serpents, wind themselves around the great trees receiving the air that vivifies them and the heat that forces the growth of their flowers of many colors, is sandy, dyed red by the oxyhydrate of iron with a great quantity of vegetable earth produced from the decayed vegetation.

From its topographic situation these lands are good for any cultivation. In the lap of the hillocks sugar cane, tobacco, wheat, maize, potatoes, and peanuts can be cultivated, on their slopes, coffee and vines, in the valleys, rice and lucerne.

The Spaniards cultivated wheat and the vine during the whole period of their occupation, and these cultivations did not cease until the epoch of the war.

Vines of from thirty to forty years are still to be found that produce fruit, notwithstanding having been reduced to a wild state.

Azara speaks of the cultivations in his description of Paraguay.

Of all these advantages the greatest consists in that, alternating the cultivation during a long period, you may sow the ground continually.

Maize is harvested as many as three times a year.

The Government, persuaded that colonization well directed, is one of the most efficacious means to obtain a spontaneous immigration, occupies itself seriously in the fomentation and growth of the colonies established in sundry parts of its territory.

With this object it is constantly seeking the improvement of the conditions of the existence, and future of the colonists.

For this reason, and because of the present colonization laws being deficient, the Government has united in a by-law the statutes that should rule the "President Gonzalez colony."

BY-LAWS OF THE PRESIDENT GONZALEZ COLONY.

ARTICLE 1. The land of the colony shall be divided in blocks of 8 squares frontage by 8 squares deep with a road on its four sides. Each block shall be subdivided into four lots equal to 16 superficial squares.

ART. 2. To each agricultural family two lots shall be delivered, or half a block, at the price of two dollars the square of 10,000 varas, payable in ten equal annual payments; or if the colonist prefers to pay at sight, one dollar the square. The colonist must also pay the expense or demarcation and of placing landmarks of his lots, such payment should not exceed four dollars for each lot of 16 squares, payable in 10 equal annual payments, and at sight, for those who pay cash.

A married couple is considered a family.

ART. 3. When the colonist has selected his lot the commissariat will extend a provisional warrant of sale signed by the commissary of the colony and by the colonist, and registered in the general commissariat of immigration in Asuncion.

In this warrant of sale will be explained the extent of land, number of lots, conditions of sale, and an appendix containing these by-laws.

Two copies of each contract must be made out, of which the colonist shall keep one and the commissary the other. The definite titles to the property will be given two years after the colonist has established himself, and, in the case of

buying the ground on annual payments, will remain mortgaged for the sum that he remains owing for the land, expense of survey and placing landmarks, animals, tools, and subsidies.

ART. 4. If a family distinguishes itself by its industry and good conduct four lots more of land, 16 squares in each lot, may be conceded in the conditions contained in article 2.

The family that in the space of two years, counted from the date of their installation in the colony, have cultivated and sown 16 squares shall be presented with half a block of thirty-two squares.

ART. 5. Unmarried colonists are only admitted on being known as industrious laborers and of good conduct. A person unknown that wishes to be admitted as a colonist must work first at least six months, be it in the administration of the colony or with some other colonist.

ART. 6. To each family when they establish themselves, and solicit it, will be given the following:

(1) A handsaw, a whetstone, a pick with steel point, a small hatchet for each male colonist, a hatchet, a spade, a knife, and a hoe for every individual that can work with them.

(2) A milch cow and calf.

(3) A pair of oxen, a yoke, a pair of leather straps, and a long iron chain to draw timber.

A plough will be given to families that ask for it as soon as they have prepared (2) two squares of land for sowing.* All these objects will be delivered to the colonist at cost price and will be payable in three yearly payments at the end of the second, third, and fourth year after establishing themselves.

ART. 7. All the seeds that the colonists can sow the first year will be given to them free.

ART. 8. To the families that can not maintain themselves may be given, during the first six months of their establishment, a subsidy as an advance, (40) forty cents a day for each adult, for children the half; these advances must be returned, the half at the end of the fifth and half at the conclusion of the sixth year of establishment.

ART. 9. All advances made to colonists will be free of interest and only after the day on which they become due, the corresponding quota is not paid, then from the day they become due interest will be charged at the rate of 8 per cent a year.

ART. 10. In order to facilitate the purchase of the necessary food, the commissariat of the colony will cause to be killed as many cows as are necessary

* Oxen will be placed alternately at the disposition of families by the commissary of the colony for drawing timber.

each week, and the meat will be sold at cost price to the colonists; also a grocery store will be established where the colonist can buy every necessity at an equitable price.

ART. 11. In the first five years, counted from date of the establishment of the commissariat, no colonist can establish a house of business, drinking or clothes store, without previous authorization of the general commissariat of immigration.

ART. 12. All roads that pass by the colony will be cleaned and arranged by the commissariat of the colony, but a year after the establishment of the colony, the cost of this will be for account of the colonists, up to half the breadth of the road in the whole extension that touches their ground.

ART. 13. The colonist of bad conduct, incapable, or of abandoned habits, may be separated from the colony after being indemnified for the value of his work, as judged by arbitrators; in this case the amount of all advances made by Government will be discounted.

Equally, if a colonist for some justifiable motive wishes to retire from the colony, he can not do so without first paying all he owes, according to his accounts.

Any family will be considered as incapable or abandoned that after two years, counted from the date of their installation, has not cultivated and sown four squares.

ART. 14. Any question that may arise between colonists about superior rights, or the acquisition of any lot of ground, until such time as the definite titles should be made out, as also all questions between colonists and the commissariat of the colony, will be settled by the department of immigration, with right of appeal to the Executive power.

ART. 15. Colonists have a right, also, to the agricultural prizes established by the laws of the 20th and 22nd of December, 1890.

ART. 16. The administration of the colony will be composed of a commissary, an accountant-secretary, one or two overseers, according to the number of families, and corresponding labourers.

ART. 17. The obligations of the commissary are as follows:

(1) To put each family or colonist in possession of the lots that correspond to them.

(2) To look to the security of the colony and have at his orders the necessary persons.

(3) To look to the mending and cleaning of the roads.

(4) To keep a census of the colony, exact statistical data of the cultivation of the colony, and the yearly produce of the seed sown; to facilitate which, colonists are bound to render all the information asked for.

(5) To give the colonists all information they solicit and to assist them with his good advice.

(6) In case of quarrels amongst the colonists he must serve as friendly arbitrator, and in case of his not being able to arrange the question amicably, to serve them as interpreter, if necessary, before a competent judge.

(7) To take care that at the end of six months after their establishment a family should have planted twenty fruit trees and sown ten lines of one hundred varas of each thing, of maize, mandioc, mani, beans, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, and rice, wherever the ground should be suitable for their subsistence.

(8) To present each month to the minister to whom the care of the colonization department is intrusted, a report upon the state of the colony and work done in it.

ART. 18. The obligations of the accountant-secretary are as follows:

(1) To represent the commissary in his absence.

(2) To write the correspondence ordered by the commissary; to keep a register, where he notes the entry of all colonists, with the names of each, their nationality and trade; another book with notes of births and deaths in the colony, a cash book, a book of accounts current with the colonists, and a diary for the ledger, for the better regularity of the accounts kept.

The accountant-secretary should deliver to each colonist a small book in which should be noted, besides the sum owed for the purchase of the land, all that he receives or delivers, be it animals, tools, money, etc.; in the last pages of the book must be noted the dates on which sums to be paid become due.

These books shall be numbered, signed, and each leaf sealed by the commissary-general of immigration.

ART. 19. The overseer is obliged to execute the orders of the commissary, or, in his absence, of the accountant-secretary, divide the work between the labourers and look after them.

ART. 20. The colony will be exempt from the imposition of direct taxes for the space of ten years, to count from the day that the respective intendant constitutes himself there.

Let it be approved, communicated, and published.

GONZALEZ.

VENANCIO V. LOPEZ.

JOSÉ T. SOSA.

ASUNCION, 29th of December, 1891.

Appendix F.

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY SANCTIONED BY THE HONORABLE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ON THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER, 1870.

We, the representatives of the Paraguayan Nation, assembled by the free and spontaneous will of the Paraguayan people in national constitutional convention for the purpose of establishing justice, securing domestic peace, providing for common defence, promoting the general welfare and causing the benefits of liberty to be lasting for ourselves, our descendants, and in general all men who may come to inherit the Paraguayan soil, after having invoked Almighty God, the Supreme Legislator of the Universe, do hereby order, decree, and provide the present Constitution of the Republic of Paraguay.

PART FIRST.

CHAPTER I.—*General Declarations.*

ARTICLE 1. Paraguay is and shall be free and independent, and a Republic one and indivisible, under a democratic representative government.

ART. 2. The sovereignty is vested essentially in the nation, and delegated by it to the authorities established by the present Constitution.

ART. 3. The religion of the State is the Roman Catholic Apostolic; but Congress, however, shall not have power to forbid the exercise of any other religion within the territory of the Republic. The prelate of the Paraguayan church shall be a Paraguayan.

ART. 4. The Government shall meet the expenses of the nation out of the funds of the national treasury, formed by the collection of duties on exports and imports, the sale or lease of public lands, the proceeds of the postal and railroad services, the loans and operations of credit which may be contracted or made, and the taxes of all kinds which Congress may levy by special laws.

ART. 5. The circulation in the interior of the Republic of effects, the product or manufacture of the nation, shall be free from duty. The same freedom shall be enjoyed by articles introduced from abroad, intended for purposes of education, public instruction and agriculture, or pertaining to steam engines, and printing offices.

ART. 6. The Government shall promote American and European immigration, and shall not have power to restrict, limit, or burden with charges of any kind the admission into the Paraguayan territory of foreigners coming into it with the intention to promote industrial enterprises and arts.

ART. 7. The navigation of the interior rivers of the nation is free to all flags; but the rules and regulations which Congress may enact for the proper use of this freedom shall be observed.

ART. 8. Primary instruction is compulsory and the Government shall give to it preferent attention. A report on this subject shall be made to Congress every year by the head of the educational department of the Government, and Congress shall attend to all the recommendations made in that document, and promote by all possible means the instruction of the citizens.

ART. 9. In case of internal disturbance, or foreign attack, of sufficient gravity as to endanger the observance of the Constitution and the exercise of the power and duties vested in the authorities created by it, a part or the whole of the Paraguayan territory may be declared, for a limited time, to be in a state of siege. During such time the power of the President of the Republic shall not go beyond arresting the suspected persons, or causing them to move from one place of the Republic to another, if they do not prefer to leave the country.

ART. 10. Congress shall promote the proper reform of the laws in force.

ART. 11. The rights of trial by jury in criminal cases shall be guaranteed to all and shall be forever inviolable.

ART. 12. It shall be the duty of the Government to affirm by means of treaties concluded in conformity with the principles of public law established in this Constitution, the relations of peace and commerce with foreign nations.

ART. 13. Congress shall never grant the Executive any extraordinary powers, or the whole of the public authority, nor shall it give the same authority or supremacy which may cause the lives, the honor, or the property of the inhabitants of the Republic to be at the mercy of the Government, or of some individual persons. Dictatorship shall be unlawful and inadmissible in the Republic of Paraguay, and anyone who may propose to establish it, or consents or subscribes to its establishment, shall be held as an infamous traitor to the country and liable therefor to the proper penalties and responsibility.

ART. 14. All inferior authorities, employees, and functionaries of the Republic are personally responsible for the faults and offenses committed by them in the

exercise of their functions. All their acts shall be in strict conformity with the law; and in no case shall they exercise authority beyond their own jurisdiction.

ART. 15. The principles, guarantees, and rights recognized by the present Constitution can not be abridged or modified by any laws intended to carry them into effect.

ART. 16. The present Constitution, the laws enacted by Congress in consequence of the same, and the treaties concluded with foreign countries shall be the supreme law of the nation.

ART. 17. The authorities called upon to exercise the legislative, executive, and judicial powers shall reside in Asunción, the capital of the Republic of Paraguay.

CHAPTER II.—*Rights and Guarantees.*

ART. 18. All the inhabitants of the Republic shall enjoy, subject to proper regulations, the following rights, namely: The right to navigate, and engage in commercial business, to work and exercise all kinds of lawful industries, to meet peaceably, to petition the authorities, to enter the Paraguayan territory, remain in it, travel through it, or leave it, without a passport, to publish their ideas through the press without being subject to previous censorship, to use and dispose of their property, to associate with each other for useful purposes, to profess freely their own religion, to teach, and to learn.

ART. 19. Property is inviolable, and no inhabitant of the Republic shall be deprived of his property unless it is by judicial sentence founded on law. Condemnation for public use has to be made under provision and by process of law, and upon previous indemnification. Congress alone shall have the power to impose the taxes spoken of in article 4; and no tax shall be levied by any other authority or person, unless under special authority from the same Congress. No personal service shall be demanded which is not established by law, or by judicial sentence founded on law.

The penalty of confiscation of property is hereby stricken out forever from the Paraguayan penal code. The penalty of death for political offences is also abolished. No armed body shall make requisitions, or ask for assistance of any kind, without making the proper remunerations.

ART. 20. No inhabitant of the Republic shall be punished without trial and conviction, founded on law anterior in date to the offense, or by special commissions, unless it is in conformity with the provisions of article 11. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself, or be arrested unless by written order of a competent authority, or detained for more than twenty-four hours without being given information of the charges preferred against him. The

detention shall always be either in the house of the accused or in the public establishment set apart for this purpose. The law presumes innocent all those not yet adjudged guilty, or lawfully suspected of being guilty under a proper ruling of the court.

ART. 21. The defense of the person and the deeds of the accused, made in the trial, are inviolable. The dwelling place, as well as the epistolary correspondence and private papers of all inhabitants of Paraguay, are also inviolable; but a law may provide in which cases and on what grounds an order can be made for the entering of the one and the occupation of the other. Torture of all kinds and whipping are abolished. The jails shall be healthy and clean, and intended for the safe-keeping of the prisoner, and not for vexing him. Any precautionary measure leading to a greater inconvenience than what is required for the said safe-keeping shall cause their authors to incur responsibility.

ART. 22. No excessive bail shall be demanded, nor shall excessive fines be imposed.

ART. 23. The judgment of private actions, which in no way transgress public order or public morals or wrong third parties, is reserved to God alone and exempted from action by the constituted authorities. No inhabitant of the Republic shall be compelled to do what is not ordered by law or deprived of anything not forbidden by it.

ART. 24. The liberty of the press is inviolable and no law shall be enacted to abridge it or restrict it in any way. The trials for offenses committed through the press shall only be by juries; and in the cases arising out of publications against public officials in censure of their official conduct, evidence to prove the truth of the imputations made shall be admitted.

ART. 25. There are no slaves in the Republic of Paraguay. If any one should be found within its limits he shall become free from the moment in which the present Constitution goes into effect, and such indemnities as may become proper under this declaration shall be ordered by special law. Slaves introduced in Paraguay in whatever manner shall become free from the mere fact of treading upon the Paraguayan soil.

ART. 26. The Paraguayan nation does not admit prerogatives of blood or birth, nor does she recognize personal privileges or titles of nobility. All her inhabitants are equal before the law, and capable to serve public offices of all description, if properly qualified for their fulfillment. Equality is the basis upon which taxation and the distribution of public burdens are to be founded.

ART. 27. The right of all citizens to cast a vote is inviolable. The President and his ministers are forbidden to interfere in any way, directly or indirectly, with the popular elections. Any authority, whether of the city, or of the rural districts, who on his own movement, or in obedience to inferior orders, attempts

to coerce, whether directly or indirectly, the vote of one or more citizens shall be deemed guilty of a crime against the electoral liberty and punished accordingly.

ART. 28. All persons in the Republic are empowered to arrest a wrongdoer and take him immediately to the nearest authority, when the said wrongdoer has been caught in the act. No blame, disgrace, or dishonor shall be transmitted to the relatives of a wrongdoer.

ART. 29. All laws and decrees at variance with the provisions of the present Constitution shall be inoperative and void.

ART. 30. All Paraguayan citizens are bound to arm themselves in defence of the country and of the present Constitution, and to do military service according to the laws and regulations made for that purpose by Congress or by the executive power. Naturalized citizens are equally bound to render this service on and after the expiration of the period of three years subsequent to their naturalization.

ART. 31. The people neither deliberate nor govern except through their representatives and the authorities guaranteed by the present Constitution. All armed forces or reunions of persons assuming to represent the rights of the people and petitioning in their name are guilty of sedition.

ART. 32. No retroactive effect shall be given to any law.

ART. 33. Aliens shall enjoy in the territory of the nation the same civil rights as belong to citizens. They can engage in industrial, commercial, or professional business; hold, purchase, and sell real estate; navigate the rivers; freely profess their religion; dispose of their property by last will and testament, as permitted by the law of the country, and marry under the same law. They shall not be compelled to become citizens of the country or to pay extraordinary forced taxes.

ART. 34. The enumeration of rights and guarantees made in the present Constitution, and the declarations contained in the same, can not be construed as to imply a denial of any other rights or guarantees not enumerated, but which naturally are derived from the principle of the sovereignty of the people and from the democratic representative form of government adopted by the Republic.

CHAPTER III.—*Citizenship.*

ART. 35. Paraguayan citizens are:

- (1) All persons born in Paraguayan territory.
- (2) The children of Paraguayan fathers or mothers when domiciled in Paraguay, and by the mere fact of their domiciliation.
- (3) The children of Paraguayans born abroad if their father is then in actual service of the Republic. Persons so born shall be Paraguayan citizens even for

such purposes as under the Constitution and the laws require native citizenship.

(4) These citizens shall enjoy the same political and civil rights as the native ones, and may fulfill every position in the Government except the Presidency or vice-presidency of the Republic, or the positions of members of the cabinet, deputies, or senators.

(5) The aliens upon whom Congress by special favor has granted naturalization.

ART. 36. To obtain naturalization in Paraguay it shall be sufficient for the alien to have resided two consecutive years in the country and owned some real estate, had some capital invested in business, practiced some profession, or engaged in some industrial occupation or art. This period of two years may be shortened if the alien has married a Paraguayan or proves that he has rendered services to the Republic.

ART. 37. Congress shall have the power to declare whether those not born in Paraguayan territory are, or are not, bound to obtain naturalization under article 35 ; and if in the affirmative, the proper letters of naturalization shall be then issued by the President of the Republic.

ART. 38. All Paraguayan citizens not having any of the disqualifications set forth in the next following article, shall have the right to vote at the completion of the 18th year of their age.

ART. 39. The right to vote shall be suspended :

(1) By physical or moral inability preventing free and deliberate action.

(2) By serving as a private, corporal, or sergeant in the regular army, the national guard mobilized, or the navy.

(3) By being subject to criminal proceedings for offenses whose punishment entails disgrace.

ART. 40. Citizenship shall be lost :

(1) By fraudulent bankruptcy.

(2) By accepting office, functions, distinctions, or pensions from a foreign Government without special permission of Congress.

ART. 41. All those who, under the provision of the preceding article, have lost their citizenship shall have the right to apply to Congress and request to be restored to it.

PART SECOND.

CHAPTER IV.—*The Legislative Power.*

ART. 42. The Legislative Power of the Nation shall be vested in a Congress consisting of two Chambers, one of Deputies and the other of Senators.

CHAPTER V.—*The Chamber of Deputies.*

ART. 43. The Chamber of Deputies shall be formed by Representatives directly elected by the people of the electoral district by a majority of votes.

ART. 44. The Chamber of Deputies of the First Congress shall consist of twenty-six Representatives, to be elected in the manner which shall be provided by law, two months after the formal inauguration of the first Constitutional Government.

ART. 45. A general census shall be taken previous to the meeting of the Second Congress, and the number of Deputies shall then be fixed, according to its returns, at the rate of one Deputy for each six thousand inhabitants, or fraction of this unit not less than three thousand. The census shall be taken every five years and no oftener.

ART. 46. To be a Deputy it shall be required to be a native-born citizen over twenty-five years of age. Should a Deputy be elected for more than one department, he must choose the one farthest from the capital, in order to avoid delays.

ART. 47. The Deputies shall serve for four years and can be reelected; but the Chamber shall be renewed by halves every two years. The members of the First Congress shall decide by lot who, out of their number, must leave at the end of the first period.

ART. 48. When a vacancy occurs the Government shall cause an election to be held.

ART. 49. The Chamber of Deputies has the exclusive right to originate all laws relating to taxation and recruiting of troops.

ART. 50. The Chamber of Deputies alone has the right to accuse before the Senate the President, the Vice-President, the Members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the generals of the Army and Navy in cases of impeachment for malfeasance in the exercise of their respective functions or for common offences. Such a right can not be exercised unless the Chamber by a majority of two-thirds of its members present resolves that there are sufficient merits to put the offender on trial.

CHAPTER VI.—*The Senate.*

ART. 51. The Senate in the First Congress shall consist of thirteen Senators, to be elected in the same manner and at the same time as the Deputies. For the second period they shall be elected at the rate of one Senator for each 12,000 inhabitants or fraction of that unit not less than 8,000.

ART. 52. The Senators shall serve for six years, and can be reelected. But the Senate shall be renewed by two-thirds every two years, and the names of those who must leave at the end of the first and the second periods shall be decided by lot.

ART. 53. To be a Senator it is required to be over 28 years of age and a native-born citizen.

ART. 54. The Vice-President of the Republic shall be the President of the Senate; but he shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

ART. 55. The Senate shall elect a President *pro tempore* in case of absence of the Vice-President, or when the latter is called to act as President of the Republic.

ART. 56. It belongs to the Senate to try in public the cases of impeachment presented by the Chamber of Deputies. In such cases the Senators shall take an oath for that purpose. When the impeached official is the President of the Republic, or the Acting Chief Magistrate, the Senate shall be presided over by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. No one shall be adjudged guilty unless by a majority of two-thirds of the members present.

ART. 57. Judgments in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the Nation; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and judgment, according to law, before the ordinary tribunals.

ART. 58. When the seat of a Senator becomes vacant the Government shall cause at once an election to be held.

CHAPTER VII.—*Provisions Common to the two Chambers.*

ART. 59. Both Chambers shall meet in ordinary session every year, on the 1st of April, and shall continue in session until the 31st of August. (The First Congress shall meet three months after the inauguration of the Constitutional Government.) They may also be called to convene in extraordinary session by the President of the Republic, or on motion of four Deputies and two Senators. They can be adjourned in the same way.

ART. 60. Each Chamber shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each Chamber may provide.

ART. 61. Both Chambers must begin and end their sessions simultaneously. Neither Chamber during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

ART. 62. Each Chamber shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the votes, may punish its members for disorderly behavior in the exercise of their functions, or remove them for phys-

ical or moral inability, and even expel them if the Chamber thinks they are incapable or unable to have a seat in it. But a majority of only one shall be sufficient to decide upon accepting or rejecting the resignation voluntarily made by a Deputy or Senator.

ART. 63. No member of Congress shall be accused, judicially examined or molested for opinions or speeches emitted or delivered by him in the exercise of his legislative functions.

ART. 64. No Senator or Deputy shall be subject to arrest for any offense from the day of his election until the date on which his office ceases, unless he is caught in the act of committing an offense punished with a penalty involving disgrace, in which case the matter will be at once reported to Congress.

ART. 65. When the accusation is made in writing before the ordinary courts against any Senator or Deputy, the respective Chamber shall have the power, after examining in public the merits of the evidence filed before it, and by the vote of two-thirds of its members, to suspend the accused Senator or Deputy and place him at the disposal of the court of competent jurisdiction for proper trial.

ART. 66. Senators and Deputies shall take, upon entering on the exercise of their functions, an oath to fulfill them properly and to act in everything in conformity with the provisions of the present Constitution.

ART. 67. Each Chamber shall have the power to summon before it the members of the Cabinet and ask them for such explanations and information as may be deemed advisable.

ART. 68. No member of the Cabinet can be a Senator or a Deputy without previously resigning his office.

ART. 69. No ecclesiastic can be a member of Congress. Nor can the officials receiving salaries from the Nation be Deputies or Senators without first resigning their offices.

ART. 70. The services of the Deputies and Senators shall be remunerated by the National Treasury with a salary to be fixed by law.

ART. 71. The opening of the two Chambers shall be made by the President of the Republic.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Powers of Congress.*

ART. 72. It belongs to Congress—

1. To enact as soon as possible a law providing for the municipal organization of the Republic.
2. To enact also the law for the establishment of trial by jury.
3. To legislate in regard to custom-houses and to establish duties on imports and exports.

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4. To lay direct taxes for a fixed period whenever the defence, safety, and welfare of the State may require it.

5. To borrow money on the credit of the nation, and establish and regulate a national bank with the power to issue bank notes.

6. To arrange for the payment of the national debt, whether foreign or domestic.

7. To make every year such appropriations of money as may be required to meet the expenses of the National Government, and to approve or disapprove the accounts of their disbursement.

8. To regulate the free navigation of the rivers, to declare such ports to be ports of entry as it may deem advisable, and to create or suppress custom-houses.

9. To coin money, regulate the value of the national and the foreign coin, and fix an uniform system of weights and measures for the whole nation.

10. To enact the civil, commercial, and penal codes, and general laws or bankruptcy, counterfeiting, and forgery of the public documents of the State.

11. To establish post-offices and post roads in the Republic, and to regulate commerce by land or sea with the foreign nations.

12. To settle finally the boundaries of the Republic.

13. To provide for the security of the frontiers, and for the preservation of peaceful trade with the Indians, and promote the conversion of the latter to Christianity and civilization.

14. To provide everything conducive to the prosperity of the country, and employ, above all, all possible means to secure progress and the diffusion of public instruction, both elementary and classic.

15. To promote industry, immigration, construction of railroads, navigable canals and telegraphs, colonization of the lands belonging to the State, introduction and establishment of new industries, importation of foreign capital, and exploration and use of the interior rivers. For all these purposes it shall enact protective laws, and grant concessions and privileges or other rewards.

16. To establish courts of justice inferior to the Supreme Court, to create and suppress offices, to fix the powers and duties of the offices thus created and to grant pensions, honors, and general amnesties.

17. To accept or refuse to accept the resignation of the President or Vice-President of the Republic, to declare when any election is to be held, and to make the counting of the votes.

18. To approve or disapprove the treaties and conventions entered into with other nations, and to authorize the executive power to declare war or make peace.

19. To fix the strength of the forces on land and sea which must stand

whether in time of peace or war, and make regulations and ordinances for the government of said army.

20. To call forth the militia in the whole Republic, or in any part thereof, when required for the execution of the laws of the nation, or for repressing insurrection or repelling invasion; and to provide for the organization, armament, and discipline of said militia.

21. To permit foreign troops to enter the territory of the Republic, and allow the national forces to go out of it.

22. To declare a state of siege in one or several places of the Republic in case of internal disturbance, and to approve or suspend the state of siege declared during the recess of Congress by the executive power.

23. To exercise exclusive legislation in the whole territory of the Republic, and in all other places acquired by purchase or cession, and to establish fortresses, arsenals, storehouses, or other establishments of national utility.

24. To enact all the laws and rules necessary to exercise the powers enumerated in the preceding sections, and all other powers granted by the present constitution to the Government of the Republic of Paraguay.

25. To authorize the Executive, at the request of the same, to make military appointments superior in rank to that of major.

26. To appoint a committee consisting of members of Congress to review the grants of military positions made by the former Government, in order to either recognize or annul the concessions.

CHAPTER IX.—*The Formation and Sanction of the Laws.*

ART. 73. The laws can originate in either of the Chambers of Congress by means of bills introduced by any member or by the executive power. The laws referred to in article 49 are excepted from these rules. When a bill has passed the Chamber in which it originated it shall be sent to the other Chamber for its proper discussion, and if approved by the latter, it shall be forwarded to the executive power of the Republic. If it obtains the approval, it shall be promulgated as law.

ART. 74. All acts of Congress not returned by the Executive within ten working days shall be deemed approved.

ART. 75. No bill absolutely rejected by one of the Chambers shall be introduced again during the sessions of the same year. But if it were only amended by the revising Chamber, it shall be returned to the Chamber where it originated, and if approved by it by an absolute majority as amended, it then shall be forwarded to the Executive of the nation. But if the amendments are objected to, the bill shall go back a second time to the revising Chamber, and

if the latter insists upon the amendments by a majority of two-thirds of its members, the bill shall go again to the other Chamber, where it will be deemed approved if not rejected by two-thirds of the members present.

ART. 76. If an act of Congress is objected to, wholly or in part, by the Executive, it shall be returned, with the objections thereto, to the Chamber of origin, where it shall be discussed again, and if passed by a majority of two-thirds it shall go then to the revising Chamber. If the two Chambers approve the bill by the majority above mentioned, the bill shall become a law and will be sent to the Executive for its promulgation as such. The vote in the two Chambers will be, in this case, by ayes and nays, and both the names of the voters and the explanation of the grounds on which the votes were founded, as well as the objections made to the bill by the Executive, shall be published immediately in the newspapers. If the Chambers dissent in regard to the objections made by the Executive, the bill will fail, and can not be introduced again during the sessions of the same year.

ART. 77. The following shall be the form of promulgation of the laws: "The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Paraguayan nation in Congress assembled, etc., decree or enact as law the following:

CHAPTER X.—*The Permanent Committee.*

ART. 78. Each Chamber before adjourning shall appoint by absolute majority a committee to be called Permanent Committee, consisting of two senators and four deputies. In addition to them the Chamber of Deputies shall appoint two substitutes, the Senate one.

ART. 79. Upon the meeting of the regular members of the committee, they shall elect a chairman and a vice-chairman, and give notice thereof to the Executive.

ART. 80. If it becomes necessary to call a substitute, the election shall be made by lot.

ART. 81. The permanent committee shall be in session from the day of its organization until the beginning of the ordinary session in Congress.

ART. 82. It shall be the duty of this committee to see that the Constitution and the laws are observed, and their failure to do so shall render them responsible before the Chambers.

ART. 83. The permanent committee shall also receive the certificates of election of Deputies and Senators and cause them to be referred to the respective committees.

ART. 84. It shall also have the same power as is granted each Chamber in Article 67 of the present Constitution.

ART. 85. The committee shall hold preparatory meetings to examine the certificates of election, in order that the opening of the ordinary session of Congress may take effect on the day appointed by the Constitution.

ART. 86. The committee shall take no action without a quorum consisting of four of its members. The chairman shall decide when the votes are equally divided.

CHAPTER XI.—*The Executive Power, its Nature, Duration, and Election.*

ART. 87. The executive power of the Republic shall be vested in a citizen to be called President of the Republic of Paraguay.

ART. 88. In case of sickness, absence from the capital, death, resignation, or dismissal of the President, the executive power shall be exercised by the Vice-President of the Republic. In case of dismissal, death, resignation, or inability of the President and Vice-President, Congress shall determine the public functionary who shall act as President until the day on which the inability ceases, or a new President is elected.

ART. 89. To be President and Vice-President of the Republic it is required to be a native of the Republic, over thirty years of age, and to profess the Christian religion.

ART. 90. The President and Vice-President of the Republic shall serve for four years and can not be reelected except after the lapse of two presidential terms.

ART. 91. The President of the Republic shall cease to perform his official duties on the same day on which the four years of his term expires; and no event which may have interrupted this period shall be a reason to prolong it in any way whatever.

ART. 92. The President and Vice-President shall be paid a salary out of the national treasury which can not be changed during their term of office. Neither of them shall hold any other position or receive any additional pay or emolument from the Republic during their term of office.

ART. 93. On taking possession of their offices, the President and Vice-President shall take an oath, to be administered to them by the President of the Senate, and in the presence of Congress, in the following terms: "I, N. N., do solemnly swear, before God and my country, to fulfill faithfully and patriotically the position of President, or Vice-President, of the Republic of Paraguay, and to faithfully observe and cause others to observe the Constitution of the Paraguayan nation. If I fail to do so, may God and my country demand it of me." On the inauguration of the first constitutional President, the oath shall be administered by the chairman of the Constitutional Convention.

ART. 94. The election of the first constitutional President and Vice-President shall be made by the Constitutional Convention as provided in article 127, and according to the methods established in article 100 of the present Constitution. The subsequent elections shall be made as follows: Each electoral district shall elect by direct popular vote a number of electors equal to four times the number of Deputies and Senators to which the district may be entitled in Congress. These electors shall have the same qualifications as are required to be a Deputy, and shall be elected in the same manner as has been provided for the latter.

ART. 95. Neither the Deputies nor the Senators, nor any official receiving a salary from the Government is qualified to be an elector.

ART. 96. The electors shall meet at the capital of the respective departments two months before the expiration of the Presidential term, and shall elect a President and Vice-President of the Republic by signed ballots, one of which shall express the name of the person for whom they vote to be President, and the other the name of the person for whom they vote to be Vice-President.

ART. 97. Two lists shall be made of all individuals voted for for each position, and of the number of votes cast for each. These lists shall be signed by the electors and transmitted sealed (two of them, one of each class) to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and to the President of the Senate, who will keep them unsealed and in deposit. The original record of the election shall be kept sealed in the office of the justice of the peace of the electoral district where it was held.

ART. 98. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the two Chambers, open the envelopes containing said lists. Four tellers, elected by lot, shall assist the secretaries in counting and announcing the number of votes obtained by each candidate for President and Vice-President of the nation. Those having, in each case, the greatest number of votes shall be immediately proclaimed President and Vice-President.

ART. 99. In order that these elections be valid it is required that at least two-thirds of the departments of the Republic shall have taken part in the elections, and the absolute majority of votes spoken of in the preceding article shall be understood in reference to these two-thirds voting and not to the whole nation.

ART. 100. In case the vote be divided and no absolute majority can be obtained, Congress shall then choose one of the two persons having the greatest number of votes. If this first majority belongs to more than two persons, Congress shall make its selection out of all of them. If the first majority belongs to only one person, and the second to two or more, Congress shall choose from all the persons who obtained the first and the second majority. The selection shall be made by absolute majority and by ayes and noes. If it should happen

that no absolute majority is obtained in the first ballot, a second one shall be taken, but the vote shall be confined to select from the persons who, in the first ballot, obtained the greatest number of votes. If the votes are equally divided, the vote shall be repeated, and if equally divided again the President of the Senate shall decide. (In the first election the decisive vote belongs to the chairman of the Constitutional Convention.) The counting of the votes can not be made without the presence of a quorum consisting of three-fourths of the total number of members of Congress.

ART. 101. The election of President and Vice-President of the nation shall be completed in only one meeting of Congress, and the result of the election, as well as the electoral vote, shall be published in the newspapers.

CHAPTER XII.—*The Powers of the Executive.*

ART. 102. The President of the Republic shall have the following powers:

1. He is the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and is entrusted with the management of the executive department of the Government in the whole country.
2. He issues such instructions, rules, and regulations as may be necessary for the execution of the laws, provided that they make no change in the spirit of their provisions.
3. He takes part in the framing of the laws in the manner provided by the Constitution, and approves and promulgates said laws.
4. He appoints, with the advice of the Senate, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and, with the advice of the Supreme Court, all other officials and employees required for the administration of justice.
5. He grants pardons and commutes sentences after hearing the opinions of the respective courts on the subject. Cases of impeachment before the Chamber of Deputies are excepted.
6. He appoints and removes, with the advice of the Senate, all diplomatic agents, and appoints and removes, at his will, the members of the Cabinet, the clerks of the departments, the consular agents, and all other officers of the administration whose appointments are not otherwise regulated by the present Constitution.
7. He exercises the right of nominating bishops for the dioceses of the nation (*derecho de patronato*), said nomination to be made upon presentation of three names by the Senate, with the advice of the Ecclesiastic Senate, or if not by the national clergy assembled.
8. He grants or refuses, with the advice of Congress, his acceptance of the decrees of the councils, and the bulls, briefs, or rescripts of the Supreme Pontiff.
9. He opens every year the sessions of Congress assembled for that purpose

in joint session in the hall of the Senate, and in that solemnity he shall submit to Congress a report on the state of the Republic, explaining to what extent the promises of reform made by the Constitution have been fulfilled, and making all such recommendations as he may deem necessary or advisable.

10. He adjourns the ordinary sessions of Congress, or calls Congress to convene in extraordinary session if a grave necessity of order or progress requires its reunion.

11. He causes the revenues of the nation to be collected and orders them to be disbursed in conformity with the appropriation laws.

12. He concludes and signs treaties of peace, commerce, navigation, alliance, limits and neutrality, concordats, and all other negotiations required for the preservation of good relations with the foreign nations, receives their ministers and admits their consuls.

13. He is the Commander in Chief of all the forces of the nation.

14. He appoints all military officers of the Republic. These appointments shall be made in conformity with the provisions of No. 25, Article 72, when the position to be filled or the rank to be granted, either in the Army or in the Navy, is of superior class. The appointments made on the battlefield shall not require confirmation by Congress.

15. He disposes of the military forces of the nation, and attends to their organization and distribution according to the necessities of the nation.

16. He declares war and reestablishes peace with the advice and consent of Congress.

17. He declares in a state of siege one or more places of the Republic in case of foreign aggression; but the state of siege shall cease with the cause which produced it. This power, however, can not be exercised by the President whether in case of foreign aggression or of internal disturbances when Congress is in session, because such power belongs to Congress. The President exercises this power with the restrictions set forth in Article 9.

18. He can ask the heads of all departments and branches of the administration, and through them all other employés, for such reports or information as he may desire, and they shall be bound to furnish them.

19. He can not leave the capital without permission of Congress. If Congress is not in session he may leave the capital without such permission, only for grave reasons of public service.

20. The President shall have power to fill, during the recess of Congress, any vacancies in the offices which require the advice and consent of that body; but those appointments shall be considered by Congress in the next session.

ART. 103. All powers not delegated by the present Constitution to the Executive are understood to be denied to it, and be reserved to Congress as the

representative of the sovereignty of the people, entrusted with the duty to remove any doubt which may arise in regard to the equilibrium of the three high powers of the State.

CHAPTER XIII.—*The Members of the Cabinet.*

ART. 104. Five Ministers or Secretaries, respectively called, of the Interior, of Foreign Relations, of the Treasury, of Justice, Worship and Public Instruction, and of War and the Navy shall attend to the business of the nation, and countersign and legalize with their signatures the acts of the President. These acts without their signature shall have no efficiency. A law shall mark the respective jurisdiction of each department.

ART. 105. Each Secretary is responsible individually for the acts which he legalizes, and jointly for those he has authorized in union with his colleagues.

ART. 106. The Secretaries can not by themselves take action in any case except in relation to the management of their own departments.

ART. 107. When Congress opens its sessions the Secretaries must submit to it a report on the state of the business of the nation as far as their own respective departments are concerned.

ART. 108. The Secretaries can attend the meetings of Congress and take part in the debate, but they shall have no vote.

ART. 109. They shall be paid for their services such a salary as may be established by law, but this salary can not be increased or decreased in favor or to the detriment of the present incumbent.

CHAPTER XIV.—*The Judiciary and its Powers.*

ART. 110. The judiciary power of the Republic shall be vested in a Supreme Court consisting of three Justices, and in as many inferior courts as may be established by law.

ART. 111. To be a Justice of the Supreme Court, and of all the other courts, it is required to be a Paraguayan citizen over twenty-five years of age and a person of at least ordinary learning. The law shall provide the salaries to be paid them in remuneration of their services, and said salary can not be diminished to the injury of the present incumbent.

ART. 112. All Justices and judges shall serve for four years and can be reelected.

ART. 113. The Justices of the Supreme Court and the judges of the inferior tribunals shall be appointed by the Executive in conformity with section 4 of Article 102. If the candidates nominated by the Executive are not accepted by the Senate or by the Chamber of Justice, the Executive shall immediately nom-

inate another person. In case of vacancy during the recess of Congress the Executive shall have the power to make temporary appointments, which shall expire at the opening of the next Congressional session.

ART. 114. The Judicial Power alone has the right to take cognizance of and decide all matters affected by law. Its authority in this respect is exclusive. In no case shall the President of the Republic have the power to assume judicial functions or revive terminated cases, or stop those which are pending, or interfere with their prosecution in any way whatever. Any executive act of this kind shall carry with it incurable nullity. The Chamber of Deputies can exercise judicial functions in the case provided for by Article 50 of the present Constitution.

ART. 115. The Supreme Court is the High Chamber of Justice of the Republic, and in this capacity it shall have the right to inspect and supervise the action of all inferior courts. The Justices of the Supreme Court can be impeached and held responsible, under the law for offenses committed by them in the exercise of their functions.

ART. 116. The Supreme Court takes cognizance of the conflicts of jurisdiction between the inferior courts with each other, and between the courts and the executive authorities.

ART. 117. Defense is free to all before the tribunals of the Republic.

ART. 118. The sentences of the inferior courts and of the Supreme Court shall be founded on laws enacted previously to the date of the facts out of which the case arose. All criminal cases arising out of crimes or offenses which the Chamber of Deputies can not properly prosecute shall be tried by juries as soon as this institution is established in the Republic. All the other powers of the judicial authorities shall be established by law.

ART. 119. Treason against the nation shall consist only in taking arms against it, or in joining its enemies and giving them assistance and support. Congress shall fix by a special law the punishment to be inflicted for this crime, but the penalty shall not go for any purpose beyond the person of the guilty party, nor shall the infamy of the convict be transmitted to his relations in any degree.

ART. 120. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall take an oath, to be administered to them by the President of the Republic, to faithfully fulfill their duties and do justice well and lawfully and in conformity with the Constitution. On all subsequent occasions the oath shall be administered to them by the tribunal itself.

ART. 121. The Supreme Court shall make proper rules and regulations for its interior government, and shall appoint and remove all its subordinate employés.

CHAPTER XV.—*Reforms of the Constitution.*

ART. 122. No reform shall be made of the present Constitution, in whole or in part, during the first five years immediately following its promulgation.

ART. 123. The necessity of the reform having been declared by Congress by a vote of two-thirds of the total number of its members, a call for a convention, consisting of citizens, equal in number to the total number of Deputies and Senators and directly elected by the people, shall be issued. The power of making the reform shall belong exclusively to this body.

ART. 124. To be a member of this convention it shall be required to be over twenty-six years of age, and a native citizen. Members of the Cabinet, Deputies, and Senators are disqualified.

ART. 125. The convention shall have power to reform no other provisions than those specified by Congress, except in case that the call states that the whole Constitution is to be amended.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

ART. 126. The Executive Mansion can not be at the same time the private residence of the President or of any other public functionary.

ART. 127. After the approval and promulgation of the present Constitution, the Constitutional Convention shall resolve itself into an electoral college, in order to elect the first constitutional President.

ART. 128. The Constitutional Convention shall turn into a Legislative Congress as soon as the Constitutional Government is inaugurated. It shall remain in session in this capacity for fifteen days, at the expiration of which it will adjourn, leaving a permanent committee with such faculties as may be given to it.

ART. 129. The Constitutional Convention shall appoint the day on which the oath to comply with the present Constitution shall be taken.

Given at the hall of sessions of the Constitutional Convention in the city of Asuncion, on the 24th day of November in the year of our Lord 1870.

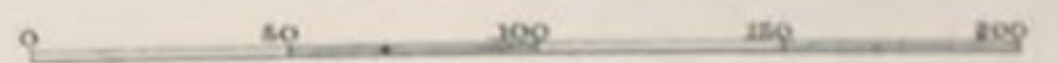
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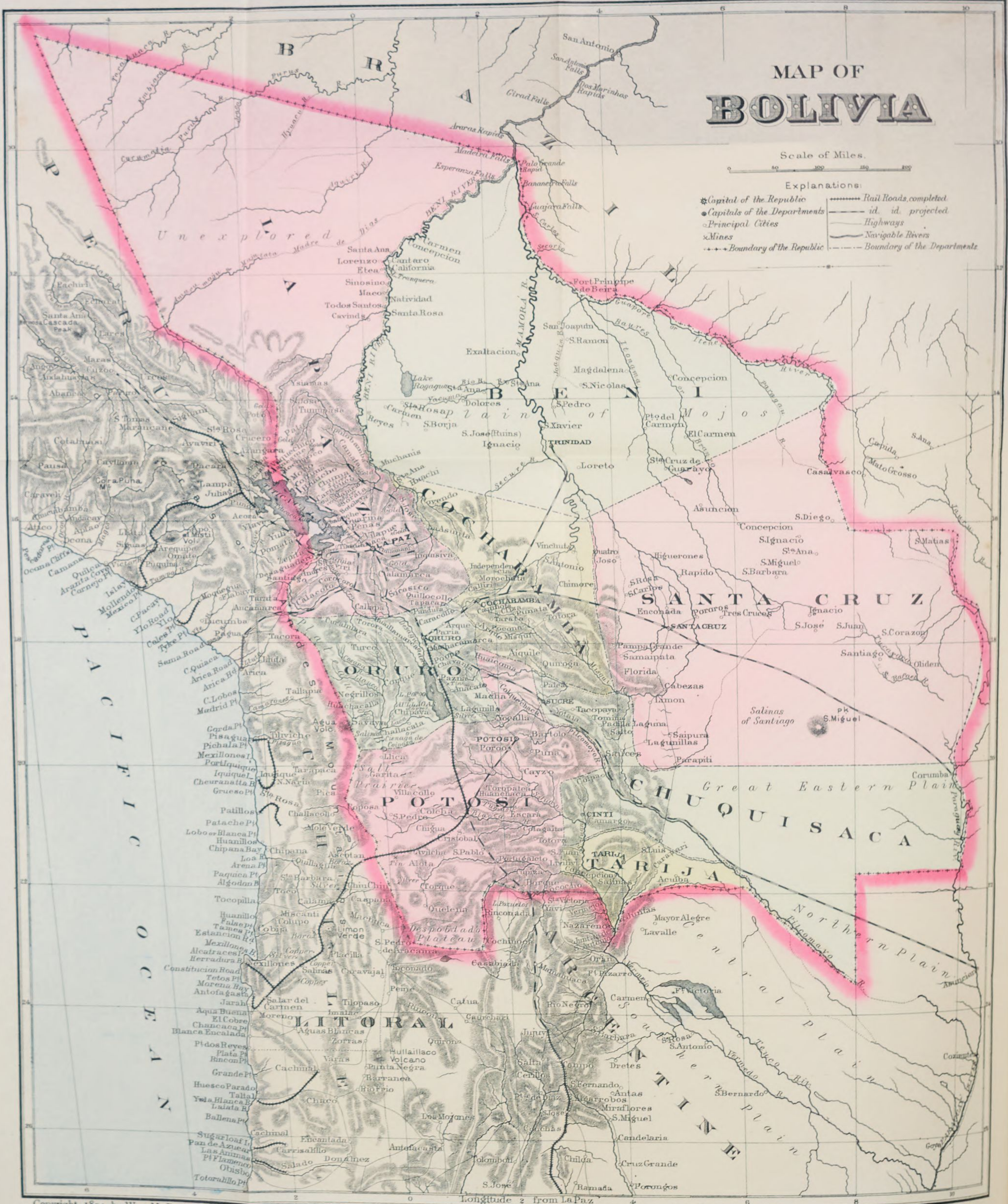
MAP OF BOLIVIA

Scale of Miles.



Explanations:

- ★ Capital of the Republic
- Capitals of the Departments
- Principal Cities
- ✧ Mines
- Boundary of the Republic
- Boundary of the Departments
- Rail Roads, completed
- id. id. projected
- Highways
- Navigable Rivers



52D CONGRESS, }
1st Session. }

SENATE.

{ Ex. Doc. 149,
Part 6.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

HAND BOOK
OF
BOLIVIA.

BULLETIN NO. 55.

1892.

[Revised to July 1, 1893.]

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
NO. 2 LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

Director.—CLINTON FURBISH.
Secretary.—FREDERIC EMORY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

LIST OF BUREAU PUBLICATIONS.

- | | |
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| <p>1. Hand Book of the American Republics, No. 1.</p> <p>2. Hand Book of the American Republics, No. 2.</p> <p>50. Hand Book of the American Republics, No. 3.</p> <p>7. Hand Book of Brazil.</p> <p>9. Hand Book of Mexico.</p> <p>31. Hand Book of Costa Rica.</p> <p>32. Hand Book of Guatemala.</p> <p>33. Hand Book of Colombia.</p> <p>34. Hand Book of Venezuela.</p> <p>55. Hand Book of Bolivia.</p> <p>5. Import Duties of Mexico.</p> <p>8. Import Duties of Brazil.</p> <p>10. Import Duties of Cuba and Puerto Rico.</p> <p>11. Import Duties of Costa Rica.</p> <p>12. Import Duties of Santo Domingo.</p> <p>20. Import Duties of Nicaragua.</p> <p>21. Import Duties of Mexico (revised).</p> <p>22. Import Duties of Bolivia.</p> <p>23. Import Duties of Salvador.</p> <p>24. Import Duties of Honduras.</p> <p>25. Import Duties of Ecuador.</p> <p>27. Import Duties of Colombia.</p> <p>36. Import Duties of Venezuela.</p> <p>37. Import Duties of the British Colonies.</p> <p>43. Import Duties of Guatemala.</p> <p>44. Import Duties of the United States.</p> <p>45. Import Duties of Peru.</p> <p>46. Import Duties of Chile.</p> <p>47. Import duties of Uruguay.</p> <p>48. Import Duties of Argentine Republic.</p> <p>49. Import Duties of Hayti.</p> <p>13. Commercial Directory of Brazil.</p> <p>14. Commercial Directory of Venezuela.</p> <p>15. Commercial Directory of Colombia.</p> <p>16. Commercial Directory of Peru.</p> | <p>17. Commercial Directory of Chile.</p> <p>18. Commercial Directory of Mexico.</p> <p>19. Commercial Directory of Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay.</p> <p>26. Commercial Directory of Argentine Republic.</p> <p>28. Commercial Directory of Central America.</p> <p>29. Commercial Directory of Haiti and Santo Domingo.</p> <p>38. Commercial Directory of Cuba and Puerto Rico.</p> <p>39. Commercial Directory of European Colonies.</p> <p>Commercial Directory of Latin America.</p> <p>42. Newspaper Directory of Latin America.</p> <p>3. Patent and Trade-Mark laws of America.</p> <p>4. Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics.</p> <p>6. Foreign Commerce of the American Republics.</p> <p>30. First Annual Report, 1891.
Second Annual Report, 1892.</p> <p>35. Breadstuffs in Latin America.</p> <p>40. Mines and Mining Laws of Latin America.</p> <p>41. Commercial Information Concerning the American Republics and Colonies.</p> <p>53. Immigration and Land Laws of Latin America.</p> <p>63. How the Markets of Latin America may be reached.
Manual de las Repúblicas Americanas, 1891.</p> |
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The above list includes publications of the Bureau from its organization to August, 1893. *No requests based upon the above will be noticed.*

On the following page, will be found a list of publications issued by the Bureau of which a limited number remain for distribution.

BUREAU PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Hand Book of the American Republics.
Hand Book of Guatemala.
Hand Book of Colombia.
Hand Book of Venezuela.
Hand Book of Bolivia.
Import Duties of Argentine Republic.
Import Duties of Brazil.
Import Duties of Cuba and Puerto Rico.
Import Duties of Costa Rica.
Import Duties of Haiti.
Import Duties of Nicaragua.
Import Duties of Mexico (revised).
Import Duties of Bolivia.
Import Duties of Salvador.
Import Duties of Honduras.
Import Duties of Ecuador.
Import Duties of Colombia.
Import Duties of Venezuela.
Import Duties of Guatemala.
Import Duties of the United States.
Import Duties of Peru.
Import Duties of Chile.
Import Duties of Uruguay.
Commercial Directory of Brazil.
Commercial Directory of Venezuela.

Commercial Directory of Colombia.
Commercial Directory of Peru.
Commercial Directory of Chile.
Commercial Directory of Mexico.
Commercial Directory of Bolivia. Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay.
Commercial Directory of the Argentine Republic.
Commercial Directory of Haiti and Santo Domingo.
Commercial Directory of Latin America.
Newspaper Directory of Latin America.
Patent and Trade-Mark Laws of America.
Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics.
Foreign Commerce of the American Republics.
Immigration and Land Laws of Latin America.
How the Markets of Latin America may be reached.
Annual Report of Bureau, 1891 and 1892.
Manual de las Repúblicas Americanas, 1891.

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Chapter I.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of Bolivia, as hitherto published, presents an irreconcilable confusion of figures, ranging all the way from 106,180 to 832,176 English square miles. In his *Nociones de Geografia de Bolivia*, published at Sucre in 1889, Senor Justo Leigue Moreno gives the area of the country at 2,155,329 square kilometers, or 832,176 English square miles; The Hand Book of the American Republics, 784,554 English square miles; The Statesman's Year Book, 772,548 English square miles; The American Encyclopedia, 697,288 English square miles; The Encyclopedia Britannica, 536,200 English square miles; The Bolivian Delegate to the International American Conference, in his Railway Report, at 275,000 square kilometers, or 106,180 English square miles. The fact that no two of these authorities agree is perhaps explained, with the exception of the latter, which is clearly an error, by their including or excluding in whole or in part in their estimates the disputed territory claimed by the Republic. Hon. Manuel Vicente Ballivian, of La Paz, one of the most scholarly and distinguished authors of Bolivia, and until 1890 director of the Government Department of Boundaries, gives the official estimates of the area of the Republic, and how determined. Under date May 26, 1892, he says:

The total area of the Republic, not including the territory of El Chaco, claimed alike by Bolivia, Paraguay, and the Argentine, is 1,546,818.27 square kilometers, or 597,271 English square miles.

Bull. 55—1

The area by departments is as follows:

Departments.	Area.
	<i>Square kilos.</i>
La Paz.....	443, 214. 05
Santa Cruz.....	327, 214. 26
Beni.....	260, 493. 89
Potosi.....	134, 932. 89
Tarija.....	89, 634. 65
Litoral.....	77, 286. 61
Oruro.....	55, 262. 28
Cochabamba.....	55, 486. 27
Chuquisaca.....	103, 293. 37
Total.....	*1, 546, 818. 27

* 597,271 English square miles.

As to the manner of determining the area of the country he says:

We have thus accurately fixed it from maps I had prepared by Señor Eduardo Ideaquez, and according to treaties defining territorial demarcations, and from truthful documents from the Department of Boundaries, whose director I was until 1890.

In view of these facts, and until all disputed boundary questions are definitely settled, the area of Bolivia, as here given, may be accepted as authentic and substantially correct.

This gives to Bolivia an area greater than that of any single country in Europe, with the exception of Russia, and more than 7,500 square miles greater than that of the Kingdom of Great Britain, France, Germany, Greece, Switzerland, and Belgium combined. It will be observed, however, that the Litoral or Department of Atacama, having an area of 77,286.61 square kilometers or 29,840 square miles, is still in the possession of Chile, and will so continue until the question of its permanent disposition is determined.

POPULATION.

Statements of the population of Bolivia are also greatly at variance. By the census of 1854, the population was 2,326,126 inhabitants, viz:

Whites and Mestizos	634, 345
Indians.....	931, 781
Savage tribes (same as shown by the census of 1846).....	760, 000
Total.....	<u>2, 326, 126</u>

As the census of 1854 is regarded in the country as substantially correct, it has been accepted as a safe basis for all subsequent estimates. In view of this and the partial, though perhaps less accurate, census of recent years, the population is fixed by the best Bolivian authorities, official and otherwise, at about 2,500,000 inhabitants. The population consists of native whites, chiefly descendants of the Spanish settlers, resident Europeans, Mestizos or Cholos (mixed white and Indian), and Indians of pure blood belonging to the Inca races, and in about the following proportions:

Whites	600, 000
Mestizos or Cholos.....	700, 000
Indians in a domesticated state.....	960, 000
Indians in a savage state.....	240, 000
Total.....	<u>2, 500, 000</u>

Chapter II.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.

For the purposes of public administration, the territory of Bolivia is divided into four grand divisions, viz: First, Political and Military; second, Judicial; third, Ecclesiastical; fourth, University.

(1) POLITICAL AND MILITARY DIVISION.

The political and military division of the Republic comprises nine departments, 52 provinces, 374 cantons, and 205 vice-cantons, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF CHUQUISACA.

Situated in southeastern Bolivia, capital Sucre, which is also the capital of the Republic, it embraces 4 provinces, 46 cantons, and 20 vice-cantons. Its provinces and their capitals are: Chuquisaca and Yamparaez, capital Yotata; Cinti, capital Camargo; Tomina, capital Padilla, and Acero, capital Sauces.

DEPARTMENT OF LA PAZ.

Situated in northwestern Bolivia, capital La Paz, it is composed of 9 provinces, 98 cantons, and 26 vice-cantons. Its provinces and their capitals are: La Paz, capital La Paz; Yungas, capital Chulumani; Larecaja, capital Sorata; Muñecas, capital Mocomoco; Caupolican, capital Apolo; Omasuyos, capital Achacachi; Pacajes, capital Corocoro; Sicasica, capital Sicasica; Inquisivi, capital Inquisivi.

DEPARTMENT OF COCHABAMBA.

Situated in central Bolivia, capital Cochabamba, it includes 9 provinces, 54 cantons, and 46 vice-cantons. Its provinces and their capitals are: Cochabamba, capital Cochabamba; Tarata, capital Tarata; Punata, capital Punata; Totora, capital Totora; Arque, capital Capinota; Ayopaya, capital Morochata; Chaparé, capital Sacaba; Mizque, capital Aiguile, and Tapacari, capital Quillacollo.

DEPARTMENT OF POTOSI,

In southwestern Bolivia, capital Potosi, is composed of 9 provinces, 66 cantons, and 54 vice-cantons. Its provinces and their capitals are: Potosi, capital Potosi; Porco, capital Huanchaca; Linares, capital Puna; North Chicas, capital Cotagaita; South Chicas, capital Tupiza; Chayanta, capital Colquechaca; Charcas, capital San Pedro; North Lipez, capital San Cristoval; South Lipez, capital San Pablo.

DEPARTMENT OF ORURO,

In western Bolivia, capital Oruro, is divided into 3 provinces, 20 cantons, and 18 vice-cantons. Its provinces and their capitals are: Oruro, capital Oruro; Paria, capital Poopó, and Carangas, capital Corque.

DEPARTMENT OF SANTA CRUZ,

Situated in eastern Bolivia, capital Santa Cruz de la Sierra, is divided into 6 provinces, 41 cantons, and 21 vice-cantons. Its provinces and their capitals are: Santa Cruz, capital Villa de Warnes; Sara, capital Portachuelo; Vallegrande, capital Vallegrande; Cordillera, capital Lagunillas; Chiquitos, capital San José, and Velasco, capital San Ignacio.

DEPARTMENT OF TARIJA,

In southern Bolivia, capital Tarija, comprises 5 provinces, 24 cantons, 22 vice-cantons, and 1 military colony. Its provinces and their capitals are: Tarija, capital Tarija; Concepcion, capital Concepcion; Mendez, capital San Lorenzo; Salinas, capital San Luis; Gran Chaca, capital Yacuiva.

The military colony of Crevaux, situated along the Pilcomayo River, embraces a large section of public lands assigned in fee simple to certain military officers in recognition of their public services.

DEPARTMENT OF BENI OR VENI,

Situated in northeastern Bolivia, capital Trinidad, comprises 3 provinces, 15 cantons, and 1 vice-canton. The provinces with their capitals are; Beni, capital Trinidad; Magdalena, capital Magdalena, and Secene, capital Santa Anna.

DEPARTMENT OF ATACAMA OR LITORAL,

The Pacific Coast province of southwestern Bolivia, capital Antofagasta. This province has been occupied by Chile since February 14, 1879.

(2) JUDICIAL DIVISION.

For the administration of justice, Bolivia is divided into 7 districts, viz: Chuquisaca, La Paz, Cochabamba, Potosi, Oruro, Santa Cruz, and Tarija. The Supreme Court sits at Sucre, the capital of the Republic, the superior courts in the capitals of the departments, and the inferior courts in the capitals of the provinces or in such other sections of the country as the due administration of justice may require.



LA MATRIZ CHURCH, POTOSI.

(3) ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISION.

As the established religion of the State is the Roman Catholic, the whole Republic forms an ecclesiastical province, composed of an archdiocese and three dioceses, under the general supervision of the archbishop and three bishops.

(4) UNIVERSITY DIVISION.

For educational purposes, Bolivia is divided into 5 university districts: First, Chuquisaca, comprising the departments of Chuquisaca, Potosi and Litoral; second, La Paz, comprising the departments of La Paz and Oruro; third, Cochabamba, which is limited to that department; fourth, Santa Cruz, embracing the department of Santa Cruz, Beni, and Tarija.

Chapter III.

GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTION.

The Government of Bolivia is democratic and representative in form. The sovereign power resides in the nation, and its exercise is delegated to the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government.

THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

The legislative power is vested in the National Congress, composed of two Chambers, the Senate and House of Deputies. The Senate is composed of two members from each department, and the House of 64 deputies, with a corresponding number of alternates for both Chambers, who become acting members in the event of the death, disability or absence of their principals. One-third of the membership of the Senate and one-half of the membership of the Chamber of Deputies are elected every two years by direct vote of the people for six and four years, respectively.

The Congress convenes annually on the 6th of August, the anniversary of the declaration of Bolivian independence, formally signed and published August 6, 1825, by the first Congress then in session at Chuquisaca, now Sucre, the capital.

The constitution limits the annual sessions of Congress to sixty days, with the privilege of extending the same to ninety days, either upon its own motion or at the request of the Chief Executive.

The salary of Senators and Deputies is at the rate of \$200

(bolivianos) per month during the session of Congress, and in addition, there is an allowance for traveling expenses based upon the number of leagues necessarily traveled in reaching the capital.

QUALIFICATIONS OF SENATORS.

To be eligible to the Senate the constitution provides: (1) That the candidate be enrolled in the National Registry of Electors; (2) that he be 35 years of age, and either a Bolivian by birth or a naturalized citizen with a fixed residence of five years in the country; (3) that he have an annual income of not less than \$800 (bolivianos), the proceeds either of his profession, industry or real estate; (4) that he shall not have been condemned to corporal punishment by virtue of a sentence pronounced by the ordinary judicial tribunals of the country; (5) that he shall have resided in the Republic for the four years next preceding his election, unless absent in the public service.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DEPUTIES.

Except as to the qualification of age and income, which is 25 years and \$400 (bolivianos), the same constitutional conditions of eligibility apply to Deputies as to Senators.

THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.

The Chief Magistrate of the nation must be a Bolivian citizen by birth, having the qualifications of a Senator, and must exercise the executive power under the title of "President of the Republic," assisted by certain ministers of state who constitute his cabinet. He is elected for four years by direct vote of the people, but is not eligible to reelection as his own immediate successor. The first and second Vice-Presidents, who must have the same qualifications as the President, are elected in like manner, and in turn, succeed to the Presidency in the absence, death or disability of the President, in which event they are disqualified for reelection

to the office of either President or Vice-President for the period of four years next after the expiration of their term of office.

The President and Vice Presidents are inaugurated and enter upon their official duties on the 6th of August, the anniversary of Bolivian independence.

The President is assisted in the administration of his high office by a cabinet of five ministers, viz: Foreign Relations and Public Worship; Finance; Justice and Public Instruction; Interior, and War. In addition to the management of their several departments of the Government, these ministers unite with the President in authenticating with their signatures his proclamations, decrees, and other official acts.

The President is ex-officio Commander-in-Chief of the army, with the rank of captain-general.

The annual salary of the President is \$18,000, with an allowance of \$6,000 for incidental expenses; of the First Vice-President \$6,000; of the Second Vice-President, \$5,000, and of the cabinet ministers, \$4,000 each.

THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the Republic, and by the superior courts and inferior tribunals of the seven judicial districts, into which the country is divided. The jurisdiction of the superior courts is coextensive with their respective districts, and that of the inferior tribunals comprises the several divisions and subdivisions thereof.

The judges of the Supreme Court are nominated by the Senate and elected by the Chamber of Deputies.

In addition to the Supreme Court of five judges, which sits at the Capital, the organization of the judiciary is as follows:

DISTRICT OF CHUQUISACA.

One superior court of 5 members and 1 district attorney-general, located at Sucre; 14 judges of the inferior courts; 4 attorney-

generals; 4 assistants, and two or more parochial alcaldes in each canton.

DISTRICT OF LA PAZ.

One superior court of 5 members and 1 district attorney-general, located at La Paz; 30 judges of the inferior courts; 10 attorney-generals; 8 assistants, and the requisite number of parochial alcaldes.

DISTRICT OF COCHABAMBA.

One superior court of 5 members and 1 district attorney-general, located at Cochabamba; 28 judges of the inferior courts; 9 attorney-generals, and 7 assistants.

DISTRICT OF POTOSI.

One superior court of 5 members and 1 district attorney-general, located at Potosi; 21 judges of the inferior courts; 6 attorney-generals, and 7 assistants.

DISTRICT OF ORURO.

One superior court of 3 members and 1 attorney-general, located at Oruro; 8 judges of the inferior courts; 3 attorney-generals, and 1 assistant.

DISTRICT OF SANTA CRUZ.

One superior court of 3 members and 1 attorney-general, located at Santa Cruz; 11 judges of the inferior courts; 2 attorney-generals, and 6 assistants.

DISTRICT OF TARIFA.

One superior court of 3 members and 1 attorney-general, located at Tarifa; 8 judges of the inferior courts; and 1 attorney-general, and 5 assistants.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

DEPARTMENTAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

With the exception of the municipal organizations the local governments of the Republic are mere subordinate departments of the executive branch of the General Government.

The President appoints the prefects or governors of the departments and the subprefects of the provinces, and they in turn the corregidores of the cantons and the alcaldes of the vice-cantons. The prefects are the chief political, administrative, and military authorities of their respective departments.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The administration of municipal affairs is uniform throughout the Republic. The municipal council of each department capital constitutes the supreme municipal authority of the department. Those of the provincial capitals and inferior towns down to the municipal agents, resident in the rural districts of the cantons, are dependent thereon.

Chapter IV.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Public instruction in Bolivia is divided into three general departments, viz: Primary, secondary, and superior.

The schools of the primary department are under the immediate control of the municipal governments to which they severally belong, and constitute the common or free-school system of Bolivia. Their number and location are fixed and their teachers employed by their respective city councils. Attendance thereon is compulsory, but is not enforced against the Indians, who have a strong aversion to education. These municipal schools are in session about eleven months in the year.

The secondary department embraces the colleges and lyceums of the Republic, which are under the control of the universities, and whose professors are named thereby. The course of study in this department covers six years of ten months each.

The superior department embraces the universities of the Republic, in which are taught theology, law, and medicine, and whose course of study covers four, five, and seven years, respectively, of ten months each.

For the better administration of the Bolivian system of public instruction and in order to foster a national spirit of education and encourage the Bolivian youth in the study of the learned professions, the chief authority thereover is vested in a Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, who is a member of the President's Cabinet. To the same end, there is located in the capital of each

university district viz, in the cities of Sucre, La Paz, Potosi, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz, a national university presided over by a Chancellor and University Council, appointed by the Government, who exercise supervisory control over all subordinate educational institutions within their respective districts. This central authority maintains a local delegate in each province, except that in which the university is located, whose duty, among others, is to certify promotions and to transmit in proper form to the Chancellor the graduating papers of those who, having taken the six-years course in the secondary department, seek admission to the university of his district.

The total number of municipal, private, and parochial schools in the Republic, going to make up the primary department of public instruction, according to the statistics of 1890, is 493, with 649 teachers and 24,244 students of both sexes, of whom 6,840 are girls. The secondary department has 16 colleges and lyceums with 2,126 students and 91 professors. The superior department embraces 5 universities in which 511 students are engaged in the study of law under 24 professors; medicine, 105 students with 12 professors; theology, 768 students with 47 professors, making a total of 1,384 students and 83 teachers. The total number of students in all the departments is 27,754 and of teachers 823. In addition to the schools above enumerated, the Government established, in 1890, 1 military school and 2 industrial colleges in the city of La Paz, which give promise of becoming important factors in the educational system of the Republic. The military and industrial schools and those of law and medicine are supported by the state.

Chapter V.

RACES, LANGUAGE, AND CLASS DISTINCTIONS.

RACES.

The inhabitants of Bolivia may be properly classified as whites, Quichuas, Aymaras, and Chunchos.

The white race embraces the people of foreign extraction, and is chiefly composed of the descendants of Spaniards.

The Quichua race is numerically the strongest in the Republic. These Indians are mainly confined to the Departments of Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Potosi, Oruro, and that portion of the Department of La Paz skirting the northeastern shores of Lake Titicaca, and thence spread over the interior provinces of Peru. They do not differ materially from the Aymaras, except that they are perhaps more highly civilized by reason of living more generally in the great centers of population, where they are extensively employed either as servants in the houses or as laborers in the mines of the better classes.

The Aymara race is confined almost exclusively to the Department of La Paz, the center of the ancient Collas tribes, now extinct with the exception of a small remnant constituting the community of Collana, nine leagues south of the city of La Paz.

The Aymaras are the indigenous inhabitants of the high plains of western Bolivia. Although these Indians are now civilized, they adhere closely to the customs of their ancestors. They are exceptionally good farmers, intelligent mechanics, devout Catho-

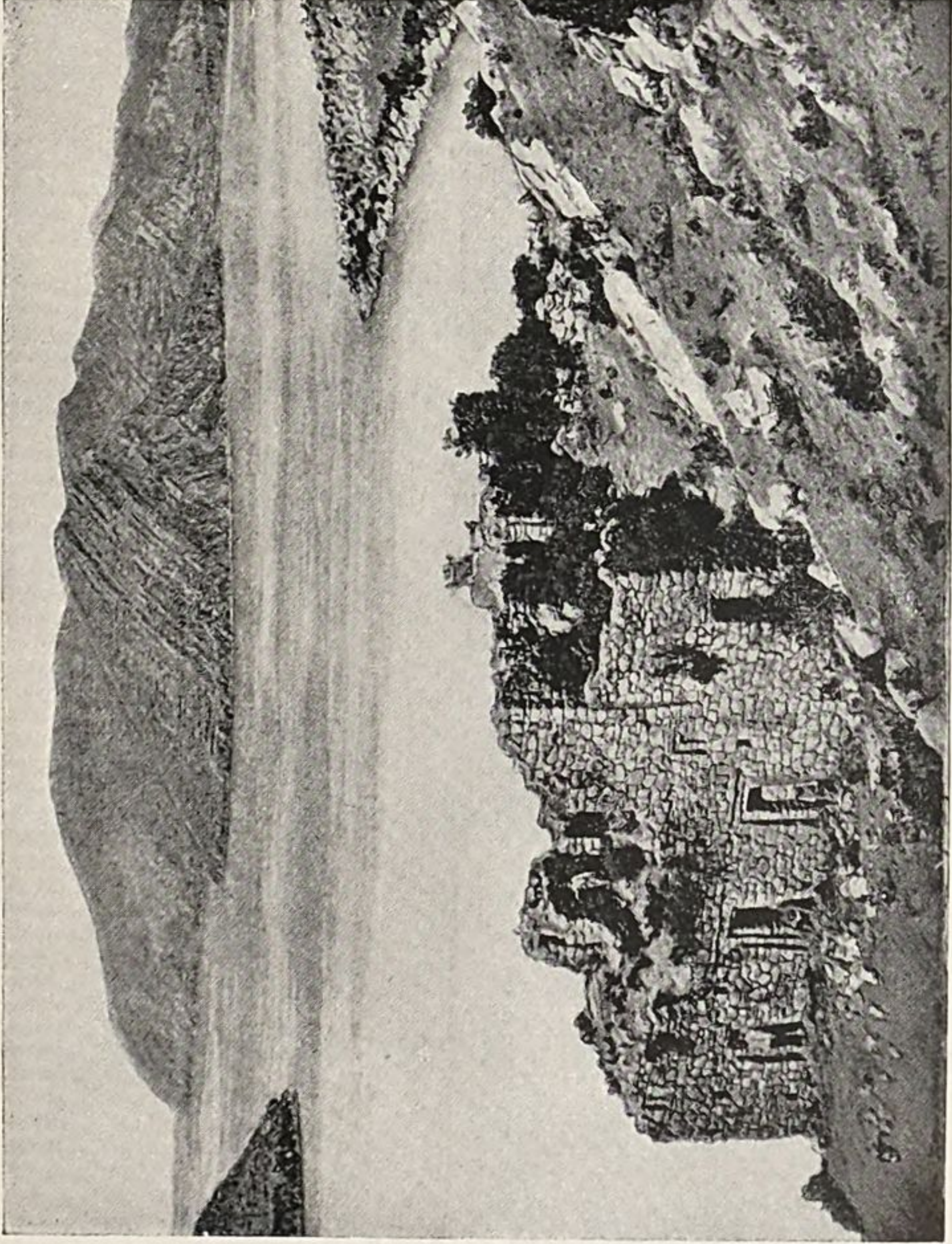
lics, and make up the great bulk of the agricultural and pastoral population of the Lake Titicaca region, the most elevated tableland on the American continent or on the globe, with the single exception of that of Thibet.

The Chuncho race, though limited in numbers, occupies a greater area than either the Quichuas or the Aymaras. These Indians are located chiefly in the interior of the eastern departments of Bolivia, viz, Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz, and Beni. They are also met with in the remote provinces of the departments of La Paz and Cochabamba, but under various local names. The Chunchos for the most part are semicivilized, and, like the Aymaras and Quichuas, are industrious and, except when their savage natures are aroused with alcohol, which they in common with the other two tribes drink to great excess, are gentle and peaceable, though rarely hospitable to strangers.

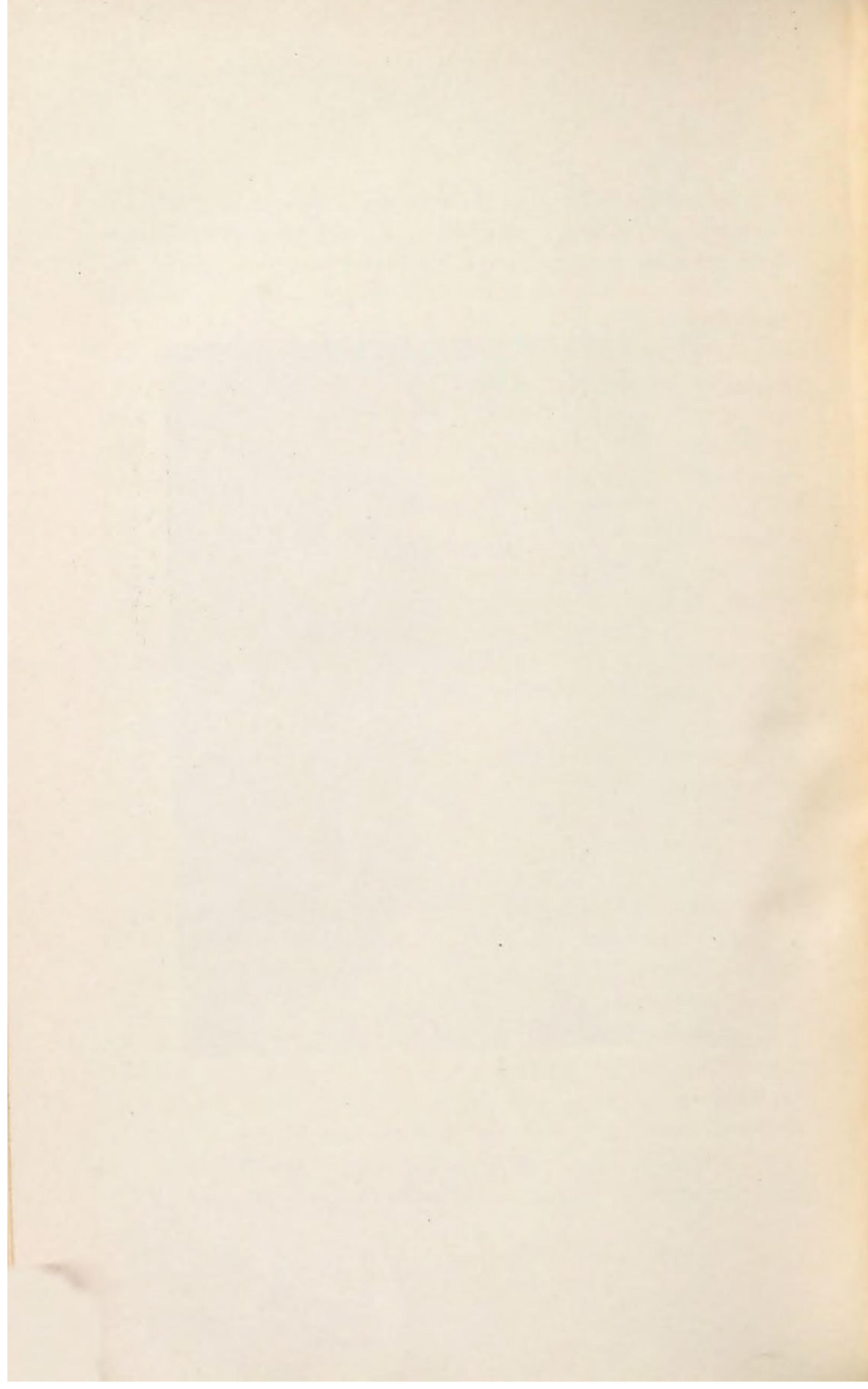
The origin of these three races has long been an interesting study. Orbigny, the French naturalist, maintains that this portion of South America was peopled by a single race, which he calls by the comprehensive name of Antiperuvian; while Tschudi, on the contrary, maintains that the empire of the Incas was inhabited by three distinct peoples, viz, the Quichuas, Aymaras, and Chunchos. This classification is now generally accepted.

LANGUAGES.

There are numerous languages and local dialects spoken in Bolivia. The language of the white people, is Spanish. There are few, however, who do not speak with almost equal fluency Quichua or Aymara, or both, having acquired these tongues as children from the Quichua and Aymara servants, who are as common to the domestic circles of the Bolivian home as were the colored people of the South to the homes of their masters in the days of slavery. The Indians of the Department of La Paz speak Aymara; those of Chuquisaca, Potosi, Cochabamba, and



RUINS OF THE PALACE OF THE INCAS.



Oruro speak Quichua, while a large proportion of those living in the capitals and larger towns speak Spanish as well. The Chunchos speak the local dialects of their respective tribes.

Peruvian and Bolivian philologists have devoted much study to the Aymara and Quichua languages, and a few of them have even published grammars of these distinct though cognate tongues, now gradually disappearing from the spoken languages of the Republic in the slow processes of its development.

In the present unexplored condition of vast areas of the country, known to be densely populated by savage tribes, it is impossible to determine the number, much less the origin, of the dialects spoken in Bolivia.

In the provinces of Mojos and Chiquitos alone there are remnants of perhaps twenty nations, speaking different dialects.

According to Dr. Agustin Aspiazu, an eminent scholar and author of La Paz, the Araonas and Guarayos (inhabiting the districts of Madidi, Undumo, and the left banks of the river Madre de Dios, in Caupolican, the northwestern province of the Department of La Paz) speak the Araona; the Guacanaguas, Toromonas, and Caviñas speak the Cavineño dialect; the converts of the missions of Ixiamas and Tumupasa and the pueblos of Aten, Apolo, and Santa Cruz del Valle Ameno, speak Tacana.

The right bank of the river Beni, in the department of Beni, according to Reverend Father Nicolas Armentia, is inhabited exclusively by the Pacaguaras and Chacobas savages, who speak the Pacaguara dialect. The Chimanes, inhabiting the southwest of this department, and their neighbors, the Mosetenes, dwelling in the northern districts of the province of Yungas in the department of La Paz, speak Tacana. The Itenez Indians, along the river Guaporé, marking the northern boundary of the department of Beni, speak the Itonama, while the Sarabecas, Guarayos, and kindred tribes occupying its southern districts adjoining the department of Santa Cruz, speak a dialect derived from the Guarani, a

native tongue of Paraguay, the same as do the Chiriguanos, Samucos, Chamacocos and other tribes in the province of Cordillera, to the south of the department of Santa Cruz. The Chiquitos, of the provinces of Chiquitos and Sara, in the central and western sections of this same department, speak Chiquitana. The Yuracares, in the northern districts of the department of Cochabamba, speak a dialect bearing the name of their tribe.*

CLASS DISTINCTIONS.

As constituent elements of society, the four general divisions of the population of Bolivia, viz, white, aymara, quichua and chuncho, are separated into three classes: the higher classes, of European descent; the middle classes, or Cholos, in whose veins flow European and Indian blood; and the lower classes, or Indians.

The higher classes are engaged in the professions, in mercantile business and in the higher grades of the military service; the middle classes, or Mestizos, better known in the country under the general name of Cholos, are the tradesmen, the small shopkeepers, and the soldiers of the country; while the lower classes, or Indians, are the farmers, the miners and the day laborers, although many of them are expert masons, bricklayers and plasterers.

* The fierce tribes of the Chaco, as the Tobas, Noctenes, Chorolis, Guisnas, and others of the southern districts of the Department of Chuquisaca, speak special tongues not met with among the other tribes of the Republic.

Chapter VI.

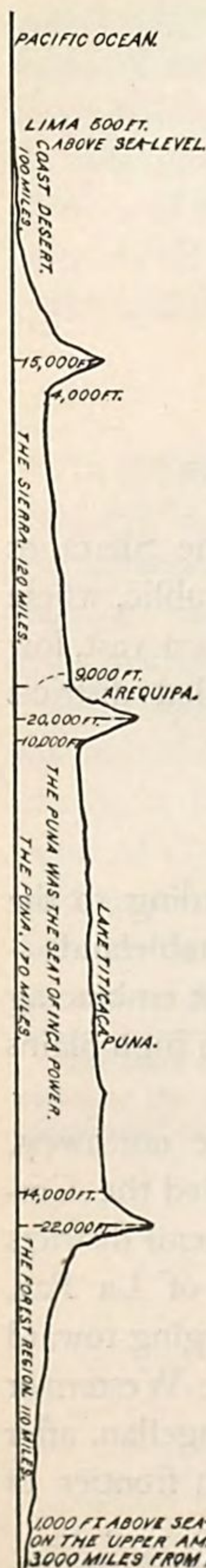
PHYSICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

Bolivia possesses two distinct regions, namely, the Sierra, or mountainous region of the western half of the Republic, where the principal settlements are located, and the Montaña, a vast, low plain, embracing the tropical forests and sparsely settled districts of the eastern part.

THE SIERRA.

The Sierra—which has a cold or mild climate, according to the varied elevations of its high ranges, its valleys, and its tablelands—is divided into two well-defined sections, namely, that embracing the lofty ranges of the Andes and that comprising the high plains of the Titicaca Basin.

The Andes Range, on entering Bolivia from the northwest, divides into two branches. The principal range, called the Cordillera Real, which marks the regions of the rich mineral districts of Bolivia, runs southeast through the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Potosi, with minor cordilleras diverging toward the low plains of the east, where they disappear. The Western or Coast Range continues on south to the Straits of Magellan, after reuniting with the Eastern Range, on the southern frontier of Bolivia, in latitude 22° south.



In that portion of the eastern chain within the limits of the department of La Paz are found the highest mountains of the American continent, and one of the greatest continuous snow ranges in the world. The culminating peaks of this range, which has an average altitude of about 20,000 feet, are the Illimani, Mururata, Huaina-Potosi, Illampu or Sorata, and the Sunchuli. Of these, the Illampu, having an altitude of from 25,000 to 27,000 feet, according to the estimates and measurements of different observers, is the highest mountain of America, and, except Mount Everest, is the highest in the world. About 125 miles to the south, stands the Illimani, at an altitude of 24,500 feet, while midway between, rises Huaina-Potosi, the third great peak of this uninterrupted chain.

Deep and fertile valleys, possessing a semi-tropical climate, occasionally intersect this elevated region and mark the location of the best farming and fruit-growing districts of this part of Bolivia.

Standing boldly out upon the elevated plateau of the Department of Oruro and rising to an altitude of 23,000 feet, is the beautiful and majestic Sajama, whose snow-covered slopes and smoking crater make it the most conspicuous mountain of the western chain. From the base of this mountain, as from that of the adjacent Pachatas (twins), flow numerous streams of hot water used by the natives for cooking. Beyond, are the volcanic peaks of Pomarapa and Tacora, and farther south Chorolque, another of the chief pinnacles of the Western Cordilleras.

THE HIGH PLAINS OF THE TITICACA BASIN.

Between these two principal ranges and at an altitude of from 12,000 to 13,000 feet above the sea, are situated the highlands of Bolivia, known as the Altiplanicie, connected with the plateau of Puno, Peru, on the north, and that of the Argentine Republic on the south, and varying in width, east and west, from 20 to 50 leagues. A careful observer thus describes this region:

This plateau forms the most elevated table-land on the globe excepting that of Thibet. The latter, however, presents only mountain pastures covered with sheep, but the table-land of the New World supports towns and populous cities and affords food for numerous herds of cattle, llamas, vicuñas, and sheep, and is covered with harvests of cereals at an elevation which has nothing to equal it in any part of the world.

The Department of Oruro and the western territory of the Departments of La Paz and Potosi mark the highest regions of these elevated plains, so remarkable not only among the physical features of Bolivia, but of the entire globe. The basins of this extended plateau inclose a continental water system, in many respects the most unique and interesting in the world.

LAKE TITICACA AND THE DESAGUADERO.

Here, at a mean level of 12,488 feet above the sea, is Lake Titicaca, almost as large as Lake Erie, and the most elevated sheet of fresh water in the world. This lake, which lies partly in Peru, is 120 miles long and from 30 to 50 miles wide, and, according to Prof. Alexander Agassiz, who took more than sixty-five soundings in various parts, has an average depth of about 100 fathoms. The well-defined and easily traced terraces of its ancient shores leave no room to doubt that Lake Titicaca, within a comparatively recent geological period, formed a vast inland sea, extending pos-

sibly east and west from Puno, Peru, to the heights above La Paz, and from north to south the full length of the great inter-andean plains of Bolivia and Peru. If its water level, as indicated by its ancient shore lines, "had an elevation of at least 300 or 400 feet higher than at present," as claimed by Prof. Agassiz, then the presence of such a vast inland sea as described is made reasonably certain.

The watershed between the rivers leading to the headwaters of the Amazon and those flowing into Lake Titicaca and the Desaguadero River is formed by the great snow range of the Eastern Cordillera sweeping northward from the Illimani to the Illampu, which stand like giant sentinels overlooking its silver crest.

Two hundred and eighty miles to the south of Lake Titicaca, is Lake Poopó or Aullagas, which, although without any known outlet, receives the drainage of Lake Titicaca through the Desaguadero River. Its area is approximately 30 by 50 miles, and it is of sufficient depth for steam navigation at all seasons of the year.

The line of steamers traversing Lake Titicaca run as far south as the town of Desaguadero, the head of navigation on the Desaguadero River. From here, smaller steamers, engaged in bringing up the silver and tin ores of Oruro and the copper of Corocoro, descend to a point 40 miles below. In order to facilitate the transportation of these metals to Puno, the lake terminus of the Mollendo and Puno Railroad, and to meet the competing rates offered by the Antofagasta Railway Company, which has just completed its line to Oruro and is building it on to La Paz, the Peruvian Corporation has secured a concession from the Bolivian Government to canalize the Desaguadero so as to extend navigation some 200 miles farther south, or within about 10 miles of Oruro.

When this important enterprise has been completed, and the shores of Lake Titicaca and the Desaguadero are touched, as they will be, at all points by steamers plying their waters for a distance

of more than 350 miles, their adjacent districts are reasonably certain to become the scenes of great commercial activity. The great copper-mining district of Corocoro and the silver and tin mining districts of Oruro, even with their present limited development, can furnish an enormous traffic for this line. When, however, these, in common with the extensive silver and lead districts of Sotalaya to the north and the rich gold fields beyond, are made to yield their metals in proportion to their capacity, these sacred waters of the Incas will be freighted with enormous contributions from Bolivia to the world's mineral and industrial wealth.

THE MONTAÑA OR EASTERN DIVISION.

Eastern Bolivia comprises all the territory east of the Andes and extending from the Pilcomayo River on the south to the northern limit of the Republic. It embraces the extensive departments of Santa Cruz and Beni, and the tropical and semi-tropical provinces of La Paz, Cochabamba and Chuquisaca. This is the region of the great tropical forests and navigable rivers of Bolivia. The country is generally level, rising almost imperceptibly from an altitude of 300 feet along the Paraguay River to 3,000 feet above sea level along the foot hills of the Cordillera. These low tropical plains, which seem to be a continuation of the Argentine pampas, inclose vast territories of prodigious fertility and endless forests of valuable timber of the varieties already mentioned, and, according to Col. George Earl Church, an eminent New York engineer, are traversed by not less than 3,000 miles of rivers adapted in a high degree to steamboat traffic, which converge like the arms of a fan upon the head of the falls of the Madeira to make this the main affluent of the Amazon.

To these 3,000 miles of navigable waters flowing north to the Atlantic, must be added the navigable outlets afforded by the Paraguay and the Pilcomayo flowing south to the same ocean.

The principal Bolivian affluents of the Madeira are four in

number, viz.: the Beni or Veni; the Rio Madre de Dios or Mayulata; the Mamore and the Stenez or Guapore. These rivers have more than one hundred branches, navigable in great part for steamers, while all may be traversed by small craft. These splendid rivers would long since have been opened to the commerce of the world but for the difficulties offered by the rapids of the Madeira. These falls and rapids are 19 in number and extend for 230 miles along the great bend of the Madeira at the northeast boundary of the Republic. Fourteen of them are in Brazil, while through the center of the upper five passes the boundary line between that country and Bolivia.

In order to enlist the co-operation of Brazil in some adequate scheme for overcoming this formidable obstruction, the Bolivian Government, on the 27th March, 1867, effected a "Treaty of friendship, limits, navigation, commerce, and extradition" with that country, which was formerly ratified by the Bolivian Congress the following year.

As early as November 5, 1833, under the administration of Gen. Andres Santa Cruz, the Government issued a decree offering a reward of \$10,000 to \$20,000 to the first person who, in a steamer, reached Bolivia from the Atlantic Ocean by way of any of the rivers of the Republic that run from south to north, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000 to the first who, in a similar craft, navigated from the same ocean to the territory of the Republic by the rivers which run from north to south.

On the 2d of June, 1843, under the administration of Gen. José Ballivian, another decree was issued authorizing the Executive Power to adopt such measures and incur such expense as might be deemed necessary to realize the navigation of all the navigable rivers of the Republic.

For the purpose of further inviting the attention of other nations to the importance of opening the rivers of the Republic to the commerce of the world, the decree of January 26, 1853, under

the administration of President Belzu, after reciting in a lengthy preamble the advantages to flow from such a result, declares—

(1) The Government, in consequence, has desired to call the attention of the entire world to the magnificent banquet of agricultural, mineral, and industrial productions, as rare as they are precious, with which these privileged regions greet the labor and civilization of man.

(2) That the south and east of the Republic incloses vast territories of prodigious fertility traversed by navigable rivers, which, flowing to the Amazon and the Plata, offer the most natural highways for the commerce, population, and civilization of these districts.

(3) That the navigation of these rivers is the most efficacious and certain [means] for the development of the riches of these lands, placing them in contact with the exterior, and applying to their wants the fructifying principle of liberty, as useful to the interests of the Republic as to those of the whole of humanity.

That these are no vain words is established by the explorations and publications of eminent scientific men. Preëminent among those who have confirmed this view of the Bolivian Government, is the eminent French naturalist, M. Alcide d'Orbigny, to whom reference has heretofore been made. In his "Descripción de Bolivia," published in Paris in 1845 for the Bolivian Government, in speaking of the falls of the Madeira, between Guajara-Merini and San Antonio, he says:

Once all these obstacles are overcome, whichever side is penetrated, be it by the river Paraguay or by the river Madeira, an immense labyrinth of navigable rivers present themselves upon that superficies, where ocean-going vessels and steamers of the greatest possible dimensions can navigate, everywhere developing commercial relations.

Colonel Church, in his report to the governments of Bolivia and Brazil in 1877, in commenting upon the views of this distinguished naturalist says:

If the mind of d'Orbigny thus measured the capacity of these rivers, that of the great savant, Lieut. M. F. Maury of the Washington Observatory, was none the less observant of their commercial importance.

And then he adds his own confirmation of these flattering re-

ports sent abroad by the Government and thus emphasized by M. d'Orbigny, Lieut. Maury, and other eminent travelers and scientists.

It is not practicable to here enter upon the history of the various projects proposed for placing these commercial affluents of the Amazon in direct communication with the sea. It is sufficient for the purposes of this sketch to say that, although the melancholy failure attending these projects has given to their history a tinge of pathos, they have none the less confirmed the words of d'Orbigny who declares in his "Descripción de Bolivia," that

The direction which Bolivia should take for the exportation of its products to the markets of the world is indicated by its navigable rivers.

THE SOUTHEASTERN PROVINCES OF BOLIVIA.

By the southeastern provinces, as here considered, is meant the territory lying between the Andes and the Paraguay River to the east, and stretching from the Itenez or Guaporé River, at the northeast boundary of the department of Santa Cruz, south to the Pilcomayo and the boundary between Bolivia and Paraguay.

According to Mr. John B. Minchen, a proficient English engineer, who has made extensive explorations in this and other parts of the country, this region, though generally flat and wooded, is slightly undulating, with vast areas of open grazing lands, while here and there, it is broken by isolated groups and ranges of hills. The most important tributary of the Amazon in this region is the Rio Grande, at the intersection of which with the post roads between Sucre and Cochabamba, President Arce has constructed, at his own expense, a costly suspension bridge. This bridge, which was finished and opened for traffic in 1891, is the most important engineering work in Bolivia, except the Antofagasta Railway bridge over the river Loa, which has a total length of 800 feet and a height of 336 feet 6 inches from water to rails.

There are many smaller rivers within this territory, such as the

San Miguel, Tucavaca, San Rafael, Agua Caliente, and the Otuguis, while numerous mountain streams course along the foot hills in all directions. Lakes Concepcion, Uberaba, Gaita, and Mandiore are the only known sheets of water within the limits of this sparsely settled and imperfectly explored region.

Along the base of the mountain ranges, especially of the Sunsas, are fine virgin forests, while the lake districts of the Province of Chiquitos contain the choicest pasture lands of this part of Bolivia. The country bordering the upper Paraguay is covered with extensive palm forests occupying, for the most part, the low lands subject to occasional slight inundations, but which afford excellent grazing by burning off from time to time the tangled grass and undergrowth.

From this point on south to the Pilcomayo River, these palm forests continue to skirt the banks of the Paraguay. The country along the left bank of the Pilcomayo, which comprises the extension of the Argentine pampas known as the Gran Chaco, possesses vast bodies of excellent grazing lands as far north as latitude $20^{\circ} 20' S$.

The country from Lake Concepcion, in the central portion of the Department of Santa Cruz, east to Lakes Uberaba, Gaita, and Mandiore, which have their outlets to the Paraguay, is exceptionaily well watered, and therefore marks the most fertile portion of the province of Chiquitos. Running northwesterly from Lake Concepcion to San Javier, is a low range of hills, while to the west, a continuous forest-clad plain extends to the Rio Grande. To the north, the country is slightly undulating and to some extent open, but in approaching the river Itenez or Guapore, a dense forest is met with, which continues in a northeasterly direction to the vast Brazilian province of Matto Grosso. The plains in the vicinity of Santa Cruz are to some extent open, but the slopes of the Andes, a few leagues to the west, everywhere abound in vast virgin forests. In addition to the districts thus described,

there are extensive regions of choice arable lands, where may be grown all the products common to a tropical zone, while the mountain spurs are everywhere peculiarly adapted to the production of the finest quality of coffee.

The territory adjacent to the Rio Grande, and extending northeasterly to the river Piray, presents not only a charming landscape, but is unexcelled for growing sugar cane, maize, and kindred productions. In the province of Chiquitos and other districts, cotton and indigo grow wild, while large quantities of the finest quality of vanilla are found in the same state in the swamps. The forests are the homes of a great variety of tropical birds of rare and beautiful plumage; the flora and fauna are of surpassing interest; medicinal plants of great value and almost every variety of rare and beautiful cabinet woods grow untouched in these virgin forests and uninhabited plains; while the charming valleys of Cochabamba are rich in cereals, and the province of Yungas is a vast storehouse of semi-tropical wealth. Not only has nature thus distributed these rich gifts of her bounty throughout the regions of eastern Bolivia with unrestrained prodigality, but, in the language of Col. Church, "there is abundant evidence that not a river that carries its waters from Bolivia to the Amazon but washes through auriferous deposits as rich as any in California or Australia," while the hills of San Javier have been producing gold for many years, and it is believed that when these remote sections of the country are properly explored and prospected, extensive deposits of this precious metal will be discovered.

THE BENI COUNTRY.

The Department of Beni, or Veni, as it is sometimes written, is one of the largest and most sparsely settled political divisions of the country. Its capital is Trinidad, situated on the river Mamoré, in the province of Mojos or Cercado. It embraces the provinces of Mojos or Cercado, Secure, Magdalena, Reyes, and

Chacobos. As the limits of its northwestern provinces are not well defined nor determined, "the Beni country" is therefore generally understood in the country as embracing the vast unsettled regions of northern as well as northeastern Bolivia, and is so represented in various maps of the country and will be so considered here. The total population of this section, not including the savage Indians, is estimated at more than 22,000 inhabitants, about two-thirds of whom are the descendants of the ancient Indian tribes known as the Mojos, Itonamas, Canichanas, Baures, Mobimas, Cayubabas, etc., and among whom the Jesuits in the last century established a number of missions.

The valleys of the Iruyani, Machupo, and the Madre de Dios, called by the Tacana Indians "Mayutata," or serpent river, and by Quichua tribes the "Amaru-Mayu," are occupied by various savage tribes, among which are the Araonas, Pacaguaras, Toromonas, Cavinass, Chacobos, Sirianos, and Simonianos, supposed to number about 20,000 inhabitants, but as numerous tribes or divisions also live along the shores of the Purus River and others inhabit the more remote regions of this part of Bolivia, their total number is unknown. Some of these tribes, according to Padre Fidel de Codinach, a Spaniard and a distinguished Franciscan friar from La Paz, who lived and traveled much among them, are cannibals and exceedingly immoral.

A translation from the journal of Padre Fidel de Codinach, who, in 1860, starting from the Franciscan Mission of Caviñas on the Madidi River, penetrated northwest as far as the Madre de Dios, a distance of about 150 miles, thus describes the country traversed:

With reference to the lands occupied by these tribes, they are unsurpassed in beauty, as much for their topography as for their fertility and richness. They occupy a broad space, about 4 degrees of latitude and about 8 or longitude. The position is exceedingly agreeable—now extensive groves, which are suddenly replaced by delightful pasture lands, now brooks, rivers, and ponds filled by numerous classes of fish. The most perfect salubrity of climate exists, despite the warm temperature. The groves are delightful and filled with all

that gives pleasure, the leafy and productive almond tree, the aromatic gum, and the palm, ranging from the highest to the lowest, from the royal to the smallest. Hidden riches exist in these lands, grateful and filled with perfume, gum and wax abundant and varied. Here are found cabinet woods, medicinal plants, and products rich and appreciable, and many other valuable productions, without mentioning the great mineral wealth of the district.

This part of Bolivia is watered by the greatest rivers of the Republic. Chief among them are the Beni and Mamoré, which form the Madeira, the former having its headwaters in the eastern slopes of the Cordillera of the department of La Paz, and the latter in the departments of Cochabamba and Santa Cruz; the Itenez or Guapore, formed by the rivers which descend from the northern districts of Santa Cruz and from the province of Matto Grosso, Brazil; the Madre de Dios, which rises in the mountains range of Paucartambo, to the east of Cuzco, Peru, and flows into the Beni; and the Purus, which rises farther north in the same general range and flows direct to the Amazon. Although these rivers offer every facility for steam navigation, their use is limited for the most part to Indian balsas or canoes.

At present, steam navigation is applied to the following rivers: First, the Beni from a point above the rapids of Esperanza, located about latitude $10^{\circ} 40' S.$, on up to the rubber districts of Salinas, the port of Reyes, a distance of about 130 miles; second, the Rio Madre de Dios from its confluence with the river Beni up to the rubber establishment of El Carmen, about 200 miles from Villa Bella; third, the Mamoré River from Villa Bella, the head of the rapids, to Trinidad, a distance of about 300 miles, and thence as far as its confluence with the Chapare. During the rainy season, navigation is continued on up the Chapare to the port of Coni, in the department of Cochabamba, and by the river Sara or Piray to Cuatro Ojos, in the department of Santa Cruz. The various affluents of these rivers are navigated by the Indians, who, rowing against a current of 2 miles per hour, ascend them

in boats, carrying from 5 to 6 tons of freight, at an average of 3 miles per hour, while they descend at the rate of about 9 miles per hour. The banks of these rivers are more or less elevated, while spreading out along their shores, and often extending for many leagues into the interior, are magnificent forests of the finest qualities of cabinet woods known to the lumber districts of the world. These rivers afford the only means of communication between the Beni country and the rest of the Republic, while they connect the eastern part of the country with the Atlantic Ocean by means of the Amazon. Vast quantities of Bolivian rubber are annually brought down these rivers to Villa Bella and here transferred to canoes by the Indians and carried past the 230 miles of falls and rapids of the Madeira to San Antonio, the terminus of steam navigation between Para, 700 miles below, and the upper Amazon tributaries.

Although this region is hot, having a temperature ranging from 27° to 32° C., it is nevertheless healthful. So equable is the climate, that the changes of seasons are hardly noticeable, while the transition from summer to winter is chiefly marked by copious rains, which so increase the rivers that the low plains of the Beni are converted for the time into vast lagoons, which are navigated by canoes during this season. Here, in this remote and perhaps least known region of South America, whose flora and fauna equal if they do not excel those of Brazil, are innumerable birds of rare and exquisite plumage, myriads of butterflies of the most delicate hues, every variety of fish known to frequent inland waters, rich river valleys and hilly districts unsurpassed in their wealth of soil, agricultural products, medicinal plants, aromatic gums and spices and auriferous deposits, while in its rich meadows, graze more than 600,000 head of splendid cattle worth in the country but from \$2.50 to \$3 per head, or about 5 bolivianos.

Bordering the Purus River, and spreading over the districts of Mapiri and Tipuani to the west and the river districts of the Beni

to the east, and on down through the rich province of Yungas to the south, are the finest tropical forests within the Amazonian basin, containing in all sixty-five kinds of rare and beautiful cabinet woods of prodigious growth and great commercial value. In the warm valleys of Mapiri and Yungas, and especially in the latter, grow enormous quantities of tropical fruits, sugar cane, rice, coffee, coca, cocoa, tobacco, and aromatic gums and spices, while skirting the banks of the Itenez or Guapore, the Beni, Madre de Dios and the Purus rivers, are the great rubber forests where is produced the finest "Para rubber" known to the trade.

Although the northern and northeastern territory of Bolivia, here denominated "the Beni country," is by common consent "a land flowing with milk and honey" whose inhabitants, according to George Earl Church, "gaze upon a wealth sufficient to pay the national debts of the world," it is for the most part as little known to the world as "Darkest Africa," and under present conditions, its vast natural wealth is even less available.

In point of time and means of communication, it is, with the exception of Santa Cruz, farther from the chief centers of Bolivian population than the latter are from the United States or Europe. So remote and difficult of access is this region, that Señor Lucio P. Velasco, a rubber merchant of Trinidad, on a recent trip, chose, rather than endure the hardships of a six weeks' to two months' overland journey, to travel via the Mamore, Madeira, and Amazon rivers to the Atlantic Ocean; thence to Colon and across the Isthmus of Panama; thence down the Pacific coast to Mollendo, Peru; thence across Peru by rail to Lake Titicaca, and thence by steamer back again into Bolivian territory at the end of a ninety days' journey.

Chapter VII.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS.

Bolivia, in common with other mountainous regions of South America, has three general divisions: *tierras calientes* or *calidas*, *tierras templadas*, and *tierras frias*, a hot, temperate, and cold region. Situated within that part of the torrid zone lying between 8° south of the equator and the tropic of Capricorn, and traversed from northwest to southeast by the highest mountains of the Andean range, it necessarily possesses a great variety of climate. In a general sense, the eastern part is hot and humid, the central cordillera system cold, while the climate of the high plains (*altiplanicie*) of the western division assimilates that of the temperate zone.

As a whole, the climate is mild and salubrious. In the highlands or elevated regions of the Titicaca basin, where the principal centers of both urban and suburban population are located, the climate is remarkably healthful, though the extremes of temperature between day and night demand corresponding caution to avoid colds and consequent pneumonia. While smallpox is endemic to this region it is rarely epidemic, and, except in cases of black smallpox, which are of infrequent occurrence, is rarely fatal. As a rule, strangers on entering this part of the country suffer from dysentery, and, until heart and lungs have adapted themselves to the rarefied air, experience the discomforts of *soroche*, the chief characteristics of which are headache and great difficulty in breathing. *Soroche* is the Spanish translation of the Aymara word *sorojche*, the name by which this ailment is known among the Aymara Indians. In other parts of South America it is called *puna*.

In this part of Bolivia, which embraces the cities of La Paz, Corocoro, Oruro, Potosi, and the great mining center of Huanchaca, Colquechaca, etc., there are four seasons—spring, covering the months of September, October, and November; summer, the months of December, January, and February; autumn, the months of March, April, and May; and winter, the months of June, July, and August. As the transition from one season to another, as thus classified, is not attended by any marked change of weather, a more popularly recognized division is that of the wet or summer season, from December to May, and the dry or winter season, from June to November. During the wet months of December, January, and February, which usually cover the rainy season, and the cold months of June, July, and August, this section of the country is subject to extremes of heat and cold. The difference between the indoor and outdoor temperature being so marked and fires being simply used for cooking, the only means of keeping comfortable is to remove one's overcoat or wraps on leaving the house and don them upon entering. During the other months of the year, the weather is, for the most part, mild, uniform, and exceedingly agreeable.

The wet season is marked by frequent and terrific hail and thunder storms, and so copious is the rainfall that frequently the inconsiderable mountain streams are suddenly converted into impassable rivers. At this season, the La Paz River, which enjoys the distinction of being the only tributary of the Amazon which receives its waters from the eastern declivity of the Cordillera Real, becomes a rushing mountain torrent, sending its waters southward through its narrow, tortuous channel around the base of the lofty Illimani, and thence northward into the calmer currents of the Mamore.

Sucre, in the valley of the Pilcomayo; Cochabamba, in the valley of the Tapacari; and Sorata, in the Sorata River valley, enjoy perpetual spring and a climate of unsurpassed salubrity.

Santa Cruz, Trinidad, and Yungas mark the regions of a continuous tropical summer, where the rains are more frequent and copious and where the earth yields her fruits in astonishing richness.

While the wet season of this part continues from November to April, rains, though less frequent and abundant, occur during the remaining months. By reason of the annual inundation of large areas of this region and the continuous hot climate and consequent noxious exhalations from the decaying vegetation, malarial fevers and other diseases common to warm climates are prevalent. This is more especially true of the extensive tropical provinces of the department of Beni, though, unlike the fevers of the malarial districts of Colombia and Brazil, they yield to simple treatment, while the epidemic maladies which occur here from time to time are not of a violent character.

Along the narrow valleys of the Mapiri and Tipuani rivers, where the purifying currents of fresh air are, in a measure, obstructed by abrupt and elevated mountain walls, a tertian fever prevails, called *terciana*, an intermittent, whose paroxysms occur about every forty-eight hours.

In the absence of proper medical treatment, a large percentage of the mortality occurring among the Indians of these and other low valleys of Bolivia result from this disease. Strangers entering these sections, and especially Mapiri and Tipuani, should be amply supplied with quinine, and carefully avoid freshly plucked fruits and alcoholic drinks.

The regions above 13,000 to 13,500 feet are, as a rule, too cold for habitation, and the vegetation is correspondingly scant, being limited to hardy grasses and mosses and stunted shrubs, with here and there small patches of barley, potatoes, and quinia.

The snow line of the Cordilleras varies from 15,000 to 18,000 feet, "modified in many cases by the aspect of the mountains and the nature of the country surrounding them." The main Cor-

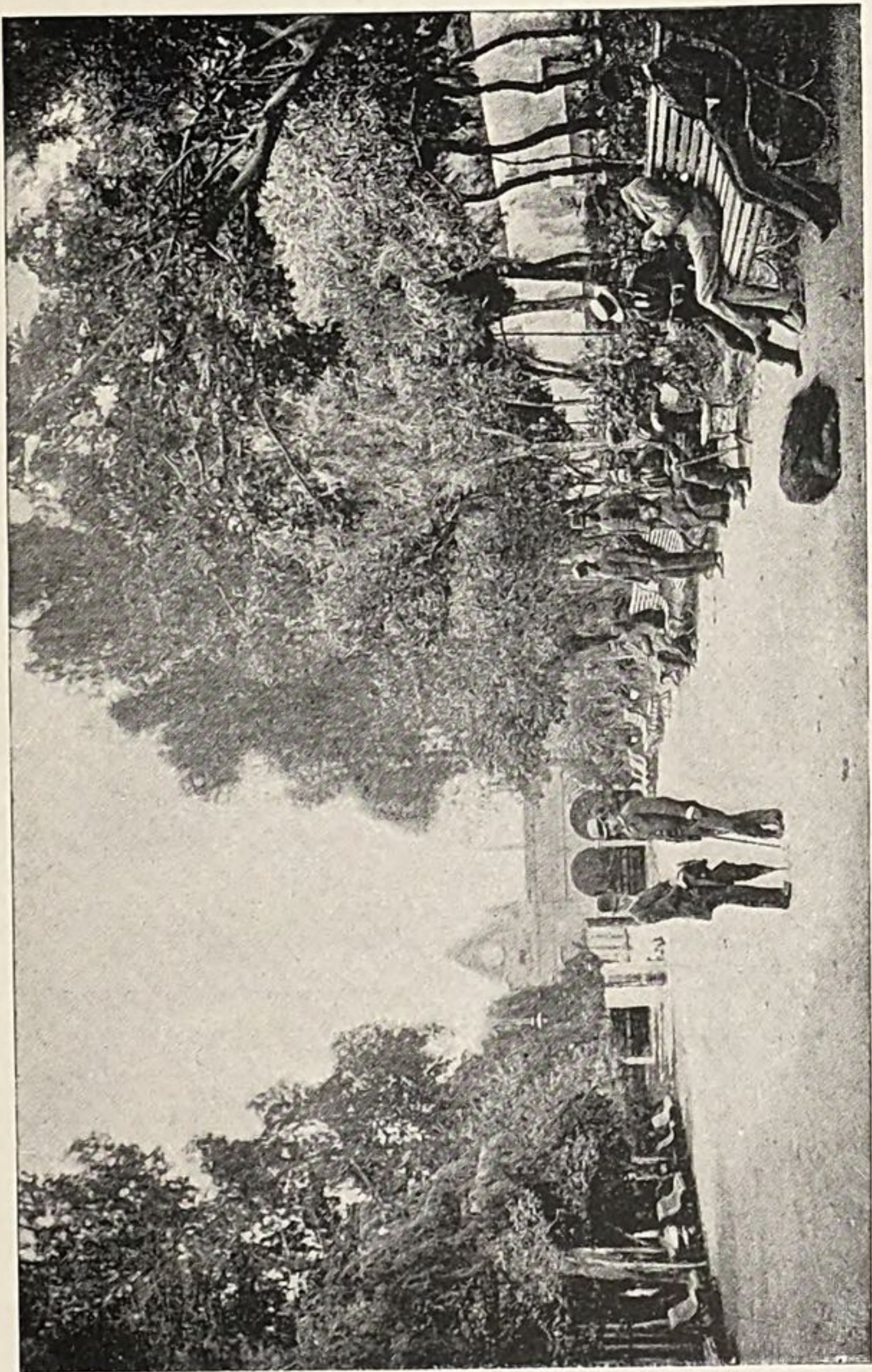
dillera is crossed near the snow line, en route to Yungas, at an altitude of about 15,000 feet on the northwest side of Illimani, and en route to Sorata, Mapiri, and Tipuani at an altitude of about 17,000 feet on the northwest side of Illampu, while the snow line of the intervening chain, which forms a lofty serrated ridge, is approximately 15,000 feet.

La Paz, the metropolis and commercial center of the Republic, situated in the Quebrada del Choqueyapu, 650 feet below Lake Titicaca, and about 12,250 feet above the sea, in latitude $16^{\circ} 29' 54''$ and longitude $68^{\circ} 29' 38''$, has a mean annual temperature of about 50° F., as correctly stated by Dr. H. A. Weddell, a traveling naturalist of the Museum of Natural History of Paris in his "Travels in the North of Bolivia," published in Paris in 1853.

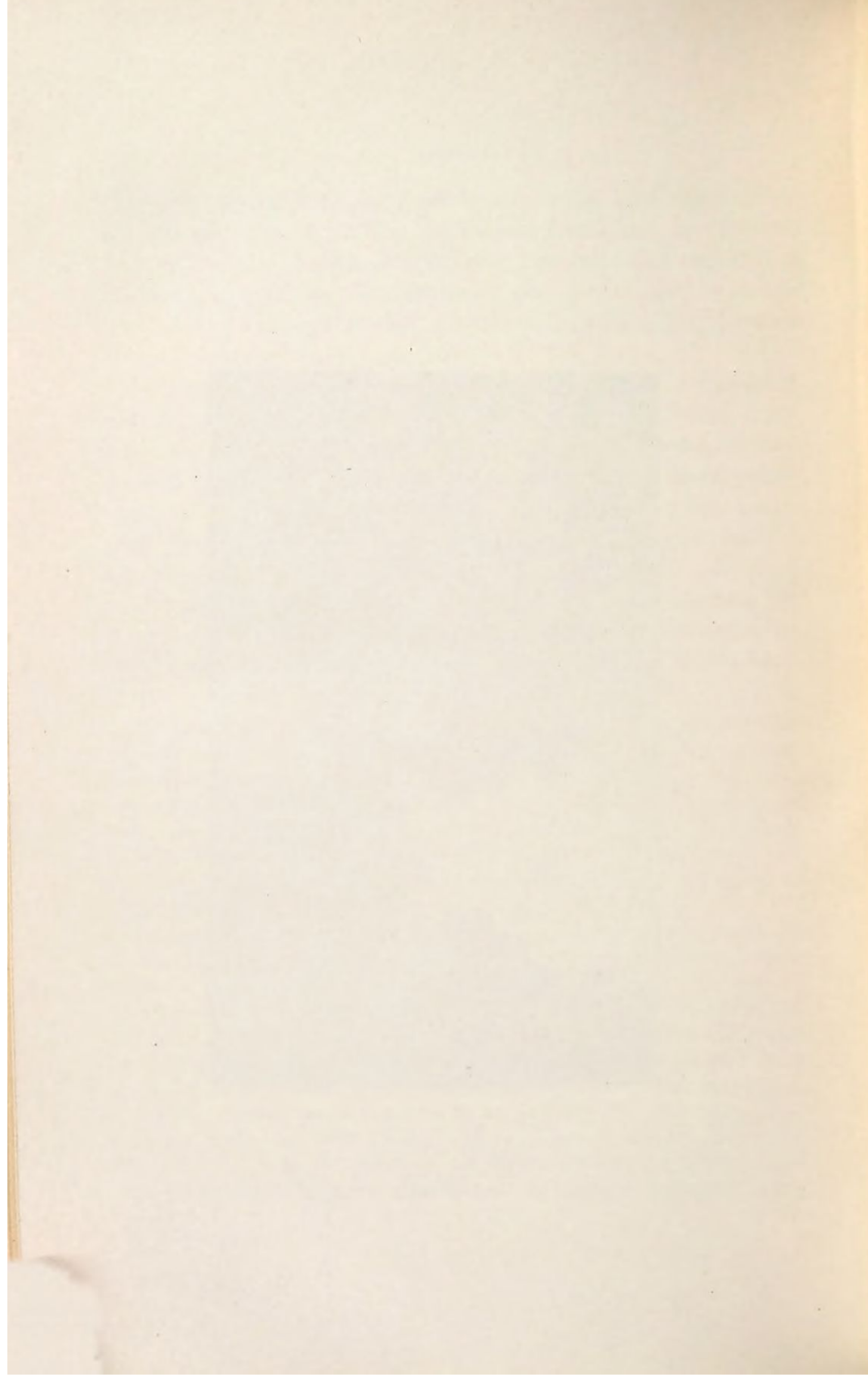
The following translation from the above work, taken from the Report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture (No. 89, New Series, 1891, p. 553), will be of interest in this connection:

The climate of La Paz is such as the Bolivians call *cabezeras de valle* (head of the valley). Its mean annual temperature is about 10° C. (50° F.), or somewhat less than that of Paris, generally reckoned at 10.8° C. (51.4° F.). The annual range of temperature at La Paz, however, is very different from that at Paris, being less hot in summer and less cold in winter. The result of a long series of observations made in this part of Bolivia, and communicated to me show the extremes of temperature to be from -7° C. ($+19.4^{\circ}$ F.) to 23° C. (73.4° F.).

In 1850 the lowest temperature observed in June, there the coldest of the year, was only -4.44° C. (24° F.), while at Paris hardly a winter passes when the thermometer does not fall below -10° C. (14° F.). It might be concluded from these data that the temperature of La Paz is quite uniform, and such, indeed, would be the case did not the usual clearness of the sky render loss of heat by radiation very considerable, so that the nights are generally much colder than the day, while, in consequence, pulmonary diseases are quite prevalent there. Though the thermometer frequently falls below the freezing point at La Paz, plants are rarely frozen. This is because at this great height the air is very dry. I was led to notice this by the fact that the Indians, when preparing chuño, are obliged to wet their potatoes in order to make them freeze.



ALAMEDA OF LA PAZ.



Dr. Weddell is in error, however, in stating that pulmonary diseases are quite prevalent in La Paz, if among pulmonary diseases he includes consumption. As already stated, cases of pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs, consequent upon undue exposure to the night air, are of frequent occurrence, and are apt to be speedily fatal, while cases of consumption are rare. On the contrary, La Paz is the chief resort for pulmonary patients from the south Pacific coast, but, on account of its great attitude, is not a desirable point, if the disease has reached an advanced stage, or if there is any coëxistent organic heart trouble or nervous affection.

The only other record of temperature for any part of Bolivia, kept for a continuous period, is that for the city of Oruro, situated in latitude $18^{\circ} 62'$ and longitude $67^{\circ} 12'$, and, according to the map just issued by the Antofagasta and Oruro Railway Company, at an elevation of 3,694.49 meters (12,122 feet), but according to all previously published measurements, about 13,000 feet above the sea.

This record, which was kept by Señor Carlos Petot, vice-consul of France resident in that city, is as follows:

Summary of temperature observed at Oruro, Bolivia, by Señor Carlos Petot during the years 1885-'88.

[Centigrade thermometer.]

Months.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
January	18	3	$10\frac{1}{2}$
February	18	2	10
March.....	16	2	9
April	13	—1	6
May	9	—7	1
June.....	8	—10	—1
July	9	—9	0
August.....	10	—8	1
September.....	12	—5	$3\frac{1}{2}$
October	16	2	9
November	20	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
December	19	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Average for year	14	—2	6

The topography and climate of the several provinces of the Republic are approximately as follows:

Departments and provinces.	Topography.	Climate.
Chuquisaca (capital Sucre):		
Capital district (cercado).....	Broken.....	Temperate.
Cinti	do	Do.
Tomina	Undulating	Semitropical.
Azero.....	Forest plains	Tropical.
La Paz (capital La Paz):		
Capital district (cercado)	Broken.....	Cold.
Pacajes.....	Mountainous	Do.
Yungas.....	Broken.....	Semitropical.
Omasuyos	Mountain plains	Cold.
Sicasica.....	Mountainous	Do.
Larecaja	Broken.....	Semitropical.
Muñecas.....	Mountainous	Temperate.
Caupolican	Valleys and plains..	Tropical and semitrop- ical.
Inquisivi	Mountainous	Cold.
Cochabamba (capital Cochabamba):		
Capital district (cercado)	Broken.....	Temperate.
Chaparé	do	Semitropical.
Tapacari	Undulating	Do.
Tarata	Forest plains	Tropical.
Mizque	do	Do.
Punata	do	Do.
Ayopaya.....	do	Do.
Totora	Undulating	Semitropical.
Arque	Forest plains	Do.
Furacares.. ..	do	Do.
Potosi (capital Potosi):		
Capital district (cercado)	Mountainous	Cold.
Chayanta	do	Do.
Charcas.....	do	Do.
Linares	do	Temperate.
Porco	do	Cold.
Lipez.....	do	Do.
Nor Chichas	do	Do.
Sud Chichas	do	Do.
Oruro (capital Oruro):		
Capital district (cercado)	do	Do.
Paria	do	Do.
Carangas	do	Do.
Tarija (capital Tarija):		
Capital district (cercado)	Undulating	Semitropical.
Salinas	do	Do.
Concepcion	do	Do.
Gran Chaco	Forest plains	Tropical.
Mendez	Broken.....	Temperate.
Santa Cruz (capital Santa Cruz):		
Capital district (cercado)	do	Semitropical.
Valle-grande	do	Do.
Cordillera.....	Forest plains	Tropical.
Velasco.....	do	Do.

Departments and provinces.	Topography.	Climate.
Santa Cruz (capital Santa Cruz)—Cont'd.		
Chiquitos	Forest plains	Tropical.
Guarayos	do	Do.
Sara	Undulating	Semitropical.
Beni (capital Trinidad):		
Capital district (cercado)	Forest plains	Tropical.
Mojos	do	Do.
Secure	do	Do.
Magdalena	do	Do.
Reyes	do	Do.
Chacobos	do	Do.

Chapter VIII.

PRODUCTS AND REGIONS OF PRODUCTION.

The natural wealth of Bolivia is far greater than is generally supposed. The country is not only rich in gold and silver, but has an abundance of copper and tin of a superior quality. Rich deposits of bismuth, mercury, platinum, lead, iron, zinc, nickel, alum, sulphur, and some coal are met with, although thus far no important coal deposits have been discovered. Precious stones, chiefly emeralds, and opals, also lapis lazuli, which is a species of mineral of a fine azure blue, valued for ornamental work, hyacinth, agate, alabaster, jasper, marble, granite, slate, pumice stone, porphyry, basalt, chalk, borax, common salt, magnesia, etc., are also found. In the maritime province of Atacama, which has been in the possession of Chile since the war of 1879-1882, are vast deposits of nitrate of soda and guano. The animal kingdom is unusually varied and interesting, while the vegetable kingdom is extremely rich and abundant.

Commenting upon the vast and unavailed of wealth of the country, as he observed it in 1869, George Earl Church, in his report heretofore referred to, says:

I found millions of sheep, llamas, and alpacas browsing upon the mountain sides, and not a cargo of wool was exported; vast herds of cattle roamed the plains, and yet an oxhide was worth scarcely more than a pound of leather in the European markets; hundreds of tons of the richest coffee in the world were rotting on the bushes, and only about ten tons per annum were sent abroad as a rare delicacy; abundant crops of sugar in the river districts were considered a misfortune by the planter, because there was no market; the valleys of Cocha-

bamba were rich in cereal wealth, unsalable when the crop was too great for home consumption; not a valley or mountain side but gave agricultural, medicinal, and other products, such as commanded ready sale in any foreign market; sixty-five kinds of rare and beautiful cabinet woods stood untouched by man in the great virgin forests of the north and east. The mountains were weighted down with silver, copper, tin, and other metals, and the people gazing upon a wealth sufficient to pay the national debts of the world, and yet unavailable for lack of means of communication. There was abundant evidence that not a river that carried its waters from Bolivia to the Amazon but washed through auriferous deposits as rich as any in California or Australia, and for lack of power to take machinery to them they did not produce to exceed £60,000 per annum, where they should have produced millions.

While the facilities for transportation have considerably improved since the above was written, the vast natural wealth of Bolivia, embracing as it does the choicest products of all latitudes, is still largely unavailable, because, under existing conditions, her products, other than high-grade minerals and coca, can not be profitably exported.

The range of production in Bolivia extends from the purely tropical region to that of perpetual snow and ice.

The learned Dr. Agustin Aspiazu, of La Paz, in his "La Meseta de los Andes," divides the country into four zones of production, namely, the torrid, temperate, frigid, and glacial, each having its own flora and fauna. In the article descriptive of the resources of Bolivia, heretofore referred to as appearing in the Report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture (No. 89, New Series, 1891), the zones of plant production are correctly described as extending from "the purely tropical of the lowlands through the subtropical of the lower valleys, the temperature of the valley heads and lower plateaus, and the subarctic of the punas to the arctic of the punas bravas and the regions of perpetual snow and ice," and are therefore marked by climates of elevation rather than extent.

The climatic scale suggested by Dr. Agustin Aspiazu* furnishes perhaps as convenient a basis for the classification of the total

* See cut, p. 20.

resources of the country, with respect to their zones of production, as can be adopted.

TORRID ZONE.

This region extends from the low tropical plains and valleys of eastern Bolivia to an altitude of approximately 6,500 feet above the sea. It abounds in every variety of tropical fruits, including granadillas, pepinos, paltas, pacaes, a fruit of the genus *Inga*, consisting of thick pods about six inches long filled with a sweet, refreshing, white pulp; chirimoyas, a species of *anona*, one of the most highly prized of the Bolivian fruits; pineapples, those of the province of Yungas being especially rich and fragrant; sugar cane, coffee, rice, a superior quality of white and yellow cotton, coca (*erythroxylon coca*), the dried leaves of which are a highly stimulating narcotic and are chewed by the Bolivian and Peruvian Indians, by travelers in the Upper Andes, and by the Bolivian soldiers, when in the field, just as betel is used by the inhabitants of the East Indies; cacao or chocolate tree, a species of *theobroma*, found also in the West Indies, which bears a pulpy fruit from the seeds of which chocolate is made. One of the peculiar productions of this zone is the guayacu tree from which is gathered a fruit containing a rich aromatic flour or powder neatly inclosed in a strong box-shaped cover or shell and esteemed more for its rich perfume than for food. It is known only by the name given it by the Aymara Indians, viz, *háku-guayácca*, *háku* in the Aymara tongue, meaning flour and *guayácca*, box; hence "flour box" or "box of flour." The guayacca is perhaps the tallest tree of Bolivia, growing to a height of about 125 feet, with dense foliage and wide-spreading branches, thus making it one of the most delightful shade trees known to the montaña. This region also abounds in forests of ebony, mahogany, rosewood, satin wood, cedar, wax, and cork trees, palms, rubber trees (caoutchouc), and other varieties of wood of great beauty and value rarely met with in other

countries, including a species of mulberry from the bark of which are made the curious shirts worn by certain tribes of the Bolivian Indians. Among the medicinal and other plants are cinchona, jalap, matico, sarsaparilla, copaiba, tamarind, palma-Christi, ipecacuanha, camphor, gum arabic, balsams, valerian, cinnamon, and vanilla.

The animal kingdom is here represented by vast herds of cattle and by many wild species, including the leopard, black bear, jaguar, or American tiger, puma, tapir, sloth, armadillo, wild cats, monkeys, the huge boa constrictor, alligators, etc. Among the many interesting varieties of birds, are humming birds of rich and varied plumage; the uchi, a species of yellow and black spotted canary; toucan, tunqui, of bright red plumage and stately crest, resembling that of the African touraco; a great variety of parrots and paroquets; the colibri, a small handsome bird allied to the humming bird; the pajaro mosca (fly bird), with plumage so rich and changeable that, it is said, in the sunlight "it produces with its feathers the same changes and brilliancy of the diamond;" the organito (small organ), noted for the organ-like music it makes as it hums and sings, here and there, along the waterfalls where it is always heard. The low plains of this region of production, though the most fertile section of Bolivia, have their objectionable features in the excessive humidity of the climate, and in the obstinate resistance of certain of the native tribes to occupation by strangers either from within or without the Republic.

TEMPERATE ZONE.

This zone of production lies approximately between 6,500 and 12,000 feet above the sea, and embraces the central departments of Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, and Tarija, and the rich valleys of the western departments of the Republic.

Aside from the vast deposits of gold, silver, copper, tin, and other metals which, for the most part, are here first met with, the

chief products are lemons, paltas, grapes, figs, peaches, apples, plums, cherries, quinces, potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables; rice, barley, wheat, and maize are also extensively cultivated.

The department of Cochabamba is the great wheat and maize growing section of the country, and is therefore properly denominated the "Granary of Bolivia." It is also noted for its fine horses bred from imported stock from Peru and Chile, while in Sucre are found the finest imported coach and saddle horses in the Republic. Cattle and horses are also numerous throughout this entire range. The forests of Chuquisaca and Tarija, which extend down to the wooded plains of the Gran Chaco Boreal, and those of the La Paz provinces of Inquisivi and Yungas, adjoining the department of Cochabamba on the west, are the homes of a great variety, in size and plumage, of humming birds, pigeons, quails, pheasants, parrots, paroquets, and of innumerable butterflies of indescribable beauty. Monkeys, wild cats, skunks, rabbits, vizcachas (Peruvian hare), foxes, and deer are also numerous.

FRIGID ZONE.

This range embraces that portion of the country situated between 12,000 and 16,000 to 16,500 feet above the sea. Its most important division is the great western plateau, or the Titicaca basin as it is more generally called, lying within the rich mineral department of La Paz, Oruro, and Potosi. As the cold winds blowing from the snowy summits of the Andes sweep in unbroken currents across this treeless plain at an altitude of from 12,000 to 13,000 feet, the climate is dry and generally cold, while that of the heads of the valleys (*cabecera de valle*) is considerably milder and the soil much more productive. Here, the natives, who, for the most part, are industrious, are alternately sowing and reaping throughout the year.

Although the lofty table-lands of this region are, to the casual observer, apparently nearly destitute of vegetation, they none the

less constitute the great sheep-grazing districts of the Republic. Here may be seen the Aymara Indians attending, with silent and assiduous care, their numerous flocks, and, with stones cast from their slings with marvelous precision, guarding them from danger or directing their course as they feed upon the short dry grass of the pampa.

While there is no official census of the domestic and useful animals in the country, the number of sheep pastured on this elevated table-land have been estimated at 7,000,000 or 8,000,000.

Along the borders of Lake Titicaca and in the mountains, are extensive herds of cattle, while in every part of this range of production, are numerous Indian ponies, mules, burros, and llamas, and a very poor grade of hogs. The Indians of western Bolivia are not only a pastoral people, but they are the farmers of Bolivia as well.

Here, their principal crops are potatoes, barley, quinoa, cañaqua, and oca. Being masters of the art of irrigation, and understanding equally well the advantages of properly preparing the soil and drilling the seed in order to obtain the best possible results from this system of farming, they secure a yield of field crops upon these inhospitable uplands that would seem incredible to the farmers of our own country.

As a rule, however, it is too cold at this elevation to grow wheat or to mature barley, and therefore the latter, which is grown in great abundance, is fed to stock, both in its green and dry state, as fodder, and is sold in the La Paz and other markets in the same way. As stated by Prof. Alexander Agassiz in his hydrographic sketch of Lake Titicaca, the *myriophyllum* (tatora) here grows very luxuriantly, and forms an important article of food for the cattle of the lake shore, where they may be seen half way under water as they feed upon this nutritious and highly useful product of Lake Titicaca. The same authority says:

The fields of tatora are also the feeding places of the myriads of aquatic birds which abound along the lake shore, and which are the most characteristic feature of the fauna of the lake.

The fishes and reptiles are not numerous, and our collection of the former showed a poverty in species which is most remarkable, and this is also accompanied by a comparative poverty in the number of specimens, except in certain localities. There are in all only six species of fishes, Cyprinoids and Siluroids, a remarkably small number for a sheet of water as large as Lake Erie.

In the absence of trees, the totora, which grows spontaneously and in great abundance in the shallow waters of the lake, is applied by the Indians to perhaps as many uses as the bamboo in India. With this they cover their houses, construct their balsas and sails, make beautiful baskets, table and floor mats, matting as beds for the poor, carpets for the better classes, and strips of woven totora for all classes on which to rest when traveling through the mountains.

GLACIAL ZONE.

This zone embraces the loftiest mountains of Bolivia. It begins at an altitude of from 16,000 to 16,500 feet, and terminates in the regions of eternal ice and snow, extending southward from the immense glacier fields of the majestic Illampu, or Mount Sorato, to the towering heights of the beautiful Illimani 40 miles to the south of La Paz.

In the upper ranges of these inhospitable mountains, feed the wild vicuña and guanaco, fleet of foot and rich in fur, and in the lower ranges, the alpaca and llama. Along the mountain passes and in the lower levels, grow stunted shrubs and short white grass upon which the muleteers and llama drivers feed their animals when crossing the Andes. Rich deposits of silver, tin, bismuth, and considerable gold are also met with in this zone of production, while its crowning heights are not only perpetually covered with snow, but abound in solid beds and columns of ice from whence the markets of the country are supplied throughout the year.

Chapter IX.

GOLD MINES OF BOLIVIA.

As no detailed statement of the production of the precious metals in Bolivia has ever been prepared, so far as can be ascertained, but little is known outside of the country as to its mineral wealth other than that it is the third silver-producing country of the world and is presumably rich in gold deposits.

The absence of a properly organized Government bureau of statistics, furnishing convenient and reliable data upon this and kindred subjects, has made every attempt at such report a difficult and discouraging task. This is especially true as to the production of gold. No matter how desirable a tabulated statement of the gold production of Bolivia might be, the absence of reliable data upon the subject renders such statements* for any considerable period practically impossible. This report will, therefore, be confined to a mere statement of the estimated annual production of gold and how determined, and will then pass to the consideration of the history and condition of gold-mining in Bolivia.

ESTIMATED GOLD PRODUCTION IN 1890.

Gold, unlike silver, is not subject to export duty, and therefore there are no satisfactory means of ascertaining the annual production of the mines. Assuming, however, that one-fourth of the total production passes through the custom-house of this city (La Paz) in connection with the dutiable articles, as merchandise ship-

* Except as to the weight and coining value of the gold product for the years 1886-1890.

ped under the sanction of the Government for its greater security in transportation, which is the commonly accepted estimate, and that the amount so passing for 1890, as shown by the annual report of the chief custom-house officer, was 27,540 bolivianos, we have 100,160 bolivianos as the total production for 1890, which, at the average exchange of 30*d.*, is equivalent in round numbers to \$67,582 in United States currency, being an increase of \$7,782 over the amount reported for 1888 and 1889, as shown by the report of the minister of the treasury for those years.

The weight and coining value of the gold product for the years 1886-'90, as determined from the most trustworthy data obtainable, including the annual reports of the Minister of the Treasury, were approximately as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1886	110	73,000
1887	143	95,000
1888	90	59,800
1889	90	59,800
1890	101	67,582

HISTORY OF GOLD-MINING IN BOLIVIA.

As this annual production is out of all proportion to the reputed richness and extent of the gold-bearing quartz veins and gravel beds of Bolivia, it may well be asked what are the evidences of the actual existence of these alleged rich deposits, and why this limited production? These questions can only be properly answered by tracing the history and explaining the present condition of gold-mining in this country.

Prior to the Spanish conquest in 1532, when Peru and Bolivia were under the imperial sway of the Incas, gold was regarded as a sacred metal and was used almost exclusively by the Incas in the adornment of their royal palaces, temples, and the sacred vestments

of the royal household. As it did not enter into the circulating medium of the Empire, which had neither commerce nor money, the Incas, unconscious of its value, sought gold, not for gain, but out of loyalty to their rulers and unswerving devotion to their chief deity, the sun, to whose worship their gold was mainly consecrated.

Traditions of the Quichua and Aymara Indians and the oldest obtainable records, reaching back to the beginning of the sixteenth century, as well as recent explorations, all agree that the northwest provinces of Bolivia, especially the province of Larecaja, are rich in gold deposits; that, while the Incas secured considerable quantities of this metal from the province of Carabaya, Peru, the northwest provinces of Bolivia were the principal source from whence came the gold that excited the cupidity of the early Spaniards.

Long prior to the coming of the Spaniards the town of Ilabaya, in the province of Larecaja, was the seat of certain nobles or chiefs of the Empire, who were charged, among other things, with the duty of forwarding the quarterly gold contribution of that district to Chiquitos, Peru, where one of the receipt boxes of the Empire was located. The record shows that on the day of the full moon of each quarter, the expedition intrusted with this remittance from Ilabaya set out without fail for Chiquitos and was always received with demonstrations of joy in the several villages through which they passed. The amount of these quarterly contributions is unknown, but, as the gold was carried in twelve llama bladders, holding from 4 to 5 pounds each, the amount may be approximately determined. These bladders, called "rosques," are still used by the Indians in transporting gold.

The traces of their works and their rude mining tools of wood and stone yet remaining demonstrate that gold was gathered by the Incas almost exclusively from the deposits of the mountain streams or from shallow excavations made in the rugged acclivities of the cordilleras. Not understanding the virtues of quick-

silver, a mineral not rare in their Empire, and being deficient in the knowledge of extracting this metal from the quartz, their most advanced method of smelting consisting of small cone-shaped furnaces built at elevated points where they might be fanned by the mountain breezes, they were only able to skim the surface of the vast gold deposits of the country. And yet, with their primitive appliances and methods, they had no trouble in securing this precious metal in such great abundance that history furnishes no parallel of such treasures of gold as were found in the royal palaces, temples, and public edifices of the Incas at the time of the Spanish conquest.

The sudden destruction of their Empire by the Spaniards in 1532, the sacking of their cities and temples, the assassination of their Emperor, Atahualpa, and the hardships to which they were subjected by their conquerors in their insatiable greed for gold, led the Incas to attach a new importance to the precious metals and to conceal their rich treasures with all possible haste. The undisputed fact of history is that the amount of gold and silver thus buried in caves and forests far exceeded in quantity that which was taken by the despoilers of their Empire.

That which the Inca gave the Spaniards, said some of the Indian nobles to Benalcazar, the conqueror of Quito, was but as a kernel of corn compared with the heap before them. (Oviedo, *Historia las Indias*.)

Disheartened by the fierce intimidations to which they were subjected, and no longer permitted to gather gold for the decoration of their temples and royal palaces, the Incas practically abandoned all forms of gold and silver mining until the close of the seventeenth century, a period of more than one hundred and fifty years. About this time, Sorata, the present capital of Larecaja, was founded, and soon became the most opulent city of Upper Peru, now Bolivia. Quickly following this event, an expedition of Spaniards, mainly from Chile, and a few Portuguese adventurers who had ascended the Amazon from Brazil, visited the prov-

ince of Larecaja and discovered the famous gold deposits of the Tipuani River, on the eastern slope of the Andes, from whose sands the Incas had washed millions of gold before the coming of the Spaniards. This marked the beginning of the first organized gold-mining venture ever undertaken in Bolivia. That this was the El Dorado of the Incas is well supported by a single extract from these ancient records. Señor Tomás Rada, writing of their discoveries to his friend, Señor Antonio Guillen, an expert miner of Chile, said:

We have found abundant gold in these kingdoms on the other side beyond the snows, where foot traveling is difficult. If you should wish to come here, you will get gold to your heart's content.

Mining operations in northwestern Bolivia now rapidly multiplied, and, through the richness of the mines and unpaid labor of the Indian miners, vast fortunes were rapidly accumulated. It was at this period that the "rescate de oro," or annual sale of gold, was established and became the one great feature of the annual fairs or feasts held at Chuchulaya, Chiquitos, Tacacoma, and Yani, in the province of Larecaja. So much gold was offered on these occasions that it was sold at 15 pesos, or 9 bolivianos, per ounce.

This annual sale of gold, a sort of Wall-street exchange, is still carried on in these ancient Indian villages and attracts to them once a year the gold dealers of the country. It was my good fortune to be present at one of these great feasts, held at Chuchulaya last year, where I witnessed this "rescate de oro," established in that very pueblo more than two centuries before. It was interesting to observe that two hundred years of history had served to acquaint the 3,000 Indians present with something of the commercial value of this metal, as they had advanced the price from 9 bolivianos per ounce to 28 bolivianos, and yet they were selling it at 3 bolivianos less than the market price in this city, 110 miles distant.

In 1781, the Indians, smarting under the oppressive rule of the Spaniards, rose in revolt from Cuzco, Peru, to Tucuman, in the

Argentine Republic; destroyed Sorata, killed the Spanish proprietors and miners, and practically put an end to the business that made them slaves.

It was not until 1805 that work was again undertaken in this district. Señor Yriondo, a Spaniard, then led a new expedition into this field and began work at a point called Ancota. Despite the primitive methods employed, Ancota steadily yielded for the next sixty years a net annual profit of from 40 to 60 per cent on the invested capital. One of the best known and most successful miners who ever entered this district, however, was Señor Yldefonso Villamil, of La Paz, whose proprietorship in Tipuani continued from 1818 until his death in 1867, but whose actual mining operations, in which was associated with him his friend Señor Zabala, were confined to fourteen years of that time and constitute the closing chapter in the history of organized gold-mining in the province of Larecaja. While he secured large quantities of gold, the current stories of his success are the purest fiction. One of these commonly accepted stories represents that he secured 36 arrobas, or 900 pounds, of gold in a single year. For the true history of Señor Villamil's mining operations in Tipuani I am indebted to his venerable son, Gen. Pedro Villamil, of La Paz. Señor Villamil first worked that portion of the gravel banks of Tipuani known as "Salomon." In the absence of pumps and windlasses he substituted a bucket brigade of Indians, who, equipped with rude cowskin buckets and distributed in two divisions along the notched poles that served as ladders, quickly passed the water and gravel from hand to hand to the top of the shafts, a work so fatiguing that a fresh gang was required every few hours. As fast as the boulders were displaced by digging, drilling, or blasting, a third division, equipped with rawhide ropes, dragged them up the wooden skids that rested against the sloping walls of these shallow shafts. So steep was the incline of these sloping shafts, or, more properly speaking, "sumps," that it often required

from 30 to 40 Indians to drag a single stone to the top. Señor Villamil's celebrated Indian bucket brigade being unable to longer drain the mines of the increasing flow of water that filtered through the sands from the Tipuani River, he was obliged to abandon the property in 1822. He retired, however, with \$140,000 as the net earnings of his four years' work.

Thus stood the record of gold-mining in Bolivia up to the date of her national independence, in 1825, with the exception of the work of the early Spaniards in the quartz mines of Araca, 12 leagues south of La Paz, and of the Jesuits in the gold washings and quartz veins of Choquecamata, in the province of Cochabamba, of which, however, there is no obtainable data of value. While Choquecamata is said to have yielded, down to 1847, some \$40,000,000, it was soon after abandoned, and no further attempt at reviving the gold-mining industry was made until 1851, when Señor Villamil again entered Tipuani and began operations at "Gritado," immediately opposite the old washings of "Salomon." Employing Chinese pumps worked by overshot wheels, cranes, derricks, and other improved appliances, he met with uninterrupted success until 1861, when his advanced years and impaired health forced him to abandon "Gritado" and retire from business.

While the fabulous stories afloat in relation to the results obtained during this period have given to Tipuani a world-wide fame, it may be well to add that, although the amount of gold secured by Señor Villamil during these ten years is generally placed at 5,000 pounds, the fact is that the yield was but 1,500 pounds, an amount equal, however, to an annual net profit of 40 per cent on the capital invested.

This closes the history of gold-mining in northwestern Bolivia. For thirty years, these rich gold fields have been given up to the Indians, who only work them when forced to it by their limited demands for ready cash. And this is practically true of every

part of the Republic save Chayanta, in southwestern Bolivia, where a company is working on a small scale.*

LOCATION OF THE BOLIVIAN GOLD BELTS.

The gold-bearing regions of Bolivia are divided into two great belts, well defined and unique in their formation. The one best known has its origin in northwestern Bolivia, in the province of Muñecas, and extends southeast through the provinces of Larecaja, Yungas, Inquisivi, the department of Cochabamba, and thence enters Santa Cruz, the extreme eastern department of the Republic. The other has its origin in southwestern Bolivia, in the province of Lipez, and extends almost due east until it passes slightly to the south of Tupisa and Cinti, and thence bears steadily northeast until it joins the northern belt in Santa Cruz; and thence, united, they enter Brazil and constitute one of the richest districts of that Republic.

Within the vast triangle described by these converging lines lies the great silver belt of Bolivia, running parallel with the Cordillera Real, north-northeast and south-southeast.

The extreme north of Bolivia, east of the Cordillera Real, or main Andean range, is also reputed to be rich in gold; but, as this section of the country is occupied by the Chunchos, a brave and treacherous tribe who admit no white man among them and whose almost impenetrable forests make it a comparatively easy matter for them to hold the country against every effort of the whites to enter, nothing definite is known as to its mineral wealth.

The principal gold-bearing districts of Bolivia are, by common consent, those belonging to the northern belt. The reports of competent engineers, recently sent from London to examine this section of Bolivia, show that the vast alluvial deposits of Suhez and Yani, on the eastern slope of the Cordillera Real, are even

* Two European companies, however, will shortly commence work in Tipuani, and a third is now being organized in La Paz for the same purpose.

richer than Tipuani and offer flattering inducements for hydraulic mining. The former is estimated at 100,000,000 cubic yards of gravel, yielding $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic yard, and the latter at 20,000,000 cubic yards, yielding 50 cents per cubic yard.

Along many of the rivers flowing eastward in this section, deep placers of great richness exist. The La Paz River, flowing through La Paz from the western slope of the Cordillera Real and called in the native Aymara language "Chuquiapa," meaning "river of gold," also carries considerable gold, and in the days of the early Spaniards, was worked with great profit.

The present washings of Chuquiaguillo, an affluent of the La Paz River and only a league distant from La Paz, are also worthy of mention. It was here that an Indian in the seventeenth century picked up a mass of native gold that sold for \$11,269, and which may now be seen in the Museum of Natural History in Madrid, and a few years ago, another nugget worth \$5,000 now in the possession of Señor Juan G. Matta, the Chilean minister, residing in La Paz was found.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are other gold-bearing districts capable of yielding enormous quantities of this precious metal under proper conditions, as, for instance, the Rio Suipacha, in southern Bolivia; but, like the districts already named, they are practically unproductive for the want of strong and well-directed capital, suitable machinery, and skilled labor. It is proper to observe, however, that, while Bolivia is thus rich in gold and is far richer in silver, it is well understood by those acquainted with the country and its environments that, situated as it is 500 miles from the Pacific coast, the cost of transporting the machinery and other materials necessary to successful mining in this country is so great that these rich deposits only offer inducements to strong capital and the best possible management. All the silver mines of Bolivia now worked under these conditions,

are paying handsomely, while all others are unprofitable; and so must it prove in every organized effort for the development of gold-mining in this Republic.

While it is apparent from what has here been stated that, under present conditions, the annual production of gold in Bolivia is small, it is equally apparent that, under proper conditions, it is capable of expansion. If the old system of mining employed by the Incas and early Spaniards yielded the rich tributes of gold to the Spanish crown described by Prescott and others, certain it is that, with proper transportation facilities and the introduction of our modern system of mining, backed by sufficient capital and the requisite mining and business intelligence, Bolivia will become one of the greatest gold-mining centers of the world.

The vast mineral regions and ancient river channels of the Bolivian cordilleras and the auriferous gravel beds of the great Andean plateau but await the vitalizing touch of the agencies described to make them yield up their enormous treasures of gold and vastly increase the world's annual production of this precious metal.

Chapter X.

THE SILVER MINES OF BOLIVIA.

In the statement of the gold production and history of gold-mining in Bolivia, attention was called to the difficulties attending the preparation of tabulated statistics showing the annual production of the precious metals in that country, owing to the absence of a properly organized bureau of statistics interested in carefully gathering and regularly publishing, under the authority of the Government, all obtainable data relating to this important subject.

With the exception of the export duties paid by the Huanchaca Company and a few others directly to the Government, the right to collect this duty of 80 cents (Bolivian money) per marc is sold to the highest bidder in October of each year for the calendar year beginning with the 1st of January next thereafter.

The successful bidder, having paid or secured to the Government the amount so agreed to be paid, is under no further obligation thereto in that behalf. During 1890, the duties on silver exported from five districts were sold and collected in this manner, while ten different mining companies paid directly to the Government. The amount of silver produced by these ten mines in 1890 can therefore be pretty accurately determined, while the amount produced from the mines falling within the districts named is not so easy of ascertainment. The estimates, therefore, of the product of these last-named mines and of the amount of silver used in the arts and clandestinely exported, as embodied in this report, though based upon the most trustworthy data obtainable,

including the reports of the minister of the treasury, are necessarily unsatisfactory, and out of abundant caution, have been placed at fully 10 per cent less than the popularly accepted estimates.

With this explanation of the difficulties attending the effort to secure reliable data upon this subject, the amount of silver produced by the Bolivian mines for the calendar year 1890 and the first six months of 1891 may be stated approximately as follows:

Table showing the production of silver in Bolivia during the calendar year 1890 and the first six months of 1891.

Name of mines and districts.	Where situated.	Production.	
		1890.	First six months, 1891.
		<i>Marc.</i>	<i>Marc.</i>
Huanchaca	Province of Porco.....	656, 192. 50	381, 159. 85
Colquechaca.....	Province of Chuquisaca....	37, 378. 12	26, 457. 11
Aullagas	do	151, 309. 12	55, 427. 80
Real Socavon de Potosi....	do	24, 894. 78	18, 467. 00
Compañia minera de Oruro.	Province of Oruro.....	75, 316. 92	58, 307. 04
Compañia minera de Itos ..	do	54, 535. 42	7, 982. 86
Guadalupe	Province of Chuquisaca....	32, 235. 88	21, 863. 75
Consuelo.....	do .....	.....	5, 451. 10
Andacaba	Province of Linares	14, 635. 94	2, 748. 12
San Miguel	Province of Chuquisaca....	250. 56	.....
Flamenca.....	do	10, 908. 98	2, 957. 85
Districts:			
Machacamarca	Department of Oruro... ..	6, 900. 00	} 155, 650. 00
Potosi.....	Department of Potosi.....	26, 550. 00	
North and South Chichas	do	2, 550. 00	
Chayanta	Department of Chuquisaca.	43, 875. 00	
The North	Department of La Paz.....	52, 625. 00	
Total.....	.....	1, 190, 158. 22	736. 472. 48

The report of the minister of the treasury for the first half of the calendar year 1890 places the production for that period at 595,079.11 marcs, while the production for the first six months of 1891, as here given, was 736,472.48 marcs, making a gain for the same period over last year (1890) of 141,393.37 marcs.

No allowance is made in the above table for silver used in the industrial arts and clandestinely exported, which is usually estimated here at one-fifth of the total annual production. It is per-

fectly safe, however, to add one-tenth to the production, as shown by the table, for this purpose, thereby increasing the total production for the calendar year 1890 to 1,309,174.04 marcs and for the first six months of 1891 to 810,119.72 marcs.

The following statement shows the quantity and grade of ore produced and how disposed of for the calendar year 1890:

	Marcs.
Ores containing 50 marcs per cajon, or one-half of 1 per cent of silver produced	49, 586. 02
Ores containing 100 marcs per cajon, or 1 per cent of silver produced. .	252, 813. 76
Ores containing 150 marcs per cajon, or 1½ per cent of silver produced..	84, 988. 52
Ores containing 200 marcs per cajon, or 2 per cent of silver produced....	74, 998. 24
Ores containing 250 marcs per cajon, or 2½ per cent of silver produced.	7, 054. 6
Ores containing 300 marcs per cajon, or 3 per cent of silver produced....	1, 216. 64
Ores containing 350 marcs per cajon, or 3½ per cent of silver produced.	2, 223. 9
Ores containing 400 marcs and over per cajon, or 4 per cent of silver produced	165, 110. 12
Total of above grades exported.....	637, 901. 8
Amount of plata piña produced in the country from low-grade ores.....	552, 166. 42
Total exported and worked in the country.....	1, 190, 158. 22
Estimated amount used in the industrial arts and clandestinely exported, viz, one-tenth of the total product reported.....	119, 015. 82
Total production for the year.....	1, 309, 174. 04

Estimating 1 kilogram at 4.3478 Bolivian marcs and the commercial value of silver at the average price for the calendar year 1890, as given in the annual report of the director of the United States mint, the commercial value of the silver produced in Bolivia for the calendar year 1890 was as follows:

Table showing commercial value of the produce of Bolivian mines for 1890.

Description.	Quantity.		Value.*
	<i>Marcs.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Total reported production	1, 190, 158. 22	273, 738. 03	10, 018, 810
Total estimated amount used in the industrial arts and clandestinely exported.....	119, 015. 82	27, 373. 8	1, 001, 881
Total.....	1, 309, 174. 04	301, 111. 83	11, 020, 691

* United States currency.

This shows an apparent increase of production over 1888 and 1889 of \$1,442,691; but, as the reported production for those years, viz, \$9,578,000, does not embrace silver used in the industrial arts of the country and clandestinely exported, which is fully the same ratio of the total production for those years as has been included in the estimate for 1890, viz, one-tenth, the real increase must be determined by adding one-tenth to the returns of the Minister of the Treasury for those years and subtracting this sum from the total product of 1890, which shows an actual gain in production for 1890 over the two preceding years of \$485,691.

It is interesting to note in passing that, as the average commercial value of silver (.985 fine) in the country for 1890 was but 10.40 bolivianos per marc, or 45.21 bolivianos per kilogram, and the value of a Bolivian dollar at the average exchange for the year (30*d.*) was but 63 cents in United States currency, the difference between the commercial value of the total silver product of Bolivia for 1890 in this country and New York was over \$2,600,000, a handsome margin even after paying the export duty of 80 cents per marc and the expense of shipment to the United States.

Table showing the silver production of Bolivia from 1886 to June 30, 1891.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.†
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1886	228, 895	9, 500, 000
1887	137, 468	5, 713, 170
1888	230, 460	9, 578, 000
1889	230, 460	9, 578, 000
1890	*301, 111	11, 020, 691
1891 (first six months)	*186, 326	6, 819, 601

* Including estimated amount employed in the industrial arts and clandestinely exported.

† United States currency.

Table showing the coinage at the Government mint, in Potosi, from 1825 to June 30, 1891.
From 1825 to 1864 the amounts are stated in Spanish dollars; from 1864 to 1887, in bolivianos; from 1887, in U. S. dollars.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Cost of coinage.	Profit.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1825.....		1, 345, 232. 3	53, 935. 3	46, 500. 0
1826.....		1, 583, 057. 0	66, 986. 4	47, 507. 0
1827.....		1, 633, 538. 4	62, 313. 0	36, 000. 0
1828.....		1, 369, 928. 0	66, 030. 0	28, 000. 0
1829.....		1, 549, 456. 4	60, 793. 2	40, 259. 3
1830.....	(*)	1, 789, 301. 0	69, 859. 2	42, 000. 0
1831.....	122, 944	1, 889, 992. 0	84, 487. 1	36, 000. 0
1832.....	148, 478	1, 861, 959. 0	84, 040. 7	52, 000. 0
1833.....	99, 824	1, 954, 337. 0	94, 556. 1	118, 687. 7½
1834.....	80, 240	1, 961, 800. 0	78, 920. 3	143, 000. 0
1835.....	184, 008	1, 980, 160. 0	82, 318. 7	119, 000. 0
1836.....	82, 824	1, 947, 316. 0	79, 189. 7	166, 014. 0
1837.....	185, 912	2, 970, 883. 0	81, 719. 7	192, 000. 0
1838.....	84, 456	2, 057, 501. 4	80, 420. 4	118, 368. 4
1839.....	91, 256	2, 464, 755. 4	88, 648. 7	337, 847. 5
1840.....	230, 384	2, 600, 507. 0	74, 948. 6	239, 000. 0
1841.....	163, 336	2, 314, 006. 0	81, 737. 1	288, 487. 0
1842.....	179, 928	2, 422, 236. 4	96, 019. 0	399, 325. 2
1843.....	134, 912	2, 128, 391. 0	79, 738. 4	395, 711. 0
1844.....	75, 888	2, 015, 545. 4	77, 089. 7	377, 738. 0
1845.....	53, 584	1, 919, 902. 0	73, 767. 3	113, 867. 0
1846.....	84, 064	1, 407, 587. 0	77, 429. 3	228, 531. 1
1847.....	55, 624	1, 902, 869. 4	84, 131. 2	337, 370. 0
1848.....		2, 037, 161. 6	85, 003. 0	241, 504. 4
1849.....	11, 720	1, 618, 344. 4	73, 787. 3	211, 384. 0
1850.....		2, 055, 896. 1	85, 502. 4	265, 000. 4
1851.....	(†)			
1852.....	62, 946	2, 489, 912. 5	103, 191. 6	442, 592. 0
1853.....	112, 189	2, 690, 529. 5	112, 507. 2	563, 832. 4
1854.....	107, 327	2, 445, 984. 4	91, 316. 2	580, 403. 1
1855.....	29, 048	2, 408, 647. 4	91, 785. 7	439, 293. 0
1856.....	38, 959	2, 661, 026. 7	124, 283. 5	500, 983. 5
1857.....	16, 917	2, 638, 008. 0	109, 216. 2	553, 994. 6
1858.....		2, 402, 290. 4	114, 045. 3	538, 787. 3
1859.....		843, 412. 2	82, 410. 0	75, 000. 0
1860.....		2, 359, 547. 1	81, 714. 4	303, 628. 5
1861.....		2, 113, 642. 3	65, 964. 4	362, 963. 0
1862.....		2, 272, 349. 1	62, 731. 7	232, 946. 7
1863.....		2, 326, 153. 3	64, 634. 7	229, 814. 7
		<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
1864.....		1, 899, 914. 85	50, 494. 77	195, 796. 00
1865.....		1, 709, 520. 20	62, 117. 50	200, 698. 00
1866.....		2, 043, 076. 00	73, 694. 65	332, 559. 15
1867.....		2, 192, 762. 10	95, 530. 40	198, 866. 00
1868.....		2, 609, 731. 59	90, 331. 90	540, 511. 70
1869.....		1, 912, 911. 90	97, 772. 95	402, 397. 45
1870.....		1, 162, 835. 20	104, 434. 50	201, 085. 35
1871.....		1, 734, 411. 00	62, 339. 90	75, 077. 60

Table showing the coinage at the Government mint, in Potosi—Continued.

Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Cost of coinage.	Profit.
		<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
1872.....		2, 302, 692. 50	55, 317. 85	104, 262. 00
1873.....		1, 332, 703. 15	61, 283. 35	62, 512. 20
1874.....		403, 240. 00	38, 775. 35	22, 516. 00
1875.....		707, 000. 00	51, 904. 75	18, 441. 87
1876.....		970, 879. 20	62, 392. 77	14, 417. 79
1877.....		1, 309, 170. 50	71, 588. 92	39, 000. 00
1878.....		1, 471, 500. 00	71, 091. 35	12, 201. 72
1879.....		2, 040, 131. 12	76, 493. 95	77, 008. 00
1880.....		2, 107, 500. 00	70, 165. 20	38, 010. 08
1881.....		1, 897, 000. 00	83, 838. 35	93, 441. 20
1882.....		1, 933, 500. 00	76, 647. 30	24, 647. 67
1883.....		1, 987, 000. 00	64, 570. 85	21, 000. 00
1884.....		1, 074, 293. 70	57, 305. 47	22, 689. 16
1885.....		1, 289, 410. 50	56, 656. 80	7, 616. 20
1886.....		1, 091, 537. 20	54, 070. 30	4, 342. 90
		<i>U. S. dollars.</i>	<i>U. S. dollars.</i>	
1887.....		1, 748, 112. 60	1, 072, 461. 70	
1888.....		1, 452, 276. 39	890, 967. 10	
1889.....		797, 793. 00	489, 443. 55	
1890.....		887, 387. 20	544, 409. 63	
1891 (first 6 months of).....		842, 271. 80	516, 731. 00	

* Since this year began the issue of a part of light coin of 8 dineros instead of 10 dineros and 20 grams.

† The books belonging to this year do not exist in the mint.

METHOD OF TREATING SILVER ORES.

The method of treating silver ores is practically the same in all the mining centers of the country. The ore is first passed through a crusher and then separated by hand, Indian women being employed for this purpose, for which they are paid from 35 to 55 cents in Bolivian money per day, equal to from 20 to 35 cents in United States currency. Ores having 50 and more marcs per cajon, or, say, 165 ounces troy per ton and above, are placed in 100-pound sacks and shipped to Europe, while the lower-grade metals, down to 20 marcs per cajon, or yielding, say, 65 ounces of silver per ton, are treated at the mines, while all ores carrying less than 65 ounces are generally rejected as worthless. The first process here employed consists in milling the ore.

Milling the ore.—The mills used for this purpose are of three

kinds, each made of stone, and are of the most primitive character. In order that the primitive methods of milling usually employed in the country may be the better understood by those not having seen them in operation either in South America or in Mexico, a brief description may be of interest.

First is the "quimbalete," which is simply a large boulder, with a short pole lashed to the top with rawhide to serve as a lever in rocking it with a "pump-handle motion" back and forth through the segment of a circle of about 5 feet in diameter over a flat bed stone, upon which the metal is thrown so as to be caught under the rocking boulder.

This "mill," which is generally used where water is scarce, is operated by a single Indian, or, if it be a "double-handed quimbalete," that is, if the pole is lashed midway across the top of the boulder, then two Indians are required, who, sitting astride either end of the pole, convert the old game of seesaw into an important industrial exercise.

The second is the "trapiche," and is the primitive form of the present Chilean mill. It consists of a large stone wheel 6 feet in diameter and 5 feet wide, called "voladora," whose axle is connected with a perpendicular shaft on which rests horizontally a large wooden wheel, similar to a Pelton, which, being propelled by water, drives the "voladora" around on a flat, circular bed stone called "solera," upon which the metal to be thus milled is thrown from time to time.

In milling gold ores, the water serves the double purpose of driving the mill and washing the metals. Rushing down a sluice box called "chiflon," at an angle of 45° , and striking the buckets, which consist simply of upright pieces of boards extending across the top of the wheel from its rim toward its center, it falls upon the ore traversed by the "voladora," carrying off the fine particles into a pebble-paved sluice box about 6 feet long, where the metal and quicksilver are finally deposited. The capacity of a new

mill of this kind is about 2 tons per day of twenty-four hours, but, as it wears rapidly, its capacity is proportionately lessened, until at the end of twelve or eighteen months a new "voladora" is required.

The third is the "arrastra," and consists simply in substituting a large boulder for the stone wheel of the "trapiche," which, being lashed to the end of the axle, is dragged over the metals, thus milling them by friction.

Thousands of these "arrastras," "volantes," and "valadoras" are scattered about the abandoned works of Araca, the silent witnesses to the vast mining operations of the early Spaniards at that point.

Plata piña.—The ore having been thus milled, is next subjected to the ordinary process of amalgamation and washing, and the metal is then taken up by quicksilver and placed in cast-iron patterns and pressed, thereby giving it form and expelling a large percentage of the quicksilver, when it is removed from the press and placed in a retort, where the remaining quicksilver is expelled, leaving as the finished product a porous mass of pure silver in the shape of a pineapple; hence its Spanish name "plata piña," or silver pineapple.

This is the class of silver used for coining and in the industrial arts, while large quantities are clandestinely taken out of the country, thus escaping the payment of the export duty of 80 cents per marc.

This process was first introduced by the early Spaniards, and was a great advance over the smelting process they found in use among the ancient Indian miners, which consisted simply of small cone-shaped furnaces, called in the Aymara language "guayra," meaning blasts, built upon the tops of the hills and mountains, where the strong winds rushing through the air funnels in the sides of the furnace fanned the charcoal fires within until the metal was separated from extraneous substances.

LOCATION OF THE SILVER DEPOSITS OF BOLIVIA.

Beginning at Tupixa, the capital of the province of Chichas, in the extreme south of the Republic, and running directly northwest through Huanchaca, Potosi, Oruro, Sicasica, and La Paz, on up through the shore provinces of Lake Titicaca, and terminating in the Sotolaya district of the Department of La Paz, are the great silver and tin mountains of Bolivia, covering a vast territory of about 300 leagues long and 70 leagues wide, over the whole of which are scattered the old workings of the Spaniards.

ABANDONED MINES.

At intervals of every 15 or 20 miles within this great silver belt, are to be seen the old abandoned mines of the Spaniards, the traces of whose vast operations represent results achieved through the enforced and unpaid labor of the Indians that, in the light of our modern methods of mining and just consideration for labor, seem incredible.

One can not travel through the zigzag tunnels and down the tortuous declivities of these old Spanish mines, which always followed the lode in utter disregard of the proper and permanent development of the mines, without being impressed with the thought that these cruel old taskmasters, like guilty men, hastened to secure their ill-gotten gains with all possible speed, as though conscious that their savage brutality in forcing the poor Indian to toil in the mines unpaid and practically unfed must bear its just fruits, as it ultimately did, in their final expulsion from the land of their oppressions at the hands of those they had so sorely oppressed.

Señor José Maria Dalence, in his rare and interesting "Bosquejo Estadístico de Bolivia," published in Chuquisaca in 1851, after a careful personal investigation of the subject by departments, provinces, and mining districts, gives the number of mines abandoned and the number in operation in Bolivia in 1848, as follows:

Bull. 55—5

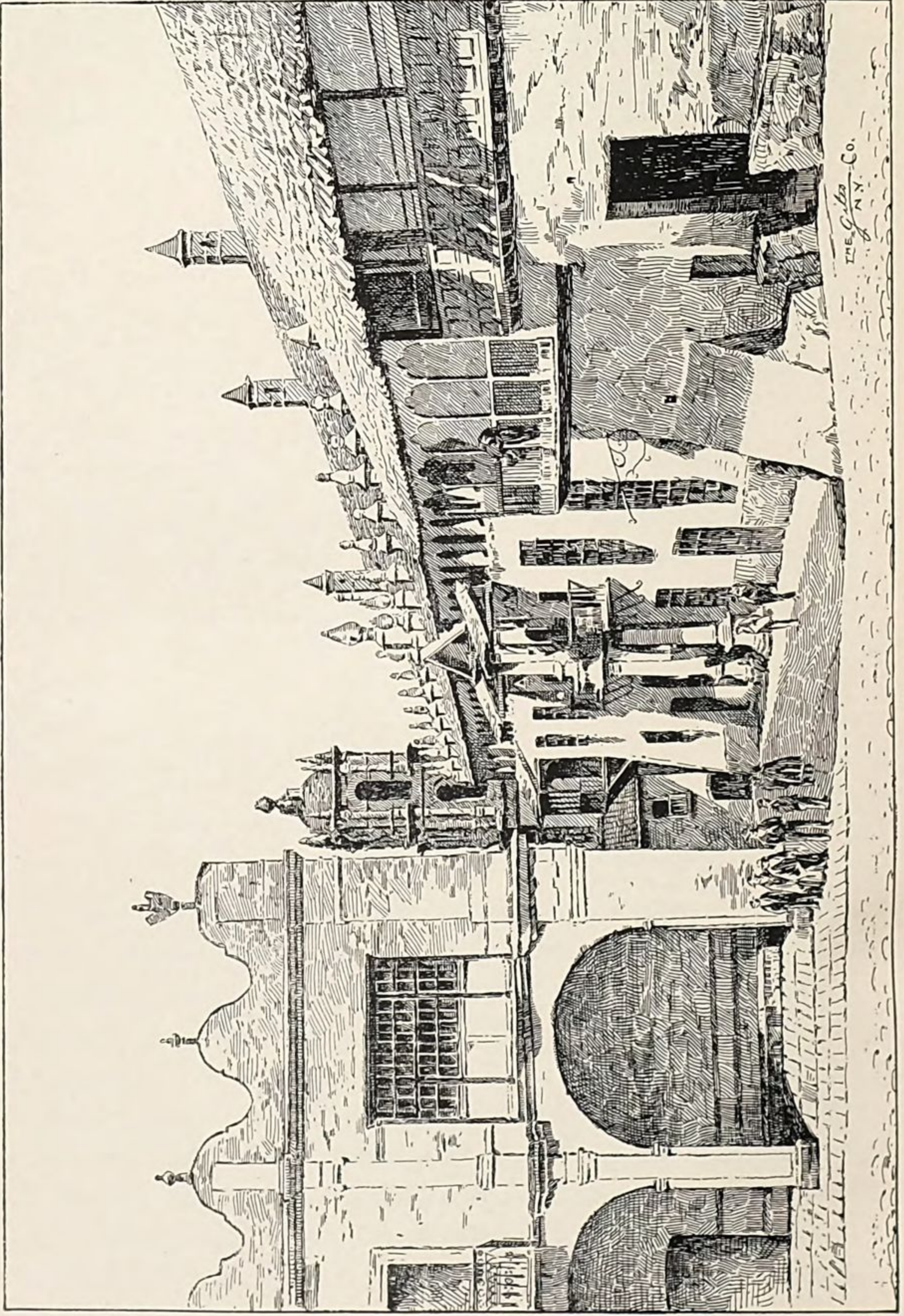
Table showing the number of silver mines abandoned and in operation in Bolivia in 1848.

District.	Number of mines abandoned.	Number of mines in operation.
Potosi	1, 800	26
Porco	1, 519	33
Chayanta	130	8
Chichas.....	650	22
Lipez....	760	2
Oruro	1, 215	11
Poopo.....	316	15
Carangas	285	4
Sicasica.....	320	9
Inquisivi, Department of La Paz.....	160	5
Ayopaya, Beni, Santa Cruz, and other sections not enumerated..	2, 845	.....
Total	10, 000	134

As indicating the ratio of worked to abandoned gold mines at the same period (1848), the following figures will suffice:

District.	Worked.	Abandoned.
Oruro .....	.....	200
Araca	4	500
Sorata	7	500
Argue	2	100
Total	13	1, 300

These figures, which may be taken as approximately correct, are the more interesting and instructive because the intervening forty-four years have not served to materially change them. The general condition of gold mining has remained unchanged since 1848, while the number of silver mines actually worked has but slightly increased; and yet the enlarged capital employed and the improved methods of mining and of treating silver ores introduced in certain districts in recent years, notably Potosi, Huanchaca, Colquechaca, and Oruro, have resulted in a steady increase of production, until the total silver produced by the Bolivian mines for



MINT, POTOSÍ.

the calendar year 1890 was \$11,020,691, as against about 9,790,000 pesos in 1848 (the peso being 80 cents).

If united capital and improved methods of work, thus so sparingly employed in Bolivia since 1848, have wrought the increased production named without any appreciable addition to the number of mines worked, it is apparent that, with these same conditions applied to the ten thousand abandoned mines of the old Spaniards and to the greater unexplored riches of the vast silver belt of the Republic already described, supplemented by the necessary transportation facilities which railroads alone can supply to this country, the annual silver production of Bolivia would be second to that of no country in the world.

HISTORICAL OUTPUT OF BOLIVIAN MINES.

The causes leading to this remarkable decline in the number of mines worked in Bolivia since the period of greatest mining activity under the Spaniards must be looked for outside of the character of the mines themselves. The system of rifling the mines for immediate gain, instead of systematically developing them for greater and more enduring results, as practiced by the Spaniards; the treatment of the Indians and their consequent revolt and butchery of their oppressors and wanton destruction of the mines; the war between Spain and England; the famine of 1804; the protracted war of independence, ending in 1825 with the expulsion of the Spaniards and complete prostration of the mining industry; and the impoverished condition of the country that followed, would seem to furnish a sufficient combination of causes to account for the wholesale abandonment of the mines described; but the following figures seem to clearly demonstrate that the character of the mines of Bolivia does not enter into the account.

The records kept at Potosi, the location then, as now, of the public mint, of the fifths that accrued to the royal treasury from

1545 to December 31, 1800, show that the mines of Bolivia produced during that period 3,339,262,032 Spanish hard dollars. The same record shows that, of this sum, the mountain of Potosi alone produced, during the same period of two hundred and fifty years, the following:

Years.	One-fifth to Spanish Crown.	Total production.
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1545-1556.....	4, 873, 000	24, 365, 000
1556-1578.....	9, 802, 257	49, 011, 285
1579-1736.....	129, 509, 939	611, 256, 349
1736-1800.....	162, 804, 123	848, 315, 508
Total.....	306, 989, 319	1, 532, 948, 142
1800-1864 (estimated production.*).	.....	1, 386, 951, 258
Total.....	.....	2, 919, 899, 400

* As given by various local authorities.

The chief source of this vast production of the mines of Potosi, next in point of wealth to those of Guanajuato, in Mexico, was the superficial stratas of "pacos" ores, known as "Colorados" in Mexico, and also chlorides of silver, a class of surface ores common to Bolivia, Peru, and Mexico.

To this sum of \$3,339,262,032, produced from 1545 to 1800, must be added the production from 1800 to 1825, the date of Bolivian independence, viz, \$67,104,003, making a total of \$3,406,366,035, which sum, barring the amount produced from the date of the conquest in 1532 to 1545, for which period no reliable statistics are available, represents the total production of the silver mines of Bolivia during the two hundred and ninety-three years of Spanish rule in Alto Peru, the ancient name of Bolivia.

Table showing the silver production of Bolivia from 1545 to 1846.

Years.	Production.	
	<i>Spanish dollars.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1545-1800.....	3, 339, 262, 032	.....
1800-1806.....	21, 186, 460	.....
1806-1811.....	16, 288, 590	.....
1811-1816.....	10, 789, 816	.....
1816-1821.....	9, 749, 350	.....
1821-1826.....	9, 089, 787	.....
1826-1831.....	.....	9, 784, 620
1831-1836.....	.....	9, 848, 342
1836-1841.....	.....	9, 678, 420
1841-1846.....	.....	9, 789, 640
Total.....	3, 406, 366, 035	39, 101, 022

CONCLUSION.

Not only are the silver and gold deposits of Bolivia abundant and rich, but in no part of the world, with the possible exception of California, do they find a wider distribution than here; and yet present conditions are not favorable to their cheap exploitation. The time is not far distant, however, when all this will be changed, and from the Bolivian cordillera, will be secured an enormous increase of the world's annual production of the precious metals.

It is apparent to the most casual observer that the country is slowly but certainly awakening to the great possibilities of its mines, and that the investment of foreign capital in this field is steadily increasing, while vastly better facilities for mining the ores and extracting the metal are being supplied in certain of its mining centers.

Mr. Arthur F. Wendte, of New York, as constructing engineer of the Real Socavon de Potosi, an English company, recently completed the construction of a large amalgamation plant for that company, and is now building a 100-stamp mill and smelter at Antofagasta for the Huanchaca Company, while important improvements are projected in a few other districts.

The matters of first consideration, however, in the problem of

successful gold and silver mining in this country, are cheaper transportation and cheaper fuel. The Government, recognizing these as prime essentials, has recently granted liberal concessions for the construction of railways to the mountain districts and navigable rivers of eastern Bolivia and to its western frontier, with branch lines connecting many of the principal mining centers. With these lines once in operation, bringing cheap lumber and fuel from the great timber districts of the montaña and furnishing cheaper transportation between the mines and the coast, present conditions will vanish, and for the first time in the history of the country, the opportunity will be presented for the safe investment of the large capital essential to profitable mining; and, from being the third silver-producing country of the world, Bolivia will probably become the first.

Chapter XI.

COPPER AND TIN.

Copper and tin rank next to gold and silver among the mineral riches of the Republic. The tin mines of the department of Oruro and the copper mines of the department of La Paz are among the richest in the world. The enormous quantity and superior quality of these metals are alone sufficient to give to Bolivia high importance among the mineral-producing regions of America.

COPPER.

Although it is said that the famous mountain of Potosi produced from 1545 to 1864 silver to the amount of 600,000,000 pounds sterling, or \$2,919,900,000 (United States money), the mountains adjacent to Corocoro, near the Desaguadero River, are as abundant in copper as Potosi was in silver at the time of its discovery in 1545, while, unlike Potosi, their wealth is yet to be extracted. The annual production is about 4,000 tons, of which about 3,000 tons are exported and 1,000 tons are consumed in the country.

There are three grades of ore: (1) Native copper, called charqui, containing from 80 to 98 per cent of the metal. The present production, amounting to about 1,000 tons per year, is used in working the silver ores of the country. (2) Oxide of copper containing about 40 per cent of the metal. As this grade must be reduced by smelting it is but little used, owing to the cost of fuel. (3) A copper-bearing sandstone yielding granulated copper known as barrilla. The metal is extracted by first smelting

the stone and then washing it from a 6 per cent average to from 80 to 98 per cent barrilla. At present, it is the only grade of Bolivian copper exported, and is shipped exclusively to France, where it is said to command a higher price than bar copper. So far as known, those of Corocoro are the only mines in the world yielding barrilla.

Hitherto, it has been necessary to transport copper by pack animals either to the Chilean port of Arica or to the lowest point of navigation on the Desaguadero, a distance of 35 miles, where it is loaded on the river steamers and carried to Desaguadero, and from thence by the lake steamers to Puno, Peru, from whence it is shipped by rail to the Peruvian port of Mollendo. The cost of transportation by these routes has thus far proved a serious drawback to the exportation of copper.

In view of the transportation facilities now being provided for this district, the amount of copper annually exported from Bolivia will be greatly increased within the next eighteen months. Even under present conditions, it is expected that the production for 1892 will be greatly in excess of any previous year. The Antofagasta Railway, now completed to Oruro, will shortly be extended to Corocoro and thence to La Paz, thus affording direct railway transportation to the coast. In addition to this, the Peruvian Corporation owning and operating the southern railway system of Peru and the Lake Titicaca and Desaguadero River steamers are preparing to place their line in direct connection with Corocoro and otherwise increase their facilities for competing with the Antofagasta Railway for the increasing traffic of this district. To this end, they sent out from Glasgow on the 1st of June of this year a fine steamer of 260 tons burden, which will soon be afloat on Lake Titicaca, and are now having a large dredge built in Europe and a smaller one at their railway shops in Arequipa, Peru, to be used in dredging the Desaguadero River, so as to extend navigation as far south as Concordia. From this point, a

tramway will be built direct to the Corocoro mines, with lateral lines extending to all the productive mines of this district.

Within the next year, this company will employ five steamers and one hundred barges in handling the lake and river traffic in connection with the Mollendo and Puno Railway. This company is also preparing to build furnaces and import the necessary coke from Europe to smelt the low-grade copper not now exported. With the increased transportation facilities thus being provided for handling Bolivian copper, its exportation is certain to become, in the near future, one of the largest and most profitable industries of the country.

The amount exported from Bolivia for the calendar years 1890 and 1891 inclusive, according to official returns, was as follows:

Amount of copper barrilla exported from Corocoro, department of La Paz, Bolivia, for the year 1890.

Months.	N. Berthin.	Carreras Hermanos.	Cia. Corocoro.	J. R. Child & Co.	Juan H. Teare.	Total.
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>
January	754. 50	774. 00	2, 551. 00	525. 50	292. 50	4, 897. 50
February	38. 50	523. 00	2, 011. 50	578. 50	992. 50	4, 144. 00
March.....	643. 00	1, 185. 50	3, 941. 50	549. 50	90. 00	6, 409. 50
April.....	272. 50	341. 00	2, 646. 50	384. 50	320. 00	3, 964. 50
May.....	.....	178. 00	2, 090. 00	410. 00	.....	2, 678. 00
June	413. 00	187. 00	1, 637. 00	500. 50	121. 50	2, 859. 00
July	96. 00	458. 00	2, 105. 00	548. 50	253. 00	3, 460. 50
August.....	257. 00	257. 00	1, 924. 50	403. 50	293. 00	3, 135. 00
September.....	436. 00	209. 50	1, 150. 50	700. 50	189. 00	2, 685. 50
October	968. 50	94. 00	349. 00	477. 00	239. 00	2, 127. 50
November	740. 00	242. 50	1, 228. 50	967. 50	} 326. 00	{ 3, 178. 50
December	2, 847. 50	561. 00	1, 823. 00	896. 00		
Total.....	7, 466. 50	5, 010. 50	23, 458. 00	6, 941. 50	3, 116. 50	45, 993. 00

Amount of copper barrilla exported from Corocoro, department of La Paz, Bolivia, for the year 1891.

Months.	J. R. Child & Co.	Carreras Hermanos.	Cia. Corocoro.	Noel Berthin.	Total.
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Quintals.</i>
January	2, 355. 00	646. 00	2, 298. 50	1, 350. 50	19, 726. 70
February		243. 50	2, 690. 00	1, 689. 20	
March		808. 00	6, 713. 00	933. 00	
April	312. 50	263. 00	4, 178. 00	366. 90	5, 120. 40
May	248. 50	171. 00	3, 403. 00	453. 50	4, 276. 00
June	365. 00	130. 00	2, 828. 50	684. 50	4, 008. 00
July	1, 204. 50	420. 00	2, 078. 00	1, 086. 50	4, 789. 00
August	757. 00	401. 50	2, 511. 50	1, 436. 00	5, 106. 00
September	454. 50	617. 50	1, 756. 50	1, 118. 00	3, 946. 50
October	758. 00	278. 00	1, 432. 50	1, 046. 50	3, 515. 00
November	1, 132. 50	1, 099. 00	1, 856. 00	1, 225. 50	5, 313. 00
December	370. 50	859. 50	4, 401. 00	2, 299. 50	7, 930. 50
Total	7, 958. 00	5, 937. 00	36, 146. 50	13, 689. 60	63, 731. 10

TIN.

The tin mines of Bolivia will share equally with the copper mines in the benefits of the improved transportation facilities described. The completion of the Antofagasta Railway has already resulted in increased activity throughout the great tin-mining district of Oruro, where the richest deposits of this metal, so far discovered, are located. The present output is from 5,000 to 6,000 tons per annum, which is certain to be largely increased in the near future. The importance of Bolivia as a tin-producing country is fully presented in the following article, written for this publication by Mr. John B. Minchen, of Oruro, a well-known English engineer, and a recognized authority upon this subject:

Tin ore is met with at frequent intervals along the eastern border of the Bolivian table-land from the neighborhood of Lake Titicaca to near the southern boundary of the Republic. The richest and most important portion of this zone is, however, undoubtedly comprised between latitude 17° and 19°. The general formation is slate or shale, usually highly inclined and distorted by eruptions of trachytic porphyry or other igneous rocks, the tin ore occurring in these latter. The conditions under which it is met with are, however, by no means uniform

either as regards the extent of the deposits or the class of associated minerals; occasionally, as in the silver mines of Oruro and Potosi, it is more or less intimately mixed with iron pyrites and ores of silver; in other, and the majority of cases, it is more or less pure, forming the chief characteristic of the lodes.

In some instances, the deposits are to a great extent superficial; in others, they have been followed to depths of 1,000 feet, and still continue. The width of the veins or lodes is also variable, ranging from 1 or 2 inches up to 6 or 8 feet. In the tin mines proper, the ore is frequently very pure, containing 40 per cent, 50 per cent, and even 65 per cent of the metal, though in such cases the width rarely exceeds 2 feet; in other cases, almost pure tin oxide occurs in the form of crystalline grains and nodules in a matrix of tenaceous clay or in a ferruginous mass, forming the bulk of the lode, which then often presents a width of from 6 to 10 feet.

In the mines worked exclusively for tin, depths of 600 feet have not, as yet, been exceeded. The ore in some of these continues rich in the bottom, while in others it gives place to pyrites carrying more or less tin.

The excessive freights to and from the Pacific coast have hitherto greatly retarded the development of the Bolivian tin mines, increasing the cost of ore exported, and rendering difficult the importation of suitable machinery, the down freights reaching £12 to £14 per ton, and the up freights £20 to £24.

Another evil hitherto has been the insignificant amount of capital in the country available for the industry, and the disinclination of foreigners to make any considerable investments in a region laboring under such disadvantageous conditions.

The miners have been, almost without exception, in the power of the merchants, who, to counterbalance the risks which they undoubtedly run, contract for the delivery of ore at low prices, charging at the same time a high rate of interest on all advances, the result being that only the richest mines or those most favorably situated have been able to avoid, sooner or later, a state of bankruptcy. The completion, however, to Oruro of the Antofagasta Railway is already producing a most beneficial effect. Deposits hitherto untouched and mines worked in a desultory manner with little or no profit will undoubtedly now be taken in hand, and may be expected to pay well, while those at present in production will largely increase their output with the aid of grinding and concentrating machinery. Water power is not usually available in the immediate vicinity of the mines and the primitive methods employed for grinding the ore by manual labor under rocking stones, or with small edge runners worked by mules, do not admit of any reasonable amount being treated. Hitherto, only the richer classes could be touched, anything below 10 or 15 per cent not paying expenses; in many of the

mines, consequently, large quantities of such poorer ores have been left untouched that with cheap grinding would be available.

Some of the more important lodes of the Oruro silver mines are composed of iron pyrites from 1 to 6 feet wide and frequently containing from 5 to 20 per cent of tin oxide associated with ores of silver and interspersed through the mass. In these cases, the tin forms a valuable by-product, being extracted with but little extra expense by simply washing the tailings after treatment by the amalgamation process for silver. This washing has hitherto been commonly effected by hand, the tailings being fed in at the head of slightly inclined channels a foot wide and some 6 or 8 feet long, supplied with a moderate stream of water, the material being constantly raked up and turned over by means of a small, thin board; the lighter, earthy portion is gradually separated and carried off, the tin oxide finally remaining of a lye of 65 to 70 per cent, when it is dried and sacked for export. Common hand buddles are also employed, and of late Fruevanners have been introduced with fairly satisfactory results, though the unequal feeding by hand is objectionable.

The concentrated tin ore, or barrilla, is also smelted on the spot, with charcoal, in small vertical blast furnaces, and run into 50-pound slabs. The loss, however, is not less than 20 per cent; consequently, in the Oruro district but little is reduced. From Potosi, owing to higher freights to the coast (£18 per ton), all the tin is exported in the metallic form.

Toward the northern part of the Bolivian tin zone, what promises to be an important deposit has lately been opened up in the La Paz Cordillera, on the base of the snow peak Huaina Potosi. The ore is possibly superficial, but it is of the finest quality, a rough grinding and washing raising it to a lye of 70 to 73 per cent.

Further south, in the cordillera of Quimsa Cruz, lodes of fine tin exist, especially at high altitudes near the snow line. They have been worked at intervals, but, owing to the difficulties of transport, hitherto with but little profit.

Following these, are the Collquiri silver and tin mines, which have, at times, given a large production, and which, with increased facilities, will no doubt prove important. Still further south, the richest tin district is encountered in the hills and ranges immediately to the east of Oruro and Lake Poopa, where the mines of Negro Pabellon, Villacolla, Morococala, Huanuni, Llallagua, Challa, Apacheta, and Avecaya follow each other at short intervals.

All these mines are situated at an altitude of some 14,000 feet above sea level and they contain well-defined lodes of fine ore, which occasionally attain a width of 2 feet with a lye of 60 per cent.

In Negro Pabellon, tin-bearing pyrites has made its appearance at a depth of

200 feet, while in Morococala, the same depth has been reached without as yet any change.

The Huanuni district has for many years been the most important tin-mining center. A splendid conical mountain, Pozoconi, rising some 1,800 feet above the level of the adjoining ravine, is traversed by a multitude of lodes and veins, which have been largely worked. While many of these, at depths of from 100 to 200 feet, run into tin pyrites, in one of the principal lodes crossing the summit of the mountain the pure ore has been followed down for 600 feet without alteration.

Most of the lodes in Negro Pabellon, Morococala, and Huanuni present continuous veins of solid tin stone, of variable width, up to some 2 feet, and, under these circumstances, as might be expected, some difficulty is experienced, owing to the extreme hardness both of the vein itself and of the adjoining rock; but seams of clay, containing interspersed nodules and grains, are also met with and are worked to advantage, while from the tin-bearing pyrites the ore is extracted by calcination in ovens and subsequent grinding and washing.

The Challa-Apacheta mines are situated about 10 miles south of Huanuni, the lodes traversing low hills, rising some 250 feet above the neighboring ravine. One of these lodes is remarkable as possessing the unusual width of from 25 to 30 feet, the tin ore, in the form of grains and sand, being so thickly interspersed through a slighty argillaceous matrix as to give a mean lye for the whole mass of some 20 per cent. This lode has been explored horizontally over an extent of 250 feet, and to about the same distance vertically below the surface. When pyrites is encountered, as might be supposed from its composition, the lode is extremely soft, the contents being worked out with pick and shovel at a low cost. It requires, however, a certain amount of grinding to reduce the tin particles to a uniform size and admit of satisfactory washing on the vanner. What appears to be a continuation of the same lode is met with in an adjoining hill, but under very different conditions. It is here a comparatively narrow hard vein, from 12 to 18 inches wide, in parts very solid, but with more or less admixture of pyrites, requiring calcination before grinding. This calcination is effected in heaps in the open, a very small amount of fuel at the base being sufficient to start combustion, which is then maintained by the sulphur present.

One of the most important and productive tin mines at the present time is that of Avecaya, situated in a lofty mountain at the southern extremity of the Oruro tin district. The lodes are from 1 to 3 feet wide, giving considerable masses of solid ore, averaging some 40 per cent of the metal.

The mining district of Berenguela is situated about 45 miles east of Oruro, on the heights immediately south of the Argue quebrada. It was extensively worked by the Spaniards, but chiefly for silver, in which many of the lodes

appear to have been rich. Those containing tin are distinct and nearly virgin. The tin oxide occasionally occurs massive and pure, but for the greater part, exists in the form of minute grains, interspersed through a ferruginous and siliceous matrix from 3 to 6 and even 9 feet wide. This substance is soft and easily broken down with the pick at a trifling cost, but requires fine grinding for the satisfactory extraction of the tin. Several samples examined by the writer showed much uniformity of composition, giving 7 per cent of metallic tin. On grinding with water, some 50 per cent of the earthy matter is almost immediately carried off, when the residue, consisting of siliceous particles, requires further stamping to reduce it. On washing, the tin oxide remains as a fine white or light yellow sand.

Tin from the Berenguela district is said to be of a superior quality to any other mined in Bolivia. A fine, permanent water power, suitable for "Peltoa" wheel or turbine exists at a distance of 800 to 1,000 meters from the mines.

The tendency of tin ore to degenerate into pyrites is again illustrated in Berenguela, where, in one of the mines, this change occurs at a depth of 150 feet.

In addition to the deposits already mentioned, many others exist, though, hitherto, of less importance; while the ravines, descending from some of the mines such as Negro Pabellon, Morococala and Huanuni are more or less rich in stream tin and have been to some extent worked, the washed product giving 62 to 68 per cent.

The celebrated silver mines of Potosi have, for many years, furnished considerable quantities of tin, which has also been worked of late years in the mines of Porco. The conditions under which it occurs appear to be very similar to those met with in Oruro.

The total exportation of concentrated tin ore from Bolivia at the present time is probably not above 400 or 500 tons per month.

Chapter XII.

BANKS, MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

BANKS.

The banks of Bolivia are chartered by the General Government and are of two classes, namely, banks of emission, deposit, and discount, and mortgage banks. At present, there are two of the former and three of the latter, with branches in all the leading cities of the country. In view of the remarkable success attending these institutions a brief statement of their origin and history will doubtless be of interest.

BANCO NACIONAL DE BOLIVIA.

This bank was organized in June, 1872, as the successor of the Banco Boliviano, founded in 1868, by Mr. Charles Rand, of New York, now with Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co., of that city. Its capital stock is 2,600,000 bolivianos, which is fully paid up. It is authorized by the terms of its charter to issue notes in proportion to 150 per cent of its paid-up capital. Its main branch is located in Sucre, the capital of the Republic, while it maintains subordinate branches in La Paz, Potosi, Cochabamba, and Tarija, and reserve agents in Oruro, London, and Paris. The principal business is done by the La Paz branch. In addition to accumulating a reserve fund of 520,000 bolivianos, it has paid, according to official documents, an annual average dividend of 18.62 per cent upon its paid-up capital of 2,600,000 bolivianos, and some years as high as 34 per cent. Its net earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, was 420,199.96 bolivianos, at which date its circulation was 4,337,420 bolivianos and its deposits 1,674,153 bolivianos. The following general balance of this bank for June 30, 1890, will be

of interest as indicating the character and amount of business done by the Bolivian banks:

General balance on June 30, 1890.

DEBTOR.	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Notes in circulation.....	4, 331, 420. 91	
Deposits.....	1, 674, 153. 49	
Acceptances	3, 429. 07	
Total liabilities to the public.....		6, 009, 003. 47
Paid-up capital.....	2, 600, 000. 00	
Reserved fund.....	520, 000. 00	
Dividends to pay.....	8, 887. 00	
Profit and loss	420, 199. 96	
Total liabilities to shareholders.....		3, 549, 086. 96
Total		9, 558, 090. 43
CREDITOR.		
Cash:		
In silver coins.....	114, 569. 60	
Bank of Potosi notes.....	212, 177. 50	
In gold	10, 145. 28	
		336, 892. 38
Amount in transit to other banks	85, 429. 55	
Loans and overdrafts	8, 215, 021. 66	
Real estate and furniture.....	191, 345. 09	
Stationery	27, 557. 93	
Material of bank notes.....	40, 000. 00	
Discount, interest, and premium due to bank.....	138, 177. 73	
Agencies	423, 019. 30	
Pending accounts	100, 646. 79	9, 221, 198. 05
Total		9, 558, 090. 43

BANCO DE POTOSI.

This bank commenced operations in November, 1887, with a paid-up capital of 1,000,000 bolivianos, which it is now arranging to increase to 2,000,000 bolivianos. It, also, is authorized to issue notes in the proportion of 150 per cent of its paid-up capital. The main branch is located at Sucre, while it maintains minor branches in Potosi and Cochabamba, and banking agencies in Oruro, Tupiza, Colquechaca, Santa Cruz, Tarija, Antofagasta, La Paz, Tacna, Salta, Rosario de Santa Fé, and in London and Paris. On June 30, 1890, the bank had in circulation notes to the amount

of 1,422,639; deposits, 741,226.16. Thus far, this bank has paid an annual dividend of 10.32 per cent.

CREDITO HIPOTECARIO DE BOLIVIA.

This bank was established in January, 1870, with a subscribed capital of 1,000,000 bolivianos of which 100,000 bolivianos only has been paid in. It is the first bank of this character organized in Bolivia, and its success has been phenomenal. Its principal place of business is La Paz, with branches and agencies in different parts of the country. It has for many years paid a regular annual dividend of 40 per cent on its subscribed capital, and its managers expect to shortly be able to pay an annual dividend of 100 per cent. This is perhaps the most successful mortgage bank in the world. Starting in business with but 100,000 bolivianos of paid-up capital, it has thus far paid 40 per cent annually on 1,000,000 bolivianos, while its shares are eagerly sought after at 440 bolivianos per share, or at a premium of 340 per cent. Its loans for the first half of 1891 amounted to 486,000 bolivianos. At the close of 1891, the amount of its loans and the value of its securities therefor were:

	Bolivianos.
Amount of cedulae issued	3, 730, 700
Value of its mortgaged property.....	8, 187, 185

BANCO HIPOTECARIO GARANTIZADOR DE VALORES.

This bank was founded November 30, 1886. Its principal branch is in Sucre, with subordinate branches and agencies in other parts of the country:

	Bolivianos.
Its nominal capital is.....	10, 000, 000
Subscribed capital.....	1, 000, 000
Paid-up capital	100, 000
Number of shares	1, 000

This institution is also in a most prosperous condition. At the close of 1889, the amount of its loans and the value of its securities were:

	Bolivianos.
Amount of cedulae issued	1, 516, 900
Value of its mortgaged property.....	4, 275, 218

BANCO HIPOTECARIO NACIONAL.

This is a new institution, organized in 1890. It began business with a paid-up capital of 100,000 bolivianos. At the close of 1891, its loans and the value of its securities were:

	Bolivianos.
Amount of cedules issued	200, 300
Value of mortgaged property.....	500, 000

The following half-yearly balance of the Credito Hipotecario de Bolivia will serve to indicate the character and amount of business done by the mortgage banks of Bolivia:

Forty-fifth half-yearly balance on June 30, 1892.

DR.		
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	
Number of cedules in circulation	3, 983, 200. 00	
Interest on cedules in circulation....	4, 355, 630. 28	
Value of cedules on deposit as pledged securities.....	241, 800. 00	
Value of judicial deposits.....	32, 404. 42	
Interest on cedules not collected	6, 360. 00	
Bills payable.....	21, 239. 60	
Value of unredeemed cedules	31, 500. 00	
Paid-up capital.....	100, 000. 00	
Undivided profits	502, 248. 41	
Reserve fund	20, 000. 00	
Amount of dividend ordered	55, 890. 90	
Amount deposited to anticipate payments	3, 967. 50	
Time deposits.....	10, 070. 00	
Dividends uncalled for	900. 00	
Provisional deposits	2, 283. 82	
CR.		
Amount of loans		8, 692, 756. 69
Amount of its own cedules purchased and owned by the bank.....		123, 200. 00
Real estate.....		19, 500. 00
Amount due on loans		171, 554. 50
Value of cedules on deposit as pledged securities.....		241, 800. 00
Amount of bills receivable.....		63, 805. 47
Cash		40, 939. 54
Bank furniture.....		2, 778. 02
Pending claims		11, 160. 71
Total.....		9, 367, 494. 93

While the notes of the banks of emission are redeemable in silver, this has been rendered impracticable owing to the fact that through the inordinate disposition of the Indians to hoard silver, and the large amounts annually exported to Europe by the importing houses of the country, silver coin has hitherto been practically withdrawn from circulation as fast as the Government has been able to coin it. The total coinage at the Government mint in Potosi for the calendar years 1885 to 1889, inclusive, was \$6,379,255.79, and yet at the close of 1889, the total silver coin in the banks of Bolivia was but about 200,000 bolivianos, while but a nominal amount was in circulation.

Owing to the high price of silver abroad, the Government was able to purchase but little at prices that justified its coinage, and therefore, the stock of silver coin in the country continued to diminish until it resulted in a depreciated paper currency. In order to relieve the situation, an Executive decree was issued, dated November 22, 1889, requiring the owners of all mines producing piña or bar silver to sell one-fourth of their monthly production to the Government for coinage into 20-cent pieces. But as the price offered was about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less than the market value, and this decree had not the force and effect of law, the mine owners refused to sell, finding it more profitable to export it, and therefore, this attempt to relieve the banks failed.

The Congress of 1890, however, again took up this matter, and provided, by suitable legislation, that all mine owners producing silver bullion should sell to the Government, at the market price, one-fourth of their total production for the purposes of coinage.

By a subsequent act, dated October 26, 1890, the Executive was authorized to have coined either in the United States or Europe, 5 and 10 cent nickel pieces to the amount of 200,000 bolivianos. By an amendment, dated September 29, 1891, this was increased to 400,000 bolivianos. In this way, the Government has succeeded in restoring silver to its proper ratio in the circulating

medium of the country, and thereby, has enabled the banks to resume specie payments.

MONEY.

The money in use in Bolivia embraces silver, nickel, and copper coins, and bank notes. The monetary unit is the silver boliviano (dollar), which weighs 25 grams, and is equivalent at par to the 5-franc piece, or 48 pence. As the Government mint discontinued the coinage of the silver boliviano several years ago, it is no longer in circulation. The fractional coins are: Silver, 5, 10, 20, and 50-cent pieces (15 and 30-cent pieces are still in circulation, though their coinage has been discontinued); nickel, 5 and 10-cent pieces; copper, 1 and 2-cent pieces. The present 20-cent pieces contain but 4.60 grams, and are coined nine-tenths silver and one-tenth copper, and 8 per cent light in weight. The same ratio is observed in the coinage of the other fractional silver coins.

The paper currency consists of bank notes of the denomination of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivianos, issued by the Banco Nacional de Bolivia and the Banco de Potosi. These notes, as before stated, are redeemable in silver at sight. Although the national banking law limits the issue of these banks to 150 per cent of their paid-up capital and requires that the latter shall be deposited in silver in the vaults of the banks and held as a reserve for the redemption of their notes, this is not observed in practice, as will be seen by a comparison of the circulation at the close of 1889 with the amount of silver then in their vaults. Owing to the difficulty in securing silver for small transactions the practice obtains of making change by tearing bank notes of the denomination of 1, 5, and 10 bolivianos into two parts and circulating each half as the value of 50 cents, 2.50, and 5 bolivianos respectively.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Although Bolivia has promulgated the French metric system, which is in official use in the Republic, the people still adhere to the Spanish system of weights and measures.

The vara is equal to 0.927 of a yard; the league is equal to 6.666 varas or 5.55 kilometers; the ton to 20 hundredweight; the hundredweight or quintal to 4 arrobas (quarters) or 100 pounds or 46 kilograms; the arroba of wine or spirits to 8.044 gallons. In weighing minerals, the cajon is reckoned at 50 quintals and the marc (marco) at 8 ounces or 230 grams.

Chapter XIII.

TRADE ROUTES AND COMMERCE.

Nature has denied to Bolivia the usual facilities for trade enjoyed by most countries. Her foreign and internal traffic must traverse long distances, precipitous mountains, and inhospitable plains. Her principal trade routes are through Chilean and Peruvian territory to the Pacific seaboard, although considerable traffic passes to the Atlantic Ocean, via the Argentine Republic and over the Amazon River and its tributaries through Brazil. The Pacific coast trade is carried on through the Peruvian port of Mollendo and the Chilean ports of Arica and Antofagasta.

THE ARICA ROUTE.

The shortest course is that via Arica, which involves a land transit of 240 miles from La Paz across the Cordillera of Tacora to Tacna, and thence by railway to Arica, 40 miles distant. Pack-mules usually occupy about seven days, donkeys nine days, and llamas fifteen days in making this journey to and from La Paz. The trade of the departments of Oruro, Cochabamba, and in part, that of La Paz, is carried on through this port. But for official returns, the enormous traffic claimed for this precipitous mountain route would seem incredible. In the annual report for 1890 of the Director General of Statistics of the number of cargoes of merchandise and sundry articles imported to Bolivia during 1889

through the custom house at Arica, and either from thence or from Tacna transported by mules, donkeys, and llamas across the cordilleras to the provinces of Oruro, Potosi, La Paz, Cochabamba, and Sucre, the following totals are given:

Number of cargoes transported by mules, 11,935; by donkeys, 24,522; by llamas, 25,999; total, 62,456, having a total weight of 394,040 arrobas or 9,851,000 pounds of freight.

As the average cargo for a mule is 225 pounds, for a donkey 150, and for a llama 100 pounds, the amount of freight thus carried over the cordillera to the interior of Bolivia, from this one port, would furnish cargoes for 43,782 mules, or 65,673 donkeys, or 98,510 llamas, or an average of 69,321 pack animals. While there are no statistics showing the amount of freight exported during 1889, it is fair to conclude that, as the annual exports of Bolivia are more than twice its imports, at least as much cargo was transported by this route to the coast as from it, during this period, thereby making the total for the year not less than 19,702,000 pounds, and requiring a corresponding increase in the number of pack animals to transport it.

The recent extension of the Antofagasta Railway from Uyuni to Oruro is likely to divert much of this traffic to the all-rail route to Antofagasta. This, however, will be more than recovered to the Arica and Tacna Railway upon the extension of its line to Oruro and La Paz, as is now proposed. There is no doubt that this route and that of Arica, together with their extensions to Potosi, traverse the richest mineral districts of the entire globe.

MOLLENDO ROUTE.

The principal part of the trade from La Paz and the lake provinces, including that of the rich copper districts of Corocoro, is by steamers up the Desaguadero River, and across Lake Titicaca to Puno, and thence by the Mollendo, Arequipa, and Puno Railway across Peru to Mollendo. The distance from La Paz is 479

miles, viz: land transit from La Paz to Lake Titicaca, 45 miles; lake transit, 110 miles; railway transit to the coast, 324 miles.

The Bolivian traffic by this route is something enormous, and is steadily increasing. It is not uncommon to see from 1,000 to 1,500 mules receiving and discharging cargo at Chililaya, the Bolivian port of Lake Titicaca, for La Paz and other interior towns.

ANTOFAGASTA ROUTE.

This is also a continuous railway route extending from Oruro, 150 miles south of La Paz, to the Pacific coast at Antofagasta, distant from Oruro 573 miles, and from La Paz 723 miles. The recent extension of this narrow gauge line from Uyuni to Oruro, a distance of 312 miles, which was opened to traffic April 29, 1892, makes it a competing line for the Pacific coast trade with that of the Mollendo and Puno standard gauge and the lake and river steamers owned and operated in connection therewith.

The great bulk of the commerce of the departments of Chuquisaca, Potosi, and of the southern part of Oruro, is transported by this Antofagasta line, notwithstanding the Argentine North Central Railway is rapidly approaching the southern frontier of Bolivia, being now opened to traffic as far north as Jujuy (pronounced *Hoo-hooee*, instead of *Wewee*, as it is generally given).

ARGENTINE ROUTE.

A fourth and longer outlet is that through Argentine territory to the Atlantic. The commerce of the province of Tarija, and to some extent, that of Potosi and Chuquisaca pass this way. This route involves a land transit of about 770 miles from Pupiza and Tarija, the location of the south Bolivian custom-houses to Jujuy, the terminus of the North Central Railway, and thence 836 miles by rail to Rosario on the Parana River, and thence 246 miles by steamer to the Atlantic.

The great distances to be traversed by this route are shown by the following table:

	Miles.
Buenos Aires to Rosario by steamer.....	240
Rosario to Jujuy by rail	836
Jujuy to—	
Tarija and Tupiza by cart road	267
Potosi by cart road	420
Sucre by cart road.....	507
Cochabamba by cart road.....	717
Uyuni (Antofagasta Railroad station) by cart road.....	300
La Paz by rail and cart road.....	762

The amount of tin, silver, bismuth, and other products passing this way for the month of January, 1889, according to the custom-house valuations, was 123,951.55 bolivianos, of which 112,405.25 bolivianos were exports and 10,946.30 bolivianos were imports. Assuming that this was an average month, the annual traffic by this course is, in round numbers, about 1,500,000 bolivianos.

PARAGUAY RIVER ROUTE.

This route extends from Puerto Suarez and Puerto Pacheco, farther south on the Paraguay River and about 475 miles eastward from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, down the Paraguay and La Plata to the Atlantic Ocean. These are comparatively new ports, established to meet the demands of the growing trade of eastern and southeastern Bolivia with the Atlantic seaboard.

As there are no published reports of the commerce of these ports, it can not here be even approximately given. If the projected railway from Santa Cruz de la Sierra to Puerto Pacheco, and that of Gen. Thomas O. Osborne, of Chicago, from Asuncion to Sucre are built, the Paraguay River is destined to become one of the most important and profitable trade routes of the Republic.

AMAZON RIVER ROUTE.

This outlet extends from Villa Bella, the Bolivian port at the confluence of the Mamore with the Madeira River, thence via

the Madeira (or Madera) and Amazon rivers through Brazil to the Atlantic Ocean. In addition to about 35,000 quintals of rubber annually exported from northern Bolivia via the Purus and Amazon, large quantities of this valuable product are brought down the Madre de Dios, Beni, and Itenez (Guapore) rivers to Villa Bella and thence shipped to Europe.

The latest published report from the custom-house at Villa Bella is for the last quarter of 1888. According to this official statement, the imports for that quarter amounted to 1,785 bultos and the exports to 5,637, on which duties to the amount of 16,110.83 bolivianos were collected. As this report fails to furnish further information, it is impossible to here give the probable annual value of Bolivia's foreign trade by this route.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of Bolivia is mainly with Germany, Great Britain, and France, and in the order named. There is also considerable trade with Chile, Peru, and to a limited extent with the United States. The chief imports are cotton and woolen manufactures, silks and fancy goods, articles of millinery and men's furnishing goods; hardware and cutlery, steel and iron; china, crystal, and porcelain ware; furniture, including brass and iron bedsteads; jewelry, clocks, and watches; drugs, wines, and liquors; preserved fruits and meats; sugar, flour, kerosene, mining machinery and tools; iron bridges, carriages, railway supplies, etc.

The exports are silver, lead, tin, copper, bismuth, borax, sulphur hides, leather, furs, alpaca and sheep wool, guano, a superior quality of Peruvian bark known as calisaya, rubber, cacao, and a small amount of coca and coffee. While it would be interesting and instructive to give, in this connection, the annual commerce of Bolivia for a series of years, this is impossible, as but few reliable data exist upon which to base an independent investigation, while to follow the statistics hitherto published, would be to mis-

lead those interested in the subject. The only estimate obtainable of the internal trade is that furnished by the report, already mentioned, of Col. Church to the Governments of Bolivia and Brazil, in 1877, in which it is placed at £15,000,000 or \$73,000,000 per annum.

These figures are not here given as authentic, and are therefore submitted without comment other than to venture the opinion that the internal trade of Bolivia is, at the least, one-fourth greater to-day than in 1877.

The nearest approach to anything like a systematic and reasonably satisfactory official statement of the foreign trade of the country for any one year is that for 1886. The chief articles of export were gold, silver, bismuth, copper (barrilla, etc.), tin, Peruvian bark, coca, hides, tobacco, alpaca and sheep wool, coffee, flour, corn, sulphur, leather, chocolate, cotton, vicuña robes, and chinchilla skins, in exchange for wines, liquors, cotton, woolen, and silk goods, edibles (including preserved fruits and meats), ready-made clothing, small fancy articles, jewelry, clocks and watches, drugs and paints, kerosene, flour, furniture, hardware, machinery, etc. The total of these exports and imports for 1886 is represented as follows:

	Bolivianos.
Imports	5, 983, 453. 00
Exports	12, 034, 670. 18
Total.....	18, 018, 123, 18
Equal in United States currency to \$11,054,063.19.	

This statement is valuable as indicating the character of Bolivian commerce rather than its annual volume. In point of quantity, it is manifestly wrong. Of the 400,000 quintals of rubber annually shipped abroad from the Purus River country, in Bolivia and Brazil, 35,000 quintals, according to the Report of the Minister of Finance and Industry for 1891, are exported by Bolivia. This statement not only omits this item, but the entire imports and exports of the department of Beni passing through the custom-

house at Villa Bella, at the confluence of the Mamore and Madeira rivers; also those of the department of Santa Cruz passing via the custom-house at Puerto Suarez, on the Paraguay River.

That this statement is misleading, is further shown by a comparison of the total commerce of 1886, as thus given, with that for the same year through Argentine territory alone, exclusive of that passing via the Paraguay and Amazon rivers to the Atlantic Ocean. According to the report for 1886 of the Director-General of Statistics, the amount so passing, as taken from the custom-house reports of Tupiza, Estarca, and Mojo, was as follows:

	Bolivianos.
Total imports, 95,674 bultos, officially valued at.....	1, 542, 756. 43
Total exports, 16,091 bultos, officially valued at.....	3, 274, 928. 68
	4, 817, 685. 11

When it is remembered that but a small fraction of the trade of Bolivia goes out or comes in via the Atlantic and that the imports for the whole country during 1886, as given in the statement now under review, were but 5,983,453 bolivianos and the exports but 12,034,670.18 bolivianos, this comparison becomes all the more striking. These figures would give to this interior Argentine route practically one-fourth of the commerce of the entire country, when every one at all conversant with the subject knows that not one-tenth of the trade of Bolivia passes that way, and, according to the official returns for the month of January, 1889, already referred to in this chapter, it will not exceed one-twelfth.

These facts are alone sufficient to prove the unreliable character of this statement, either for the period covered by it or as an index to the aggregate annual commerce of the country.

While the difficulties to be met with, in any attempt at independent investigation, have already been pointed out, the following figures are submitted as an additional demonstration of the utter worthlessness of these totals for 1886, and at the same time, as furnishing an approximately correct statement of the annual for-

oreign trade of the country. The total silver production of Bolivia for 1886 was \$9,500,000, and for 1890 and the first half of 1891, it was \$11,020,691 and \$6,819,787 respectively.

As the production for the last half will doubtless equal that of the first half of 1891, the total for the year may be safely set down at \$13,639,574. The coinage for the first six months of 1891 was \$516,731, and, allowing the same for the last half, the total will be \$1,023,462. Adding to this, the very liberal allowance of \$500,000 for use in the industrial arts, there would remain for export \$12,106,112.

According to official and other data, from three-fifths to two-thirds of the exports from Bolivia consist of silver. The weight of authority, however, is that it represents but three-fifths of the exports, thus making a total of \$20,176,850, made up as follows:

	Dollars.
Silver	12, 106, 112
All other exports, including gold, copper, tin, bismuth, lead, and rubber, etc	8, 070, 738
Total.....	20, 176, 850

Assuming that the annual imports, as indicated by the foregoing statement of the commerce of Bolivia for 1886, are but 50 per cent of the annual exports, and that the same ratio holds good for 1891, as it doubtless does, and more, in view of the accelerated, importation caused by the construction of the 312 miles of railway from Uyuni to Oruro and the largely increased supply of mining machinery brought into the country, the imports would amount to \$10,088,425, thus making the total trade for the year \$30,265,275.

Tested by the well-known fact that all of the silver exported from Bolivia is in payment for imports, the amount set down to imports in this calculation is more than \$2,000,000 too small, and should be increased to \$12,106,112 to correspond with the amount of silver exported.

The total trade of the country for 1891 was therefore approximately as follows:

	Dollars.
Silver exported.....	12, 106, 112
All other products.....	8, 070, 738
Exports	20, 176, 850
Imports	12, 106, 112
Total.....	32, 282, 962

As the value of a Bolivian dollar, at the average exchange of 30 pence, is 63 cents in United States currency, the total commerce of the country as expressed in Bolivian currency, would amount to 51,242,796 bolivianos. Although the annual trade of Bolivia, according to these figures, is nearly three times greater than is usually credited to the country, they are here submitted as the result of a careful study of the subject during two years residence in the country, and as being substantially correct.

In the carefully prepared article on Bolivia by Mr. I. de Veitelle, editor of D. Appleton & Co.'s foreign publications, published in the American Cyclopædia for 1879, Mr. de Veitelle says in discussing this subject:

Large quantities (of silver) have always been exported secretly, the value of which there is no means of determining. Certain it is, however, that all the silver sent out of the country is in payment of imports. Ever since 1850, the yield of the silver mines has steadily increased, and it is now estimated at an annual value of not less than \$10,000,000, exclusive of the product of the Caracoles mines. Gold, too, has at all times been exported on an extensive scale, but secretly. * * * Merchants who have attentively studied this subject are of opinion that the aggregate value of the gold, copper, and tin at present exported is about \$5,000,000 a year, which, with \$10,000,000 for silver, constitutes an annual value of \$15,000,000 for metal exports alone. * * * Notwithstanding the absence of positive statistics, as the Bolivian imports are known to consist mainly of manufactured goods, an approximated idea of their minimum values may be arrived at thus:

Let the population be regarded as made up of (1) 325,000 Indians in a state of savagery and not submissive to the laws of the land; (2) 1,000,000 civilized Indians; (3) 500,000 whites, forming the first or upper class; and (4) 500,000

mestizos, constituting the second class. The civilized Indians, the most useful element of Bolivian society, being for the most part land owners, farmers, cattle rearers, etc.—in fine, the factors of the nascent industries of the country—may, in order to avoid possible exaggerations, be excluded from the proposed estimate. Nevertheless these Indians, besides their usual dress, which is exclusively of home manufacture, make liberal expenditures on gala dress for their carnival and other feasts, in the regular observance of which they yield to none. If, then, the moderate sum of \$30 be assumed as the yearly outlay of the 1,000,000 individuals of the first and second classes (500,000 whites and 500,000 mestizos) for dress and such other necessities or luxuries as are not produced in the Republic—church ornaments, jewelry, watches and clocks, house ornaments, fancy wares, stationery, books, school supplies, musical instruments, hardware, cutlery, wrought and cast iron, agricultural and mining implements, machinery, etc.—the total value of the foreign merchandise annually imported into Bolivia will be \$30,000,000. And it may be affirmed without fear of challenge that this estimate is far below reality.

While the estimate of \$30,000,000 for imports, as here given by Mr. I. de Veitelle, is believed to be too great, this extract from his interesting and instructive article is here quoted as fully sustaining the more conservative estimate.

Chapter XIV.

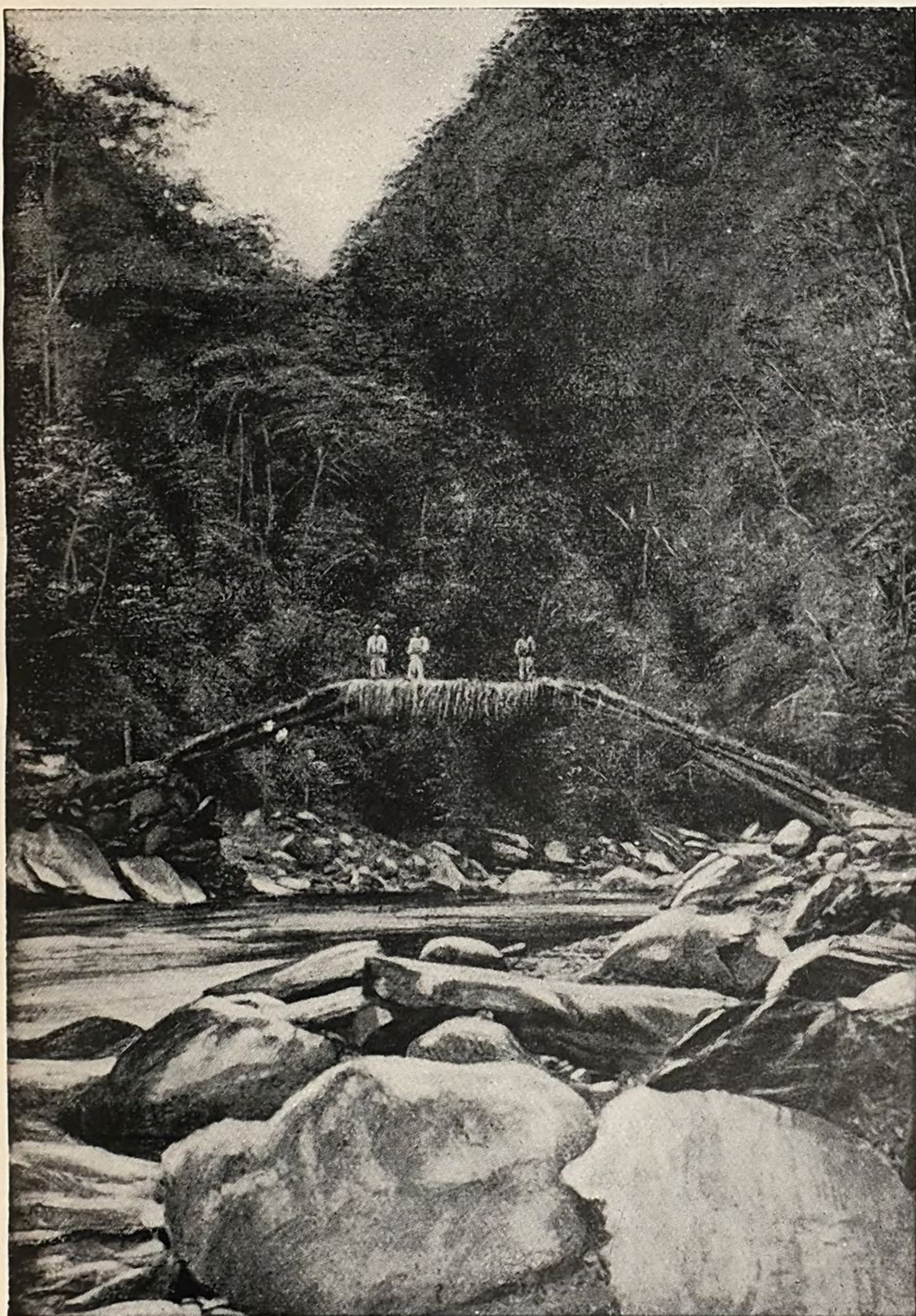
MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Under this heading will be considered highways, railroads, and telegraphs.

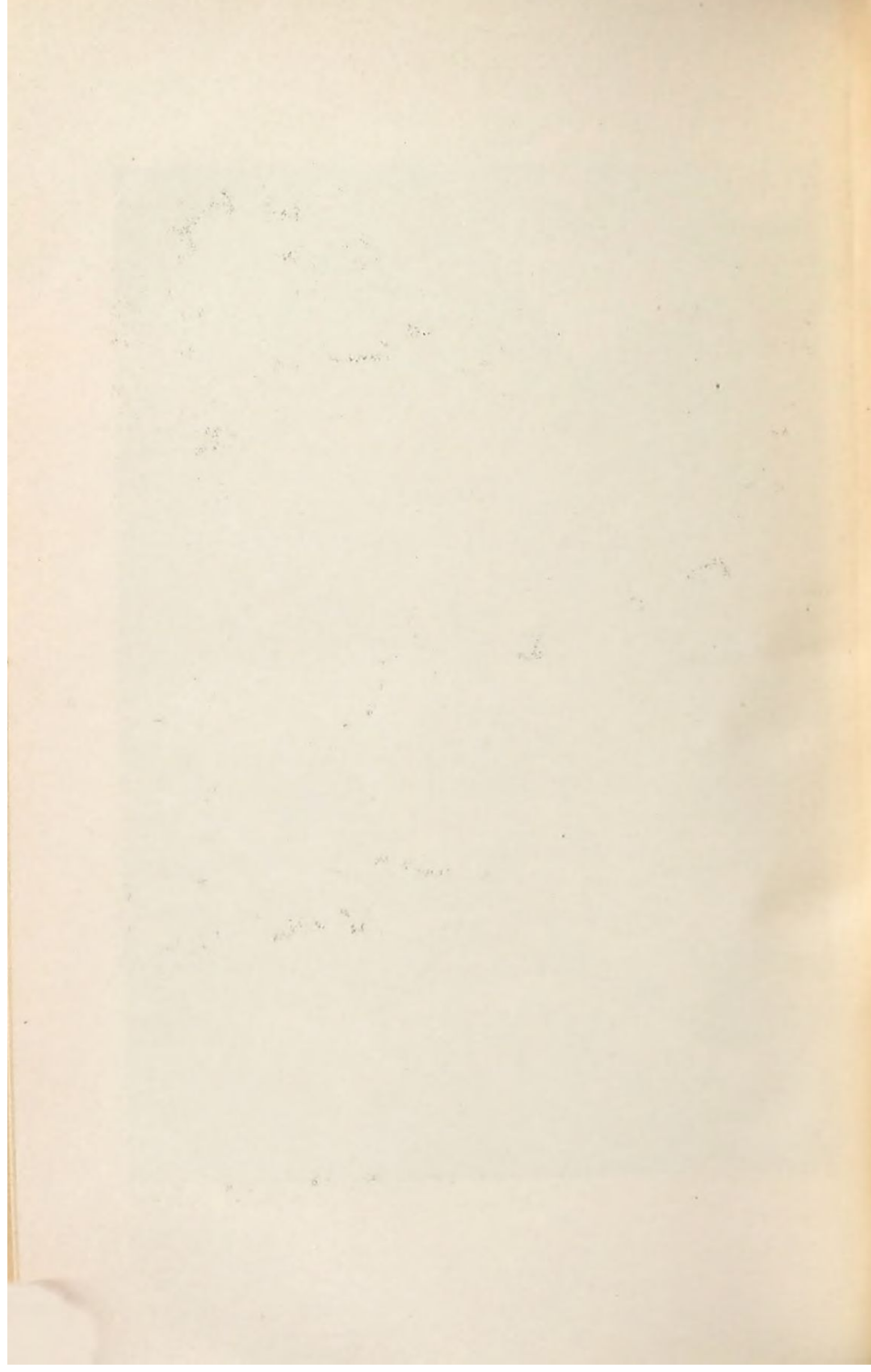
PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The public highways in Bolivia are either national or municipal. The national are built and maintained by the Government from the annual appropriations made therefor by the national congress. They communicate with the principal cities and mining centers of the Republic. The topography of the country is such as to admit of but few wagon roads east of the altiplanicie or high table-lands of western Bolivia.

The most expensive national thoroughfares, both in cost of construction and maintenance, are those built by Indian labor in the upper Andes for the exclusive use of pack animals. Numerous troops of mules, burros, and llamas daily toil up and down these narrow and tortuous trails or wend their way through the deep and narrow passes and around the sharp and precipitous angles of the cordilleras, bearing their burdens of tropical fruits, coca, cacao, coffee, etc., from Yungas and other warm valleys along the eastern declivities of the Andes to the markets of La Paz and other cities in exchange for flour, dry goods, alcohol, etc. The vast interior commerce of Bolivia, as thus carried on, is a genuine surprise to every foreigner visiting the country, and especially as it is conducted almost entirely by Indians.



A NATIVE BRIDGE.



The construction and maintenance of the municipal roads is under the control of the several municipalities. These roads, as a rule, connect the principal cities with the adjacent towns and settlements, and for the most part, are well built. One of the best in the country is the Arce avenue, connecting the city of La Paz with Obrajes, a small village 3 miles distant. This road, which is the principal driving course of the city, was completed this year at a cost of about 75,000 bolivianos. Perhaps the finest municipal highway in the country is that connecting Cochabamba with the baths of Calacala. Those of Sucre, the capital of the Republic, are also well built, and are among the best carriage roads of Bolivia. The best long-distance roads are those connecting the city of La Paz with Chililaya (Puerto Perez), the Bolivian port on Lake Titicaca, 45 miles distant, and with Oruro, a distance of 150 miles. The municipal roads of La Paz and other cities are maintained in much the same way as are the country roads in Ohio and other parts of the United States, all male citizens between certain ages being obliged to work on the public highways one day in each six months or pay in lieu thereof 50 cents (about 33 cents in United States money), the sum allowed the Indians therefor per day, who, with but rare exceptions, do this class of work.

Regular stage lines are maintained as follows:

	Miles.
La Paz to Chililaya, to connect with the lake steamers	45
La Paz to Oruro.....	150
Oruro to Cochabamba	123
Oruro to Laguinillas.....	135
Cochabamba to Sucre.....	195
Potosi to Sucre	77
Total stage service	725

In addition to this, there is now under construction a stage road from Tarija to Tupiza.

The distances between the capitals of the several departments are:

[Measured by leagues of 20,000 feet each.]

Capitals.	Potosi.	Tarija.	Cobija.	Santa Cruz.	Oruro.	La Paz.	Cochabamba.	Trinidad.
Sucre	29	88	187	124	75	124	65	314
Potosi.....		82	158	153	65	114	94	343
Tarija	82		196	212	147	196	153	402
Cobija	158	196		311	184	233	225	501
Santa Cruz...	153	212	311		160	209	119	190
Oruro	65	147	184	160		50	41	350
La Paz	114	196	233	209	50		90	399
Cochabamba.	94	153	225	119	41	90		309

RAILROADS.

In his report on the railways of Bolivia to the International American Conference, then in session at Washington (February, 1890), the Bolivian delegate, Señor Juan Francisco Velarde, says:

The central location of Bolivia has retarded the development of its railroads, since it has been obliged to wait until the lines of the neighboring countries should approach its own frontiers before undertaking their extension, as in the case of those from Mollendo to Puno, and from Arica to Tacna, in Peru, which still remain idle within their respective limits, and that of the Central North Argentine Railway, which is now nearing Jujuy, with every probability that it will be extended as far as the Bolivian frontier.

Bolivia has three lines of communication with the Pacific Ocean: (1) by the Antofagasta and Oruro Railway; (2) by the Mollendo and Puno Railway, in connection with the Lake Titicaca and Desaguadero River steamers; (3) by the Arica Railway.

THE ANTOFAGASTA AND ORURO RAILWAY.

This is a narrow-gauge road (75 centimeters) running from the Chilean seaport of Antofagasta to Oruro, a total distance of 922 kilometers or 573 miles. It reaches the great silver district of Huanchaca at Uyuni, 379 miles from Antofagasta. From here, a branch road, 25 kilometers (15½ miles) long, runs to the great

mining properties of the Huanchaca Company. In order to make this connection, the Huanchaca Company was obliged to cut a tunnel 3,307 meters long, a work which occupied five years at a cost of 544,582 bolivianos. On the 29th of April of 1892, the extension of this road from Uyuni to Oruro, a distance of 194 miles, was completed and opened to traffic. It is the intention to extend it on to Corocoro and La Paz, thereby giving it a total length of about 723 miles.

The following table gives the stations, distances, and elevations along this route from Antofagasta to La Paz:

Places.	Distances.	Elevations.	
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Meters.</i>
La Paz		11,912	3,632.00
Alto de La Paz	4.432	13,103	3,992.00
Kenko	15	12,542	3,824.00
Pongoni	25	12,562	3,830.00
Chacoma	30	12,378	3,774.00
Cosmini	60	12,512	3,815.00
Hayohayo	95	12,421	3,784.00
Chicta	120	12,441	3,796.00
Sicasica	140	12,559	3,829.00
Aroma, post-station	160	12,214	3,724.00
fort	172.50	12,218	3,725.00
Panduro, post-station	175	12,515	3,806.00
Caracollo	210	12,019	3,695.00
Oruro	250	12,117	3,694.40
Machacamarca	22	12,142	3,701.90
Poopó, station	48	12,165	3,709.15
Pazña, station	74	12,145	3,702.79
Challapata, station	108	12,157	3,706.63
Condo y Huari, station	126	12,167	3,709.67
De Sevaruyo, station	169	12,274	3,742.12
Portezuelo de Quehua	227	12,737	3,883.38
Uyuni, station	312	12,004	3,659.80
La Cueva	372	12,000	3,658.60
Julaca	406	12,001	3,658.90
Chigüana	452	12,065	3,678.55
Ollagüe, station	487	12,123	3,696.24
Carcote	520	12,472	3,802.69
Cebollar	535	12,231	3,729.00
Ascotán	572	12,975	3,955.99
Polapi	582	12,374	3,772.68
Conchi	610	9,861	3,015.84
San Pedro	623	10,594	3,233.00
Céres	653	8,664	2,641.72
Calama, station	684	7,421	2,262.77
Cerritos-bayos	717	7,026	2,142.35
Sierra-gorda	752	5,331	1,625.59

Places.	Distances.	Elevations.	
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Meters.</i>
Central.....	786	4,538	1,383.80
Salinas.....	794	4,072	1,241.70
Cármén-alto.....	800	4,221	1,286.97
Cerrillos.....	825	3,367	1,024.25
Cuevitas.....	839	2,937	895.55
Mantos blancos.....	852	2,564	781.90
Salar del Cármén.....	886	1,690	515.29
Portezuela.....	894	1,830	558.05
Antofagasta.....	922	16	5.00
From Uyuni to Pulacayo.....	32	13,518	4,121.40

ARICA RAILWAY.

The Arica Railway runs from the Chilean port of Arica to Tacna, a distance of 47 miles. From here, the road is to be extended via Corocoro to La Paz. This proposed extension covers a total distance of 294 miles. At present, traffic is carried on between La Paz and Arica by means of mules and llamas. Owing to the short distance to the coast by this route, the commerce of La Paz, Oruro, and Cochabamba has hitherto largely passed this way. The prolongation of this line to La Paz will be attended by unusual engineering difficulties and enormous cost in ascending the steep acclivities of the Western Cordillera, over which it must pass.

The following table shows the places, distances, and elevations along this route from Tacna to La Paz:

Places.	Distances.	Elevations.	
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Meters.</i>
Tacna.....	.....	1,816	553.30
Pallagua.....	34	5,131	1,563.93
Palca, gulch.....	48	7,231	2,604.00
Huanuni, gulch.....	68	10,231	3,118.40
Totorani, gulch.....	81	12,331	3,758.48
Hualillas de Potosi.....	94	14,069	4,278.43
Tambo de Ancara.....	110	15,250	4,038.60
Laguna Blanca.....	120	13,520	4,120.89
Alto de Sicoma.....	125	13,993	4,264.08
Tambo de Visviri.....	132	13,219	4,029.15
Umapalca.....	133	13,026	3,970.32

Places.	Distances.	Elevations.	
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Meters.</i>
Maury y Charaña	160	12,820	3,906.53
Humay.....	182	12,631	3,849.92
Calacoto	200	12,560	3,827.28
Rio Desaguadero	205	12,490	3,806.95
Tarejra.....	214	12,785	3,896.86
Portezuelo No. 5.....	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,420	4,090.41
Alto de Comanchi.....	236	13,863	4,225.44
Tambo de Botijlaca	247 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,115	3,997.45
Cofiri	254	12,944	3,945.33
Portezuelo.....	262	13,097	3,991.96
Viacha.....	270	12,844	3,914.85
Alto de La Paz	284	13,502	4,115.40
La Paz.....	294	12,307	3,751.17

MOLLEND AND PUNO RAILWAY.

This is a standard gauge road running from the Peruvian port of Mollendo via Arequipa to Puno on Lake Titicaca, a distance of 325 miles. From here, communication is had with Bolivia by the Lake Titicaca steamers crossing to Chililaya, a distance of 110 miles, and thence, to La Paz, 45 miles, across a practically level plain, with the exception of the winding descent into the city, which covers a distance of 3 miles over one of the best constructed gravel roads met with in any country.

The Mollendo and Puno Railway was opened to traffic in 1870, in connection with the lake and river steamers of Titicaca and the Desaguadero River, which are owned and operated by the same company. The Peruvian bondholders, who now own the road, recently secured a concession from the Bolivian Government for the construction of a railway from Desaguadero, the southern terminus of lake navigation, to La Paz, a distance of 66 miles. The object of this proposed road is to hold the La Paz traffic against the competing line of the Antofagasta Railway Company, about to be extended to that city from Oruro.

The following table shows the places, distances, etc., from the Pacific Ocean to La Paz by this route:

Places.	Distances.	Elevations.	
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Meters.</i>
Mollendo	0	6	1. 83
Mejia	9	10	3. 05
Ensenada	13	32	9. 77
Tambo	19	1, 000	304. 80
Posco	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1, 830	557. 30
Cachendo	35	3, 250	990. 00
Huagri	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	3, 540	1, 078. 99
La Joya	54	4, 141	1, 262. 18
San Jose	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	4, 850	1, 478. 28
Vitor	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	5, 350	1, 630. 68
Quishuarani	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	6, 121	1, 866. 90
Uchumayu	94	6, 450	1, 965. 96
Tiavaya	100	6, 750	2, 047. 40
Tingo	105	7, 275	2, 217. 42
Arequipa	107	7, 550	2, 301. 24
Yura	18	8, 450	2, 575. 56
Aguas calientes	26	9, 500	2, 895. 60
Thirty-one Mile Tank	31	10, 300	3, 139. 44
Quiscos	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	10, 330	3, 148. 58
Airampal	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	11, 090	3, 380. 23
Pampa de arrieros	44	12, 300	3, 749. 04
Cañaguas	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	13, 660	4, 163. 56
Sumbay Hill	65	13, 600	4, 140. 08
Sumbay Bridge	72	13, 413	4, 088. 28
Pucacancha	80	14, 000	4, 267. 20
Vincocaya	96	14, 360	4, 376. 92
Colca	110	14, 580	4, 443. 98
Lagunillas	127	14, 250	4, 343. 40
Cachipascana	135	14, 300	4, 358. 64
Sara-cocha	140	13, 940	4, 248. 91
Santa Lucia	148	13, 250	4, 038. 60
Maravallis	155 $\frac{1}{4}$	13, 000	3, 962. 40
Cabanillas	168 $\frac{1}{4}$	12, 750	3, 886. 20
Juliaca	189	12, 550	3, 725. 24
Puno	217 $\frac{3}{4}$	12, 540	3, 822. 19
Chililaya	327 $\frac{3}{4}$	12, 540	3, 822. 19
La Paz	372 $\frac{3}{4}$	12, 307	3, 751. 17

In addition to these several routes to the Pacific Ocean, the configuration and vast area of eastern and southern Bolivia give rise to two additional channels of communication; north by way of the Amazon and south by way of the La Plata to the Atlantic seaboard.

Recognizing the importance of placing the eastern part of the Republic, which, like the western part, has its own distinctive resources and trade, in direct communication with the Atlantic Ocean, the Bolivian Government has recently granted liberal con-

cessions for the construction of railways from the interior of the country to the navigable tributaries of the Amazon and La Plata.

These concessions embrace the following new lines of road: (1) A railway from Oruro to Cochabamba and thence to Trinidad on the Mamoré, which has its outlet to the Atlantic through the rivers Madeira and Amazon. (2) A railway from La Paz through the rich province of Yungas to the head of navigation on the Beni River which unites with the Mamoré at the Bolivian port of Bella Vista to form the Madeira. (3) A railway from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, the capital of the rich and extensive department of Santa Cruz, and thence to Puerto Pacheco on the Paraguay River. (4) The extension of the Paraguay and Bolivian standard gauge railway now under construction from Asuncion, on the Paraguay River, to the frontier of Bolivia and thence to be built through Bolivian territory to Sucre, the capital of the Republic. This road, of which Gen. Thomas O. Osborne, of Chicago, is the president, follows up the famous valley of the Pilcomayo through what is known as the Gran Chaco, which possesses a dry and fertile soil and a mild and healthful climate, while the Bolivian extension is bounded on either side by some of the richest mining districts of the Republic. From Sucre, it is proposed to continue this road via Oruro, La Paz, and the eastern shore of Lake Titicaca to Santa Rosa, in Peru, where it is to unite with the railway system of southern Peru now being extended from that point to Cuzco. If this road is built it will not only be the most important railway in Bolivia, but will furnish, in connection with the line now under construction from Buenos Aires to Asuncion, continuous railway connection between Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas, and Buenos Aires, the capital of the Argentine Republic, over a track of uniform gauge and covering a total distance of about 2,000 miles. It will also be connected with the sea by the Paraguay and La Plata rivers, whose waters are navigable for ocean steamers as far as Asuncion,

the terminus of the road, and for river steamers several hundred miles farther up. (5) A railway from Uyuni, on the Antofagasta line, to La Quiaca, on the Argentine frontier, to meet the proposed extension of the North Central Argentine from Jujuy. A branch is also contemplated from Uyuni to Potosi. As this road, if built, will furnish to Bolivian traffic an important and much needed outlet to the Atlantic seaboard, its promoters have secured perhaps the most liberal railway concession ever granted by the Bolivian Government.

The following act relating to railroads will serve to show the general character of the concessions under which Bolivian railways are now being built.

ACT RELATING TO RAILROADS.

Be it enacted by the Chamber of Deputies.—ARTICLE 1. That the Huanchaca Company of Bolivia is guaranteed an annual interest of 6 per cent for a term of twenty years on the capital which it may invest in the construction of the railway from Uyuni to Oruro. This guarantee shall be obligatory from the time that the railway reaches Oruro.

ART. 2. The estimate and cost of the line shall be verified by the national engineer corps.

ART. 3. The company constructing the railroad shall open it to the public in Oruro within two years from the 1st of January, 1890, paying, in case it should not then be completed, the fine of 400,000 Bolivian dollars.

ART. 4. The same annual interest of 6 per cent is guaranteed for twenty years on the capital employed in the construction of a railway from the city of La Paz to the Peruvian frontier in the department of Puno.

ART. 5. The same interest is guaranteed for twenty years on the capital invested in the construction of the railroads from banks of the river Paraguay and the Argentine frontier to Santa Cruz, the Beni, Tarija, and Sucre.

This concession refers only to the propositions presented to the legislature in 1889.

ART. 6. There is hereby granted to the companies constructing the railroads one square league of ground for each league of track laid; this ground to be in alternate lots, the remaining lands continuing to be Government property.

ART. 7. In case those companies should prefer the granting of lands they will not be entitled to the money guarantee.

ART. 8. The stipulations of responsibility for the payment of the granted guarantee shall not in any case affect the present national income.

ART. 9. All further stipulations bearing upon the present act are left to the power of the executive.

Let this be sent to the Senate for its action.

The Hall of the Chamber of Deputies in La Paz, October 27, 1889.

TELEGRAPHS

Bolivia has telegraphic communications with Peru, Chile, and the Argentine Republic, and thence by cable with the United States and Europe. The following lines are now in operation:

	Kilos.
La Paz to Tacna.....	370
La Paz to Desaguadero on the Peruvian frontier.....	100
La Paz to Oruro (opened July 16, 1892).....	250
Oruro to Uyuni.....	310
Sucre to Potosi.....	140
Potosi to Huanchaca	175
Potosi to Cotagaita.....	170
Potosi to Colquechaca.....	140
Cotagaita to Tupiza	90
Cotagaita to Camargo.....	90
Tupiza to La Quiaca on the Argentine frontier.....	90
Tupiza to Tarija.....	190
Huanchaca to the Chilian frontier	300

Chapter XV.

PUBLIC REVENUES AND DEBT.

Public assessments in Bolivia range themselves under the three heads of national, departmental, and municipal.

The first and second are laid to meet the ordinary expenses of the General Government of which the several departmental governments are constituent parts. The third is laid to meet the expenses of administering the municipal governments of the Republic, and is therefore not available for the ordinary expenses of the National Government. Article 26, section 3, of the Constitution provides, however, that the latter may be exacted as a loan by the General Government whenever, in cases of great danger from internal commotion or foreign war, so far imperiling the security of the Republic as to authorize the Executive authority to declare the country in a state of siege, the ordinary revenues of Government are insufficient to provide for the public defense. The national receipts are derived mainly from customs and excise duties.

The customs duties for the fiscal years 1885-1890 were:

	Bolivianos.
1885.....	1, 882, 264
1886.....	1, 255, 877
1887.....	1, 344, 916
1888.....	1, 749, 035
1889.....	1, 174, 333
1890.....	1, 500, 000
1890, Government estimate.....	1, 726, 000

The budget of 1891 estimates the total receipts as follows:

	Bolivianos.
National receipts.....	3, 321, 280
Departmental receipts.....	1, 384, 949
Total.....	4, 706, 229

The national receipts were made up from these sources ;

Customs receipts.....	1, 726, 000
Internal revenue	1, 595, 280
Total.....	3, 321, 280

The departmental revenue contemplates receipts from the several departments as follows:

	Bolivianos.
Chuquisaca.....	170, 659
La Paz	415, 762
Cochabamba.....	171, 304
Potosi.....	266, 122
Oruro	108, 502
Tarija	61, 120
Santa Cruz.....	113, 180
Beni	78, 300
	1, 384, 949
Total.....	4, 706, 229

The total national expenses for 1891, which include disbursements in behalf of the army, diplomatic and consular representatives, post and telegraph, custom-house officers, public instruction and clergy, and the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government, are fixed at 3,613,697 bolivianos; the department expenses at 1,377,025 bolivianos; total, 4,990,722 bolivianos; receipts for same period, 4,706,229 bolivianos; amount of deficit, 284,493 bolivianos.

As the annual imports are about \$12,000,000, and as export duties are levied upon silver, copper, and tin, it would seem that the customs duties should be, according to the Bolivian tariff, much greater than these figures indicate. The cause of this discrepancy is to be found mainly in two facts: (1) Under the reciprocal trade relations with Peru and Chile, their imports, which constitute an important part of Bolivian foreign supplies, are either on the free list or pay practically nominal duties; (2) the duties on imports go largely to the custom-houses of Bolivia's west-coast neighbors through whose ports she is forced to trade.

According to the report for 1890 of the director-general of statistics, the imports of Peruvian products for 1889 through the custom-house at La Paz amounted to 44,754 bultos. During the first half of 1890, there were imported through the same custom-house, free of duty, Peruvian products to the amount of 19,280 bultos. Assuming, in the absence of official returns, that the total Peruvian imports for the latter period amounted to the half-yearly average of 1889, viz, 22,377 bultos, we have: Total Peruvian imports into Bolivia through La Paz custom-house during the first half of 1890, 22,377 bultos; total quantity exempt from customs duty, 19,280 bultos; subject to customs duty, 3,097 bultos; or, in other words, 86 per cent of Peruvian products imported into Bolivia pay no duty whatever. Although, under the present reciprocity treaty with that Republic, certain Bolivian products enter the markets of Peru on equally favorable terms, the balance of trade is so largely in favor of Peru that this treaty is proving a great hardship to Bolivia, as will be seen by the following translation from the Annual Report of the Minister of Finance and Industry to the National Congress of 1891:

[TRANSLATION.]

The Republic of Bolivia anxiously awaits the modification of the treaty of commerce with Peru. The mission intrusted to our minister plenipotentiary, don José Manuel Braun, has for its object the carrying out of this patriotic aspiration.

The reciprocity of duties in the Peru-Bolivian commerce is greatly prejudicial to our treasury. The exportation of Bolivian products to Peruvian markets is not to be compared with the amount of imports from that Republic.

The importation of alcohol and spirits, which is carried on in great quantities by reason of their paying very low duties, is prejudicial to the development of the industries of the country and without benefit to the national treasury.

The injurious effects produced on the Indians, by whom they are consumed, is a sufficient reason to justify an increase of the duties upon the importation of these articles.

The second cause assigned for the disproportion between the

annual trade and customs receipts of Bolivia, namely, that the duties on Bolivian imports go largely to her neighbors, will be made manifest by the following translation from the same report relating to the receipts of the custom house at Arica for 1888:

[TRANSLATION.]

By the compact celebrated with the Republic of Chile, which is in the actual occupation of this Peruvian port, the custom-house of Arica is common (to Bolivia and Chile), and the duties collected on Bolivian commerce are divided in this form: 75 per cent is paid to Bolivia and 25 per cent is reserved by Chile for expenses of administration.

Out of its 75 per cent Bolivia applies 40 per cent annually in payment of its Chilean debt for damages sustained by citizens of that Republic on account of the war.

The receipts for the year 1880 amounted to 1,260,541.96 bolivianos, distributed as follows:

	Bolivianos.
Paid to Bolivia, 35 per cent	441, 189. 66
Applied to Chilean claims, 40 per cent.	504, 216. 79
Received by Chile, 25 per cent	315, 135. 51
Total	1, 260, 541. 96

In addition to this, Chilean products, to the amount of 20,518 bultos, were imported into Bolivia during the first half of 1890 free from import duties, being 1,229 more than from Peru during the same period.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The original foreign debt recognized by Bolivia on account of the seizure of the mining properties of Chilean subjects at the commencement of the Pacific war of 1879-1882 was as follows:

	Chilean dollars.
Campaña Huanchaca de Bolivia.	2, 207, 032. 56
Compañia Corocoro	2, 818, 000. 00
Compañia Minera de Oruro.	286, 956. 50
	1, 238, 841. 60
Total	6, 550, 830. 66

Pursuant to the convention of truce, which was signed between Bolivia and Chile April 4, 1884, 40 per cent of the custom-house

receipts of Arica have been applied annually in discharge of this debt, namely:

	Chilean dollars.
1885.....	698,399.64
1886.....	409,746.77
1887.....	471,317.93
1888.....	504,216.79
1889.....	469,259.48
1890 (first six months).....	221,698.79
Accrued interest on deposits to this account to December 31, 1889.....	12,917.89
Total.....	2,787,957.29
Balance of foreign debt June 30, 1890.....	3,763,273.37

As the value of the Chilean dollar is about one-fifth less than the Bolivian dollar, the total foreign debt as expressed in Bolivian dollars is about 3,010,618, or \$1,847,000 United States currency. The internal debt is as follows: Amount owing to the National Bank of Bolivia, 621,000 bolivianos; amount owing to the Bank of Potosi, 30,000 bolivianos; amount owing to the Aullagas Mining Company, 5,211 bolivianos; amount owing on sundry loans, war claims, etc., 3,828,705 bolivianos; total national debt, 7,495,534 bolivianos or \$4,598,487 United States currency.

In addition to this, is a claim arising out of the conflict of 1879-1882 between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia in favor of the representatives of the United States commercial house of Alsop & Company, formerly of Valparaiso, known as the "claim of the representatives of the late John Wheelwright, liquidator of Messrs. Alsop & Company, of Valparaiso." This debt of 835,000 Bolivian pesos, with interest at 5 per cent per annum from the year 1886, was solemnly acknowledged by the Bolivian Government and its payment secured by a lien on the annual income of its Pacific coast custom house in excess of 405,000 bolivianos per annum. Upon the occupation of Tacna and Arica by Chile, in consequence of the war with Bolivia and Peru, this arrangement was set aside by the Government of Chile. At the request of his excellency,

President Santa Maria, conveyed to the United States minister, Mr. Logan, in 1884, the consideration of this claim was postponed, in the words of his excellency :

Until such time as a definite arrangement with her opponent would leave Chile free to consider the questions growing out of the rights of neutrals.

Chapter XVI.

AGRICULTURE.

The farms (*fincas* or *haciendas*) of Bolivia are either owned by Indian communities or by the wealthy townspeople of the Republic. Those of the former are held and cultivated in common by the Aymara and Quichua Indians, whose villages not unfrequently number several thousand inhabitants. Those of the latter are cultivated by the Aymaras and Quichuas who, as a rule, succeed each other from one generation to another as life tenants of their respective *fincas*, no matter who may chance to be the owner of the land. They also live in communities of from ten to one hundred families, depending upon the size of the *finsa*, thus giving to their united homes not only the appearance but the usual features of an Indian village, prominent among which is a chapel presided over by the resident priest of the nearest provincial capital.

Yoked bullocks only are used for preparing the soil for planting, and horses, mules, and burros for marketing the crops, while both are dispensed with in cultivation, the Indians doing the work with their rude hand implements with the same detail and care as a painstaking gardener. The bullocks are yoked by lashing a light crosspiece of wood immediately behind their horns. To this rude yoke, is fastened the long beam of their wooden plows, which are in all respects similar to those of the ancient Egyptians, except that they have but a single handle, like those now used in Sicily, and instead of the footpiece or point being shod with a metal sock, as were probably those of the Egyptians, a flat iron point, about 2 by 12 inches, is fastened with rawhide at the foot of the crooked stick which serves both as handle and

share, and which is so adjusted as to cut the soil to a depth of from 4 to 6 inches. After thus plowing and cross plowing, the clods are broken by hand and the ground harrowed and cross harrowed by dragging a heavy slab or pole over it laterally until it is perfectly smooth. It is then cut into deep furrows, which serve the double purpose of drilling in the grain and irrigating the growing crop. When the grain is harvested, it is beaten out with flails and then cleaned by throwing it into the air to carry off the chaff. This will serve to illustrate the primitive methods employed by these Indian farmers, who regard all attempts to improve upon them as innovations not to be encouraged.

The landlord's share is always grown separate from the tenant's, the latter being required to give to the cultivation of the crops of the owner or to such other work, either on or off the farm, as he may desire, from two to four days of each week in return for his privileges as a tenant. And thus these Indians become the quasi fixtures of their respective fincas and pass with them to each successive proprietor as an important element in determining the value of the land, although the conveyance in no way binds them to continue as tenants, and yet they are certain to do so, unless when driven out of the valleys, as they occasionally are, by an epidemic of *terciana*, from which many of them die every year.

The soil of eastern Bolivia and of the valleys throughout the Republic is exceedingly fertile. The crops raised embrace fruits, vegetables, sugar cane, cotton, rice, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, alfalfa, and every variety of cereals, with the exception of oats and buckwheat, which have not yet been introduced among the farm products of Bolivia.

The rivers and mountain streams furnish every facility for irrigation, which, for the most part, is an essential condition of successful farming in the present cultivated districts. Owing to the cold climate of the great western plateau the cultivation of the soil is limited, in the main, to the raising of barley, potatoes, quinia, and cañagua, although some wheat is grown in the imme-

diate vicinity of Lake Titicaca. Stock-raising is also an important industry among the farmers of this region. Their surplus products, consisting of wheat, barley straw, potatoes, wool, and mutton, find a ready market at good prices in La Paz, while to this same market are brought in great abundance tropical fruits, vegetables, maize, coffee, rice, cocoa, beef cattle, etc., from the rich valleys of Yungas and other sections of northwestern Bolivia. The commerce of La Paz is much larger than is generally supposed, the annual sales of cocoa alone amounting to approximately 4,000,000 bolivianos.

The products of the soil that, in the near future, are most certain to become important factors in the industrial wealth of the country are those of the forest rather than the field. The world can not match this inland Republic in the vastness and rich variety of its virgin forests and in the quantity and quality of its cinchona trees, from which is gathered the best Peruvian bark produced on the globe.

The number of trees in the leading cinchona districts is:

Yungas.....	500,000
Songo	70,000
Mapère.....	3,500,000
Guanay.....	32,000
Camata	30,000
Caupolican	10,000
Challana and other plantations	1,858,000
Total	6,000,000

The following table of comparative analysis by Delondre and Pelletier gives the yield per 1,000 of sulphate of quinine, which shows the superior quality of the cinchona bark of Bolivia:

Bolivian bark from.....	30 to 32
Curled Calisaya bark from.....	15 to 20
Carabaya (thick bark) from.....	15 to 20
Cuzco (red)	12
Huanuco (Peruvian, without outer bark)	4
Ecuadorian (red) from	20 to 25
Ecuadorian (pink) from.....	15 to 18
Bogota Calisaya.....	30
Pitayo cinchona, from Popayan, from.....	20 to 25

While the Bolivian bark is thus superior to all others—that of Challama, in the department of La Paz, yielding, according to the analysis of Dr. Francisco Salmon, 48 ounces of sulphate of quinine to the quintal (100 pounds)—the annual production of the extensive plantations of India and Australia during recent years, added to that of Bolivia, has so depreciated the market value of quinine that at present there is but little profit in the business. The owners of these plantations, however, believe that present prices will result in the total abandonment of the business in India and Australia, when the market will advance and the cinchona plantations of Bolivia will again be the source of abundant wealth to themselves and of revenue to the Government.

There are no better farming lands in the world than those of eastern Bolivia and the warm valleys of the mountain regions. The earth yields her fruits of both cultivated and spontaneous products in such rich abundance that Bolivia is not likely to ever become a profitable market for the surplus farm products of other nations.

While it is true that considerable flour is at present imported from Chile and California, it is reasonably certain that, within a few years, the supply of Bolivian wheat will be fully equal to the local demand. On the other hand, while the possibilities of farming in Bolivia are practically immeasurable, and the soil is capable of yielding an enormous annual surplus of farm products, their primitive methods of farming, the indifference of the farming classes to the advantages of improved agricultural appliances, the inland position of the country, and the great cost of transportation under existing conditions preclude their cultivation for export. It is equally certain that until the steam train is substituted for the mule train in the overland traffic of the country, and the balsa and canoe of the Indian are replaced by the steamboat on the great fluvial highways of the Republic, Bolivia can not hope to take prominent rank among the agricultural regions of America.

Appendix A.

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA.

[Translated by Hon. Rodolfo Aranz, Member of Bolivian Congress.]

Narciso Campero, Constitutional President of the Republic of Bolivia.

Whereas, the National Convention has sanctioned and proclaimed the following Political Constitution:

In the name of God:

The Bolivian people, represented by the National Convention of 1880, sanction and proclaim the Constitution of 1872, with the modifications agreed upon, as follows:

SECTION FIRST.—*Of the Nation.*

ARTICLE 1. Bolivia, a free and independent State, constituted as a unitary Republic, adopts representative democracy as its form of government.

ART. 2. The State recognizes and maintains the Roman Catholic Apostolic religion, and prohibits any other public worship, excepting in the colonial territories, where there will be toleration.

SECTION SECOND.—*Individual rights and guarantees.*

ART. 3. Slavery does not exist in Bolivia.

Every slave is free from the moment he treads Bolivian soil.

ART. 4. Every one has the right to enter the territory of the Republic, to stay or journey therein, and to leave it without any other restrictions than those established by international law, to exercise or engage in any lawful business, to publish personal opinions through the press without previous censure; to teach, subject to the supervision of the State, without any other conditions than those of capacity and morality, to make partnerships, to assemble peacefully, and to make petitions individually or collectively.

Primary instruction is free and compulsory.

ART. 5. No one can be arrested, detained, or imprisoned, except in the cases and according to the forms provided by law, it being required for the execution

of such warrants that they shall proceed from a competent authority, and shall be given in writing.

ART. 6. Any offender *in flagrante delicto* (in the commission of the crime) can be apprehended even without a warrant by any person, with the sole object of taking him before the proper authority, who must examine the prisoner within twenty-four hours after arrest at furthest.

ART. 7. Those in charge of prisons shall not receive therein anyone as arrested, imprisoned, or detained without having a copy in their register book of the respective warrant. They can, nevertheless, receive into the prison bounds those who have been arrested with the object of being brought before the proper judge, but in such case they are under obligation to give an account thereof to the said judge within twenty-four hours.

ART. 8. Attacks against personal security make the immediate authors responsible, and the fact of having committed the offense by order of a superior authority can not be accepted as an excuse.

ART. 9. No one may be judged by special tribunals, nor be submitted to other judges than those named prior to the commencement of the suit. Only those who are under military jurisdiction can be tried by martial law.

ART. 10. No one is compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal cause, nor against his blood relations up to the fourth degree inclusive, nor up to the second, if by affinity. In no case, can torture or any kind of personal mortification be employed.

ART. 11. The confiscation of private property must never be applied as punishment for a political offense. Private papers and correspondence are inviolable and can not be taken except in cases determined by law and by written order from the lawful judge. No legal action can be taken that is based on private papers that have been violated or stolen.

ART. 12. Every house is an inviolable asylum; it can not be entered in the night season without the consent of the person who lives therein, and in the day time, entrance thereto is only allowed on the written order of the lawful authority, except in the cases of an offense *in flagrante*.

No soldier may be lodged in a private house in time of peace without the consent of the proprietor; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

ART. 13. Private property is inviolable; expropriation can not be enforced except for the sake of public utility and according to the law, and with a previous indemnification for its just value.

ART. 14. No tax is obligatory, except when established by the legislative power according to the prescriptions of this Constitution. Any person may apply to the proper judicial authorities against any illegal taxation. Municipal

taxes are obligatory when the necessary steps pointed out by this Constitution have been observed in voting the same.

ART. 15. No money can be withdrawn from the national, departmental, or educational treasuries except in conformity to the respective appropriations therefor. A quarterly account of the public expenditures shall be published within sixty days, at the latest, after the expiration of such period. The Minister of Finance shall publish the accounts relating to the National Treasury; the superintendents those of their respective departments.

ART. 16. Equality is the basis of all taxation and public charges. No personal service can be exacted of anyone if not in accordance with the law or by virtue of a lawful sentence.

ART. 17. Real estate belonging to the church, and property belonging to beneficent and educational establishments, to the municipalities, and to communities or religious corporations, shall enjoy the same guarantees as those belonging to private individuals.

ART. 18. The public debt is guaranteed. All obligations or engagements contracted by the State in conformity with the law are inviolable.

ART. 19. Every person in Bolivia is granted the enjoyment of civil rights; their exercise is regulated by civil law.

ART. 20. The legislative power only has the authority to alter or modify the laws, as well as to dictate regulations or dispositions concerning judicial procedure.

ART. 21. The penalty of death is abolished, excepting only when it is decreed for assassination, parricide, and treason to the country; by treason is understood complicity with the enemy during time of war with a foreign power.

ART. 22. The penalties of public infamy and civil death are abolished.

ART. 23. The acts of those who usurp public functions not belonging to them are null and void, as are also the acts of those who exercise jurisdiction or power unauthorized by the law.

ART. 24. The principles, guarantees, and rights recognized in the foregoing articles can not be altered by the laws that regulate their exercise.

ART. 25. Those who violate constitutional rights and guarantees enjoy no privileges, and are subject to ordinary jurisdiction.

SECTION THIRD.—*Of the preservation of public peace.*

ART. 26. In cases of grave danger, on account of internal commotion or foreign war, that may threaten the security of the Republic, the Chief of the Executive Power may, with the approval of the Council of Ministers, declare in state of siege any part of the territory that may be necessary, and for such length of time as may be deemed requisite.

ART. 27. The declaration of the state of siege produces the following results:

1st. The Executive can increase the permanent army and call to active service the national guard; 2nd, can negotiate the advance that may be indispensable on the national taxes and revenues; likewise negotiate or exact in form of a loan a sufficient sum of money, in case that it (the Executive Power) can not meet the expenses with the ordinary revenues.

In the case of compulsory loan, the Executive may assign the amount to be exacted from each department and it shall be the duty of the municipal councils to make the distribution thereof among the proprietors of their respective districts;

3d. It may reduce the payment of the civil and ecclesiastical list and of the municipal assignments in a sufficient proportion to cover the necessary military expenses caused by the disturbance of public peace; but the said reduction may not exceed the one-half of the amount fixed in the law of estimates (annual appropriations).

4th. The guarantees and rights granted by this Constitution shall not be *de facto* suspended in general through the declaration of the state of siege; but they may be to certain designated persons, accused on good grounds of conspiring against the tranquillity of the Republic, as set forth in the following paragraphs:

5th. The lawful authority may issue orders of summons or arrest against those accused of the crime mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs placing them within seventy-two hours, if possible, from the moment of arrest, before the competent judge, to whom he will hand the documents that have given authority for the arrest, with all the judicial investigations that have been made. If the trial can not take place within the said time it may be postponed until public order is reëstablished; but in no case, except that of amnesty, can the trial be omitted. Should the maintenance of public peace necessitate the transportation to a distance, of the suspected persons, the authorities may order such transportation, provided it is not to a greater distance than 50 leagues nor to an unhealthful place. The banishment or arrest can only take place in the event that the suspected or accused persons do not prefer to leave the Republic.

6th. The Executive may also withhold or retain all private correspondence, without violating it; also require the use of passports for those entering or leaving the territory declared to be in the state of siege.

ART. 28. The Government shall give an account to the next legislature of the use made of the authority conferred by the state of siege, stating the result of the trials enacted and suggesting the necessary measures for the payment of the debts contracted, whether by direct loan or by reduction in the payment of the lists and the anticipated collection of taxes.

ART. 29. Congress shall employ its first sessions in the examination of the accounts referred to in the preceding article, pronouncing their approbation thereof or declaring the responsibility of the Executive power therefor.

ART. 30. Neither Congress nor any association or public gathering can grant to the Executive power extraordinary faculties or the entire national jurisdiction, or agree to give it supremacy by which the life, honor, and properties of the Bolivian people shall be at the mercy of the Government or of any person whatever. Any deputy or deputies who promote, favor, or execute such act, are by so doing, unworthy of the confidence of the nation.

SECTION FOURTH.—*Of Bolivians.*

ART. 31. Bolivians by birth are:

- 1st. Those born in the territory of the Republic.
- 2nd. Those born in a foreign country of a Bolivian father or mother in the service of the Republic, or who have emigrated for political causes; these are Bolivians even in those cases in which the law requires the persons to have been born in Bolivian territory.

ART. 32. Likewise are Bolivians:

- 1st. The sons of a Bolivian father or mother, born in a foreign country, by the simple fact of residing in Bolivia.
- 2nd. Foreigners who, having resided one year in the Republic, declare before the municipal authorities of the place where they live their desire to become Bolivians.
- 3rd. Foreigners who, as a concession, shall obtain letters of naturalization from the Chamber of Deputies.

SECTION FIFTH.—*Of citizenship.*

ART. 33. To be a citizen it is required:

- 1st. To be a Bolivian.
- 2nd. To be twenty-one years of age, if single, or eighteen, if married.
- 3rd. To be able to read and write, and to possess real estate, or an annual income of two hundred bolivianos (dollars), provided that the same is not compensation for services rendered as a domestic servant.
- 4th. To be inscribed in the national civil register.

ART. 34. The rights of citizenship consist:

- 1st. In concurring, as elector, or elected, in the formation or exercise of the public powers.
- 2nd. In being admitted to all public offices, with no other requisite than that of fitness, saving the exceptions established by this Constitution.

ART. 35. The rights of citizenship shall be forfeited:

1st. By naturalization in a foreign country.

2nd. By having been sentenced judicially by a competent tribunal to any form of corporal punishment, until again reinstated.

3rd. By fraudulent bankruptcy.

4th. By accepting employment, salary, or decorations from a foreign Government without special permission from the Senate.

ART. 36. The right of citizenship is suspended by being *sub judice* in virtue of a decree of impeachment, or by being distrained as debtor of public monies.

SECTION SIXTH.—*Of sovereignty.*

ART. 37. The sovereignty resides essentially in the nation; it is inalienable and imprescriptible, and its exercise is delegated to the legislative, executive, and judicial powers. The independence of these three powers is the basis of the Government.

ART. 38. The people do not deliberate or govern, except through their representatives and the authorities created by the Constitution. Any armed force or gathering of individuals who arrogate to themselves the rights of the people commit the crime of sedition.

SECTION SEVENTH.—*Of the legislative power.*

ART. 39. The legislative power resides in the National Congress, composed of two chambers, one of Deputies and another of Senators.

ART. 40. They shall meet in ordinary session every year in the capital of the Republic on the 6th day of August, although they have not been previously convoked; their session shall last sixty available days, which may be extended to ninety, if judged necessary, by the same Congress, or upon the request of the Executive power.

ART. 41. If, at any time, the Executive be of opinion that it is expedient, for grave reasons, that the ordinary Congress shall not meet in the capital of the Republic, it may issue a decree of convocation to any other place.

ART. 42. An extraordinary congress may be convoked by the concurrence of a majority of both houses, or by a decree of convocation of the Executive power, who, in such case, shall determine the place of meeting. In both cases, the Congress must occupy itself exclusively with the business designated in the decree of convocation.

ART. 43. The chambers shall meet with the presence at least of the majority of their respective members at the same time and in the same place, and one house shall not begin nor finish its sessions on a different day from the other.

ART. 44. Any Deputy or Senator may be elected President or Vice-President, of the Republic, minister of state, diplomatic agent, or military commander in time of war, being suspended in the exercise of his legislative functions during such time as he shall hold such office.

The Vice-Presidents shall not be suspended in their legislative functions, except when holding the Presidency or any of the aforesaid offices.

ART. 45. No Deputy or Senator shall accept appointments from the Government other than those named in the aforesaid article. The holders of civil, ecclesiastic, and military offices, whose appointment and removal depend exclusively on the Executive power can not be Deputies or Senators for any electoral district.

Neither can other paid employees be elected Deputies or Senators in the electoral district where they exercise jurisdiction or authority.

ART. 46. Deputies and Senators are inviolable at all times for the opinions expressed in the discharge of their duties.

ART. 47. No Deputy or Senator may be accused, pursued, or arrested from the day of his election until the end of his returning journey to his residence without the consent of the house to which he belongs, except when taken *in flagrante delicto* (*) for the perpetration of which he may be subjected to corporal punishment.

Neither can they be prosecuted in a civil cause during the period named in the above paragraph.

During their constitutional period of office they can address petitions or remonstrances to the Executive power for the fulfillment of the legislative laws and resolutions; they can also make known the needs and the desired means of improvement of their respective electoral districts.

ART. 48. The sessions of Congress and of both houses shall be public; they can not be held in secret unless two-thirds of its members agree thereto.

ART. 49. When the same citizen be elected Deputy and Senator at the same time he shall give preference to the seat of Senator.

ART. 50. If he be elected Deputy or Senator for two different districts or departments he shall be free to accept either.

ART. 51. The offices of Senator and Deputy can be resigned at will.

ART. 52. The functions of the legislative power are the following:

1st. To dictate laws, to cancel, modify or interpret them.

2nd. To impose taxes and contributions of any kind whatever, or to suppress, cancel, or modify the existing ones, and to determine, if necessary, their distribution among the departments and provinces.

* Which is punishable with imprisonment and hard labor.

3rd. To fix, in each legislative session, the expenses of the public administration.

4th. To fix, also, in each legislative session the permanent military force to be maintained in time of peace. The taxes and contributions are decreed for eighteen months only; the military force also for the same period.

5th. To authorize the Executive to contract loans and to provide the funds for the interest charged thereon, to recognize the debts contracted and to provide the means of paying them.

6th. To create new departments or provinces and designate their limits; to create first-class ports of entry and to establish custom-houses.

7th. To fix the weight, law, value, type, and denomination of the national coins; to authorize the issue and circulation of bank notes; and to regulate the system of weight and measures.

8th. To grant subsidies and guarantees of interests for the construction of railroads, canals, post-roads, and any other wayfaring enterprises.

9th. To permit the transit of foreign troops through the territory of the Republic, determining the length of their stay therein.

10th. To allow corps of the permanent army to reside in the place where the sessions of Congress are being held, and within a circumference of ten leagues thereof.

11th. To allow national troops to leave the territory of the Republic, fixing the time for their return.

12th. To create and cancel public offices determining or modifying their functions and fixing their salaries.

13th. To decree amnesties and to grant pardon to certain persons previously obtaining a satisfactory report from the Supreme Court of Justice.

14th. To approve or reject treaties or conventions of any kind.

SECTION EIGHTH—*Of the Congress.*

ART. 53. Each house shall certify the election of its respective members, and can expel them temporarily or permanently; can punish all infractions of its regulations; organize its secretaryships; name all the employés depending thereon; make its estimate of expenses or disbursements and order the payment thereof, and control everything relating to its internal policy and management.

ART. 54. Both houses shall meet in joint session in Congress in the following cases:

1st. To open and close its sessions.

2nd. To scrutinize and verify the ballot and acts of election for President and Vice-President of the Republic; to exercise the right of personal election when

the ballot is not in conformity with Arts. 84, 85, 86, and 87 of this Constitution.

3rd. To receive the oath of the functionaries named in the preceding paragraph.

4th. To admit or refuse their excuses for not accepting such office.

5th. To approve or reject treaties or public conventions negotiated by the Executive power.

6th. To reconsider the laws vetoed by the Executive.

7th. To decide upon the declaration of war on petition of the Executive.

8th. To approve or disapprove the financial account presented by the Executive.

9th. To determine the number of the permanent military force.

10th. To decide, by a majority of two-thirds of its total members, questions of competency which may be raised by the Executive or the Supreme Court of Justice, and by absolute majority of votes, those which may arise between these powers or between the district and chancery courts.

ART. 55. The Congress can not delegate to one or any number of its members, nor to any other power, the functions that are given to it by this Constitution.

SECTION NINTH.—*Of the Chamber of Deputies.*

ART. 56. This Chamber shall be composed of Deputies elected by direct vote of the citizens, and by simple plurality. A special law shall regulate these elections and fix the number of Deputies to be elected.

ART. 57. To be a Deputy it is necessary:

1st. To be inscribed in the national register.

2nd. To be 25 years of age; to be a Bolivian by birth or by naturalization, with at least five years' permanent residence in the Republic; to have an annual income of \$400 derived from a profession, industry, or real property.

3rd. Never to have been condemned to imprisonment or hard labor by sentence of an ordinary tribunal.

ART. 58. The Deputies shall hold their office for four years, half thereof being renewed every two years. After the first two years (of the first Congress) they (one-half) shall go out of office by casting lots.

ART. 59. The Chamber of Deputies only has the right to initiate the functions named in paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 of Art. 52.

ART. 60. The functions of the Chamber of Deputies are:

1st. To impeach before the Senate, for offenses committed in the discharge of their respective duties, the President and Vice-President of the Republic, the

Ministers of State, the judges of the Supreme Court of Justice, and the diplomatic agents.

2nd. To elect the magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice from a list of three presented by the Senate.

SECTION TENTH.—*Of the Chamber of Senators.*

ART. 61. The Senate of the Republic shall be composed of two Senators for each department.

ART. 62. To be a Senator it is necessary :

1st. To be a Bolivian by birth or by naturalization, with five years' permanent residence in the country, and to be inscribed as a citizen in the national register.

2nd. To be thirty-five years of age.

3rd. To have an annual income of \$800, whether from a profession, industry, or real property.

4th. Not to have been sentenced to corporal punishment (imprisonment) pronounced by the ordinary courts of justice.

5th. To have four years' uninterrupted residence in the Republic immediately before the election, unless such absence from the country was by reason of employment in the public service.

ART. 63. Senators shall hold their office for the term of six years, and can be reëlected indefinitely.

The Senate shall be renewed by a third of its members in the first two periods of two years; the third parts shall go out by drawing lots. (In the first Congress.)

ART. 64. The functions of the Chamber of Senators are the following:

1st. To hear the accusations made by the Chamber of Deputies against the functionaries named in Art. 60.

In such case, the Senate shall only decide whether the impeachment shall take place or not. If its decision be in the affirmative, then the Senate shall suspend the said functionary from office and place him at the disposition of the Supreme Court of Justice, to be tried in conformity with the law. The Senate can only try the magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice and adjudge their responsibility, no matter whether the accusation proceeds from the Chamber of Deputies, from the complaint of the offended person, or from information of any citizen.

In the cases provided for in the two foregoing paragraphs, a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary.

A special law shall regulate the course and formalities of these judgments.

2nd. To propose a list of three names for archbishop and bishops, to be presented to the Executive power for the respective canonic sees.

3rd. To propose lists of three names for magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice, in order that the Chamber of Deputies may make the election.

4th. To reinstate, as Bolivians and as citizens, those who may have forfeited their rights.

5th. To allow Bolivian citizens to accept honors, employments, titles, or gifts from foreign governments, providing that these are not contrary to the laws of the Republic.

6th. To elect by secret ballot, from the lists of three proposed by the Executive, the generals and colonels of the army.

7th. To decree rewards and public honors to those who may merit them, for their services to the Republic.

SECTION ELEVENTH.—*Of the formation and promulgation of laws and resolutions of the legislative power.*

ART. 65. The laws may originate in the Senate or in the Chamber of Deputies, by bills presented by any of its members, or by special written messages addressed by the President of the Republic, on condition that such bill (presented by the latter) be sustained in the debates by at least one of the ministers of state, who shall not be present when the voting takes place. The cases provided for in Art. 59 are excepted.

ART. 66. A bill once passed in the Chamber where it originated shall pass immediately to the other for its consideration and approval in that legislative period (congressional session of that year).

ART. 67. Any bill that has been rejected in the Chamber where it originated can not be again proposed in either Chamber until the next session.

ART. 68. When one of the Chambers, revising a bill (passed by the other), rejects the same, the Chamber in which it originated may reconsider it, and if it insists on its approval, by a majority of two-thirds of its members present, the bill must be presented a second time to the other Chamber, and can not be again rejected unless by a majority of two-thirds of the members present; otherwise, the bill shall be considered as approved.

When the rejection is confirmed, or when the Chamber in which it originated does not insist on its approval, said bill can not again be presented during the legislative session of that year.

ART. 69. If the revising Chamber simply amends or modifies a bill, it shall be considered as approved, in case the Chamber in which it originated accepts by absolute majority the amendments or modifications made. But if it does not accept them, or if it again alters or modifies the bill, then the two houses shall

meet together to deliberate in a single debate, under the direction of the President of the Senate, upon the altered bill. In the event of approval, the said bill shall be sent to the Executive to be promulgated as a law of the Republic. But if it be rejected, it can not be presented anew, except at a subsequent legislative session.

ART. 70. All bills sanctioned by both Chambers may be vetoed by the President of the Republic within the term of ten days from that on which it was sent to him, but only on condition that pending its consideration, the minister to whose branch the bill belonged was not present.

Any bill not vetoed within said period must be promulgated, and, if within this term, Congress closes its sessions, the President may publish in the official gazette his message containing the reasons for his "veto," for consideration in the next meeting of the Chambers.

ART. 71. The alterations or modifications of such bill proposed by the Executive shall be addressed to the house where it originated, which, on meeting with the revising Chamber in joint session in Congress, if they find the same well founded and give their approval accordingly, the bill shall be returned to the Executive for promulgation.

If both Houses declare the observations (of the Executive) unfounded by a majority of two-thirds of the members present, it devolves upon the President of the Republic to promulgate such law.

If he refuses, the President of the Senate shall do so, in order to give effect to the law.

ART. 72. When the Chambers deliberate upon questions relating to any parliamentary decision of their own exclusive concern, the agreement of the Chambers relating thereto is sufficient without its promulgation by the Executive. In such case, this formality is performed by their respective presidents and secretaries. The procedure to be observed in these cases, for the regulation of the debates and the decisions concerning the relations between the house that initiates and the other that revises a parliamentary vote, shall be the same as those of any ordinary bill.

ART. 73. The Chambers can, by motion of their respective members, accord a vote of censure upon the acts of mere policy of the Executive, addressing the same against the ministers of state, either separately or collectively, as the case may be, with the sole object of obtaining a modification in the Executive's policy.

For the exercise of this faculty, the decision of the Chamber where it originated is sufficient by a simple majority vote of the members present.

ART. 74. The promulgation of the laws shall be made by the President of the Republic, in this form:

“Whereas the National Congress has sanctioned the following law”: * * *
 “I hereby promulgate it, and order it to be kept and obeyed as a law of the Republic.”

The parliamentary votes and resolutions shall be promulgated in the following form:

“The National Congress of the Republic decrees” * * *: “This decree shall therefore be executed in accordance with the Constitution.”

SECTION TWELFTH.—*Of the Executive power.*

ART. 75. The Executive power shall be entrusted to a citizen, with the title of “President of the Republic,” and can only be exercised through the medium of the minister secretaries of state in the several departments.

ART. 76. The constitutional period of the President of the Republic shall last four years, and the same person can not be reelected until one intervening period has elapsed.

ART. 77. When, during the same period, the President of the Republic, either through resignation, inability, or death, can not perform the duties of that office, the first Vice-President, who was elected at the same time, and in accordance with the requirements of the corresponding section of this Constitution, shall then be called to discharge its functions until the termination of the constitutional period.

The first Vice-President shall also replace the President when the latter assumes the command of the army, in the event of civil or foreign war.

In the absence of the First Vice-President, and in all the cases mentioned in this article, the Second Vice-President who was elected in the same manner as the former, must take his place.

ART. 78. The Vice-Presidents can not be reelected to such office nor to that of President if they have administered the executive power to complete the preceding constitutional period.

In the absence of the Vice-Presidents, the President of the Senate may act as such, and in case of his absence, the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

ART. 79. Only citizens who are qualified to be elected Senators, and who are, besides, Bolivians by birth, can be elected President or Vice-Presidents of the Republic. They shall receive the annual endowment which is legally assigned to them for their services, and which can not be increased nor diminished during their period of office, nor can they receive any other remuneration of any kind whatever.

ART. 80. At the time of undertaking the executive power, the President shall swear solemnly before Congress to discharge faithfully his duties, and to preserve and defend the Constitution of the Republic.

ART. 81. After the President, the Vice-Presidents shall take the same oath in the same manner.

While the First Vice-President does not discharge the executive power, he shall be President of the Senate, notwithstanding the Senate shall elect its own President in the absence of the former.

ART. 82. The salary of the Vice-President, when temporarily discharging the duties of President, shall be the same as that which is assigned to his own post, but if he enters upon the office of President in order to complete a constitutional period, he shall then have the same endowment as the President of the Republic.

ART. 83. The President and Vice-Presidents of the Republic shall be elected by direct suffrage and secret vote of all the citizens in exercise of their rights.

A special law regulates this election.

ART. 84. The President of the Congress, in the presence thereof, shall open the sealed papers containing the acts that have been sent by the several electoral districts. The secretaries, together with four other members of Congress, shall proceed immediately to the counting and computation of the votes in favor of each of the candidates.

Those who have the absolute majority of votes, that is to say, one more than the half of the total number of votes polled, shall be proclaimed President and Vice-Presidents of the Republic.

ART. 85. If none of the candidates for the Presidency or Vice-Presidencies of the Republic have obtained the absolute plurality of votes, then the Congress shall take the three candidates who have obtained the greater number and elect from among them (President and Vice-Presidents).

ART. 86. This election shall take place in a public and permanent session. If, after the first election made, none of the candidates have the absolute majority of votes of the members present, then a second election (ballot) shall take place in which the two candidates who obtained the greater number of votes in the preceding one shall only be voted for.

In the event that these two candidates receive an equal number of votes, the voting shall be repeated until one of them shall obtain the majority.

ART. 87. The counting of votes and the proclamation of President and Vice-Presidents of the Republic shall take place in a public session.

ART. 88. The election of President and Vice-Presidents of the Republic, made by the people and proclaimed by Congress, or made by the latter in accordance with the foregoing articles, shall be announced to the nation by a special law.

ART. 89. The functions of the President of the Republic are the following:

1st. To negotiate and conclude treaties with foreign nations, and to ratify and exchange them with the previous approval of Congress; to name consuls,

consular agents, and diplomatic ministers, to admit foreign functionaries of this class, and to conduct generally the foreign relations of the country.

2nd. To direct the operations of a war declared by a special law and to command in person the forces, observing the provisions of Art. 77. In time of peace, he has the command of the permanent army and of the national guard, in accordance with the laws that the Congress may dictate.

3rd. To aid in the formation of the laws by means of his direct suggestions in special messages, with the parliamentary intervention of the ministry, and to promulgate the said laws in accordance with this Constitution.

4th. To convoke Congress in extraordinary session, when urgent business may require it.

5th. To execute the laws and to enforce obedience thereto, issuing the necessary decrees and orders, without previously defining any rights, or altering those defined by the laws, or contradicting the dispositions of the laws, always observing the restrictions named in Art. 20.

6th. To look after the collection and administration of the national revenues and to decree their disbursement in accordance with the law, it being prohibited to make any disbursement without his written order, and the authorization of the minister of the corresponding department, with an express mention of the law that fixes the said disbursement.

7th. To present annually to the Congress, the estimate of the national expenditures for the ensuing year, and an account of the money disbursed in the preceding year, in conformity with the respective law of estimate.

8th. To keep vigilance over the municipal resolutions and especially over those relating to revenues and taxes, in order to lay an information before the Senate as to those that may be contrary to the Constitution and the laws, should the municipality which has transgressed fail to heed the remonstrances of the executive.

9th. To present annually to Congress in any of its first ordinary sessions a written message, containing a report relating to the course and state of the affairs of public administration during the year, accompanied by the special reports of the ministers of state as to their several departments. The President may further give, through the medium of the same ministers, information respecting any matter determined upon, which the Chamber may desire, reserving such details relating to diplomatic affairs, which, in his opinion, should not be published.

10th. To commute the penalty of death, in accordance with the law.

11th. To enforce the execution of sentences of the tribunals of justice.

12th. To decree amnesties for political offences without prejudice to those that the legislative power may grant.

13th. To grant pensions in conformity to the law.

14th. To exercise the rights of the national patronage in the church and over the benefices of curacies and ecclesiastical persons.

15th. To present archbishops and bishops for consecration, choosing one of the three proposed by the senate.

16th. To appoint canons, prebendaries, and other dignitaries from among those presented for nomination by the chapters of cathedrals.

17th. To grant or refuse, in accordance with the vote of the senate, the passage (enforcement) of the papal briefs, bulls, and rescripts.

If the same contains any general and permanent dispositions, a special law is required.

18th. To name the magistrates of the national court of exchequer, selecting them from the list of three presented by the senate, and who can not be dismissed from office except by virtue of a sentence pronounced by the supreme court of justice. (They hold office for six years and are eligible to reelection upon the expiration of their said term of office.)

19th. To name all the employees of the Republic whose nomination or presentation is not reserved by the law to any other power.

20th. To give in the name of the nation titles (commissions) to all public functionaries, no matter by what authority or intervention they were proposed or appointed.

21st. To name provisionally, in the case of resignation or death, the functionaries who should be elected or proposed by any of the other powers.

22nd. To attend, in person, the sessions in which Congress opens and closes its labors.

23rd. To maintain and defend the interior peace and public order and the exterior security of the Republic in accordance with the constitution.

24th. To propose to the senate, in the case of vacancies, a list of three names for generals and colonels of the army, with a full report of their respective services and promotions.

25th. To confer in the name of the nation, and only on the battlefield, in time of foreign war, the promotions to the degree of colonel and general.

26th. To grant, according to law, special temporary privileges to those who invent, improve, or import systems or methods useful to science or art, and to indemnify (inventors) in the event of making public the secret of such invention, improvement, or importations (for the benefit of the public).

27th. To create and establish minor ports of entry.

ART. 90. The degree of captain-general of the army is inherent in the functions of President of the Republic.

SECTION THIRTEENTH.—*Of the ministers of state.*

ART. 91. The affairs of public administration are despatched by the ministers of state, whose number is designated by the law.

ART. 92. To be a minister of state the same qualifications are necessary as for a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

ART. 93. The cabinet ministers are responsible for their acts of administration of their respective branches in conjunction with the President of the Republic.

ART. 94. The responsibility of the ministers is collective for all acts resolved upon in cabinet council.

ART. 95. All the decrees and orders of the President of the Republic shall be signed by the ministers of the several departments, and shall not be obeyed without this requisite.

For the appointment or removal of the ministers, the signature of the President is sufficient.

ART. 96. The cabinet ministers may be present and take part in the debates of either of the houses of Congress, but they must retire before the voting takes place.

ART. 97. As soon as Congress opens its sessions, the ministers shall present thereto, in the form expressed in Art. 89-9, their reports relating to their respective departments.

ART. 98. The account of the disbursement of the public revenues, which the minister of finance must present, shall be considered as having been examined and approved by the other ministers in their respective departments. The said account must be submitted to Congress with the report of the national court of exchequer. At the making up or formation of the national budget, there shall be present (in Congress) all the ministers of the several departments.

ART. 99. The written or verbal order of the President of the Republic shall not excuse a minister from his personal responsibility.

ART. 100. For private delinquencies committed thereby, they (the ministers) may be accused (prosecuted) before the supreme court of justice by the person injured, and judgment shall be awarded in conformity with the law.

SECTION FOURTEENTH.—*Of the internal administration.*

ART. 101. The superior, political, administrative, and economic government of each department of the territory of the Republic resides in a magistrate with the denomination of prefect, depending on the executive power, and whose immediate agent he is, and with whom he shall communicate through the medium of the respective cabinet minister. In these branches, and in all that concerns the peace and security of the department, all public functionaries of whatever

class or denomination, residing within the territory of the department, shall be subordinate to the prefect.

ART. 102. To be a prefect it is necessary—

1st. To be a Bolivian by birth or naturalization, with five years' permanent residence in the country, and to be in the exercise of the rights of a citizen.

2nd. To be at least thirty years of age.

ART. 103. The government of each province resides in a sub-prefect, subordinate to the prefect. The sub-prefects are named by the President of the Republic.

ART. 104. In each canton (district) there shall be a "corregidor" (country justice) as an immediate agent of the subprefect. His nomination shall be made by the prefect upon the recommendation of the subprefect. In the country districts there shall be "alcaldes" (inferior country justices), appointed by the subprefect.

ART. 105. The prefects and sub-prefects shall exercise their functions during the constitutional period of four years. They can be removed by the President of the Republic for causes that gravely affect the good service of their administration or that endanger the public peace.

The minister of the interior shall inform the Congress of such dismissals and their causes.

The corregidores and alcaldes of the country districts shall remain in office for one year, and can not be reelected until after the interim of another year.

ART. 106. To be a subprefect or corregidor it is necessary to be a Bolivian in the exercise of citizenship.

ART. 107. A special law shall determine the jurisdiction of the functionaries provided for in this section.

SECTION FIFTEENTH.—*Of the judicial power.*

ART. 108. Justice shall be administered by the supreme court, by the district courts, and by the other tribunals and courts of justice established by law.

ART. 109. The administration of justice is free on the part of the functionaries who exercise jurisdiction and receive salaries.

ART. 110. The supreme court of justice is composed of seven magistrates, whose election shall be made by the Chamber of Deputies, from a list of three, presented by the senate.

To be a magistrate of the supreme court of justice it is required:

1st. To be a Bolivian by birth or naturalization, with five years' permanent residence in the country, and to be at least forty years of age.

2nd. To have been magistrate in any of the superior district courts, or district attorney for five years, or to have practised with honorable distinction during ten years the profession of a lawyer.

3rd. Never to have been condemned to imprisonment or hard labor by virtue of an executory sentence of an ordinary tribunal.

ART. 111. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Justice, besides that specified in the law, are the following:

1st. To examine appeals, in accordance with the law, and to decide at the same time the principal questions at issue.

2nd. To have the exclusive right to examine and decide all controversies or pure legal rights, whose decision depends on the constitutionality of the laws, decrees, or any kind of resolutions.

3rd. To examine and decide all cases in which the Constitution attributes to it exclusive jurisdiction.

4th. To examine and decide all causes involving the responsibility of the diplomatic and consular agents, of the national commissaries, of the magistrates of the superior courts, district attorneys, magistrates of the court of exchequer, and prefects for offences committed in the discharge of their duties.

5th. To examine and decide causes and contentions involving the contracts, negotiations, and concessions of the Executive Power, and suits and contentions that may arise from the resolutions of the said Executive Power.

6th. To examine and decide all controversial questions relating to the exercise of the national patronage by the Supreme Government of the Republic.

7th. To settle the controversies arising between the municipal councils, and between these and the political authorities, and between either or both of these authorities and the provincial municipal boards.

ART. 112. The Supreme Court at its first session, and after having taken the oath before Congress of obedience to the Constitution and the laws, shall elect its own president, who shall also be president of all its chambers, and shall hold that post for ten years, with the right of being re-elected.

When Congress meets at any other place than the capital of the Republic, a commission shall be given to the members of the Cathedral Chapter to take the oath of the magistrates of the Supreme Court, the ceremony taking place in the Session Hall of Congress in the Capital of the Republic.

ART. 113. The president of the Supreme Court shall watch over the upright and lawful administration of justice throughout the Republic, addressing to all the magistrates such observations, admonitions, or "writs that justice may be administered," that may be necessary, according to the advice of the court, or by suggesting to the Attorney-General the necessity of his making the corresponding accusations by such petitions (proceedings) as the Constitution and laws permit.

ART. 114. The Attorney-General shall be named by the President of the Republic, from a list of three persons presented by the Chamber of Deputies. The term of office of Attorney-General shall last for a period of ten years, and

he may be re-elected. He can not be dismissed except by virtue of a condemnatory sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court.

ART. 115. The magistrates of the district courts shall be elected by the Senate from a list of three names presented by the Supreme Court of Justice.

ART. 116. The district courts, in addition to the jurisdiction conferred upon them by the law, may give judgement against the officials of the municipalities, either individually or collectively, for offences committed in the exercise of their duties. The sub-prefects shall be submitted to the same jurisdiction.

ART. 117. The petty judges shall be elected by the Supreme Court from a list of three persons presented by the district court.

ART. 118. The district and petty attorneys and the fiscal agents shall be appointed by the President of the Republic from a list of three names presented by the Attorney-General.

ART. 119. The magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice shall exercise their functions for a period of ten years; those of the district court, six years, and the petty judges four years. Their re-election is allowed after the expiration of the aforesaid period.

No magistrate or judge can be dismissed from office unless by an executory sentence against him; neither can he be suspended in the exercise of his functions except in the cases determined by law. He can only be transferred from one district to another in the case of his free will to do so.

ART. 120. Publicity is the essential condition of all legal procedure for the administration of justice, except in such cases as would offend public morals.

ART. 121. The public ministry is exercised in the name of the nation by the commissions designated by the Chamber of Deputies, by the Attorney-General, and by the other functionaries to whom the law attributes such ministry.

ART. 122. The tribunals, under their responsibility, shall not give possession of their offices to the magistrates or judges who have not been elected in accordance with the requirements of this Constitution.

ART. 123. The secretaries and other subordinates of the judicial power shall be named by the district courts from the list of three proposed by the judges under whom they have to serve. The Supreme Court shall name those belonging thereto.

SECTION SIXTEENTH.—*Of the Municipal Power.*

ART. 124. In the capitals of departments, there shall be municipal councils. In the provinces, the same as in their sectional divisions, and in each port, there shall be municipal boards, whose number shall be determined by law. In the cantons, there shall be municipal agents, depending on the municipal boards, and these on the municipal councils.

ART. 125. The regulative law shall determine the number of members in each locality of the municipalities, their election, the conditions required to hold such office, the duration of the term of office, and the means and manner of discharging their duties.

ART. 126. The duties of the municipalities are:

1st. To promote and watch over the public works of their district.

2nd. To establish or suppress municipal taxes, with the previous approval of the senate.

3rd. To create and direct establishments of public (primary) instruction, administer their funds, dictate their regulations, name the preceptors, and assign to them salaries. In the establishments (of primary instruction), belonging to the State, the municipality shall only have the rights of inspection and vigilance.

4th. To establish police boards of public health, comfort, ornament, and recreation.

5th. To look after the charitable institutions in conformity to their respective regulations.

6th. To prepare the census of the actual population and property of their municipal districts.

7th. To prepare the departmental statistics.

8th. To make the distribution of men for the army assigned to their territory in accordance with the law of conscription.

9th. To demand the public force necessary for enforcing obedience to their resolutions.

10. To collect, administer, and expend their own revenues.

11th. To accept legacies or donations, and to negotiate loans for promoting works of charity or public utility.

12th. To watch over the public sale of provisions, having as a basis the principle of free commerce.

13th. To name juries for the trial of offences of the public press.

14th. To name the parish alcaldes from a list of three names presented by the local judges; also their secretary and treasurer, the municipal agent for the canton districts, and all the employees of their dependencies.

ART. 127. The municipal councils can execute among themselves contracts and arrangements, with the object of promoting and carrying into effect public highway enterprises that embrace two or more departments, providing that the combination be based on disbursements by the municipal treasuries of the departments which the enterprise concerns.

SECTION SEVENTEENTH.—*Of the public force.*

ART. 128. In the Republic, there shall be a permanent armed force, composed of the national army, the strength of which shall be determined by each legislative session fixing the number absolutely necessary.

ART. 129. The armed force must essentially be obedient; in no case, can it hesitate or deliberate; it is, in every respect, subject to the regulations and military ordinances in all that relates to the service.

ART. 130. There shall also be national body guards in each department; their organization and duties shall be determined by law.

ART. 131. Those who are not Bolivians by birth or naturalization, with five years' permanent residence in the country, can not be employed in the army in the position of generals or commanding officer, except by special consent of Congress.

SECTION EIGHTEENTH.—*Of the reforms of the constitution.*

ART. 132. This constitution can be reformed, in whole or in parts, by previously declaring the necessity for such reformation, and determining it with precision by an ordinary bill, which must be approved by a majority of two-thirds of the members present in each house. This bill can be presented in either or the chambers in the constitutional form.

The law declaratory of the reform shall be passed to the Executive for promulgation.

ART. 133. In the first sessions of the legislature in which the members of the Chamber of Deputies have been renewed, the reform shall be considered by the chamber that first proposed it, and if this be approved as necessary by two-thirds of the members present, it shall then be passed to the other chamber for revision, which also requires a two-thirds vote.

The procedure then shall be the same as the constitution prescribes for governing the relations between the two chambers.

ART. 134. The chambers shall consider and vote the reform, adjusting it to the constitutional dispositions determined in the bill authorizing the same.

The reform, once sanctioned, shall pass to the Executive for promulgation, and can not be vetoed by the President of the Republic.

ART. 135. When the modifications relate to the constitutional term of office of the President of the Republic, they shall be considered, in accordance with the disposition of the preceding articles, only in the next constitutional period.

ART. 136. The chambers can resolve any doubt that may occur with regard to the interpretation of any of the articles of this constitution, if such interpre-

tation is declared well founded by a two-thirds vote, observing in all else the formalities prescribed for an ordinary bill.

ART. 137. The colonies can be subjected to special laws and regulations.

ART. 138. The authorities and tribunals shall obey this constitution in preference to other laws, and the latter in preference to any other resolutions.

ART. 139. Laws and decrees contrary to this constitution are henceforth abrogated.

Given at the Hall of Sessions, in La Paz, the seventeenth of October, eighteen hundred and eighty.

TEMPORARY ARTICLES.

NOTE.—Five additional articles were adopted at the same time, intended to meet certain possible contingencies of the then pending war with Chile, but which are not now recognized as a part of the constitution in force in the Republic.

Appendix C.

IMPORT DUTIES OF BOLIVIA.*

In the preparation of these tables the official classification of the Bolivian tariff has been followed, which differs materially from that of the United States.†

Except in a few cases, the customs duties of Bolivia are assessed upon an official valuation of each article of merchandise imported, such valuation being declared annually by a decree of the Executive, usually upon the first of January.

The valuations expressed in English are calculated on the basis of the official valuation of foreign coins issued by the Director of the Mint of the United States, October 1, 1891, in which the Boliviano, or dollar, of 100 centésimos is valued at 72.3 cents United States currency.

EQUIVALENTS.

1 kilogram.....	=	2. 2046 pounds.
1 centimeter.....	=	. 3937 inch.
1 meter	=	39. 37 inches.
1 square meter	=	1. 196 square yards.
1 gram.....	=	15. 4323 grains.
1 liter..	=	1. 0567 quarts.
1 millar	=	2, 204. 6 pounds.
1 quintal	=	220. 46 pounds.

There is a surcharge of 25 per cent on the rates here given. which the executive may increase to 50 per cent and may be varied as to the custom-house to be affected. Importations at Beni, San Matias, and Puerto Suarez are exempt from the additional charge.

* Corrected to January 1, 1891.

† There is no reciprocity agreement between the United States and Bolivia.

ARTÍCULOS LIBRES EN EL PRESENTE ARANCEL.

A. Afrecho, animales vivos, avisos impresos y calendarios comerciales, azogue, acero bruto, id. en planchas, aisladores para telégrafos, anclas y anclotes, aparatos eléctricos, arados, aparatos mecánicos para levantar pesos, azadas y sus repuestos, azadones, avena.

B. Bombas para pozos, útiles para id., bombas de incendio y sus útiles, bombas á vapor, barrenos para minas, barretas.

C. Carruajes, carretas, carrosines, carretillas, carbon de piedra, id. animal, cartas y planos geográficos ó topográficos, cimient romano, copelas, crisoles, cabillas para embarcaciones, cables de alambre, calderos para máquinas á vapor, clavos de cobre ó composición para forro de buques, cucharones ó espumaderas para elaboración de azúcar, combas, centeno, castañas.

CH. Chuño de papas.

D. Diamantes negros para barrenar rocas, dinamita, dinamita gelatina, desterronadores.

E. Embarcaciones, espeques, estopa para calafatear, ejes para carretas y carretillas.

F. Felpa de lana alquitranada, fibra de manila, fierro bruto, id. en planchas, id. colado en lingotes, fierro labrado en las siguientes piezas:—codos ó cruces, cadenas de todas clases, excepto las de caballos y perros, parillas para calderos á vapor, boyas, crisoles hormas para panes de azúcar, pailas de mas de 46 kilos para minas, rieles, ruedas y piezas de maquinaria para la minería ó artes, flejes ó sunchos de fierro ó de madera, fraguas de fierro, fulminantes para minas, frutas frescas.

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.

Bran, live animals, printed notices, and commercial calendars, quicksilver, crude steel, steel in plates, telegraph insulators, anchors and kedges, chemical apparatus, plows, hoisting apparatus, hoes and their parts, spades, oats.

Pumps for wells, tools for same, fire engines and their appurtenances, steam pumps, drills for miners or mining drills, crowbars.

Carriages, carts, chaises, wheelbarrows, mineral coal, animal charcoal; maps and charts, geographical and topographical; Roman cement, cupels, crucibles, belaying pins, wire cable, steam boilers, copper or composition nails for sheathing vessels, skimmers for sugar-boiling, breaking hammers, rye, chestnuts.

Potato paste.

Black diamonds for rock drilling, dynamite, blasting gelatin, ore crushers.

Boats, large and small, handspikes, oakum, axles for carts and wheelbarrows.

Tarred woolen shag, manilla fiber, crude iron, iron in plates, pig iron; iron, wrought, as follows: Elbows or crosspieces; chains of all kinds, except horse and dog chains; grates for steam boilers; buoys, crucibles, sugar molds, pans for mines weighing more than 46 kilos, rails, wheels and parts of machinery for mining or the arts, hoops or rings of iron or wood, iron forges, explosives for mines, fresh fruits,

G. Globos geográficos, guano, guías para minas, guadañas ú hoces.

H. Hornos para ensayos, herramientas para la agricultura y minería no denominados, horquetas de fierro para la agricultura, harina de trigo, huevos.

I. Instrumentos de cirugía, física, matemáticas y demás ciencias, imprentas litográficas ó tipográficas, indicadores para máquinas á vapor.

L. Lana sucia de oveja, id. lavada, id. de alpaca, id. de vicuña, libros y cuadernos impresos, lámparas, faroles, ganchos, brazos ó codos de metal ó piezas análogas para gas ó luz eléctrica, lámparas para minas, letras ó tipos para imprenta, legumbres y hortalizas, frescas, leche conservada ó condensada.

M. Muestras para escribir, id. para dibujo, machetes y podaderas, máquinas para el fomento de la agricultura, minería y de las artes, id. de coser, id. fotográficas, metal amarillo para forro de buques en hojasó planchas, maíz y ocas.

N. Nieve.

P. Papel sin satinar de imprenta, piedras para molinos, id. para litografía, plantas exóticas y semillas, pólvora para minas, palas y lampas, picos, puntas de fierro para arados, plomo en barra ó plancha, prensas para pasto, algodón, lana, uvas y otros usos agrícolas.

R. Rayos de madera para ruedas, ruedas para carretas y carruajes, retortas y muflas, rasquetas para buques, repuestos para máquinas, resortes de acero para carruajes.

S. Salitre sin refinar.

T. Tinta para imprenta y litografía.

V. Varas para carretas, vigas de fierro.

Z. Zinc en barra ó lingote.

Geographical globes, guano, guys for mines, sickles or scythes.

Assay furnaces, agricultural and mining tools not specified, iron forks for agriculture, wheat flour, eggs.

Surgical, physical, mathematical, and other scientific instruments, lithographic or printing presses, indicators for steam engines.

Sheep's wool, washed or unwashed; alpaca, vicugna, printed books and copy books, lamps, lanterns, hooks, arms or elbows of metal or similar pieces for gas or electric lighting, lamps for mines, type for printing, fresh vegetables and garden products, preserved or condensed milk.

Models for writing and drawing, machetes and pruning knives, agricultural and mining machinery, machines for the arts, sewing machines, photographic apparatus, copper sheathing for vessels in sheets or plates, Indian corn, okra.

Ice.

Plain printing paper, millstones, lithographic stones, exotic plants and seeds, mining powder, spades and shovels, picks, iron plow points, lead in bars or sheets, baling presses for forage, cotton, wool, winepresses, and others, for agricultural purposes.

Wooden spokes for wheels, wheels for carts and wheelbarrows, retorts and enameling furnaces, scraping irons for vessels, repairs for machinery, steel springs for carriages.

Crude saltpeter.

Ink for printing and lithography.

Wagon poles, iron beams.

Zinc in bar or pig.

PRIMERA SECCIÓN—ALGODONES.

[Derecho 30 por ciento sobre el avalúo oficial.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia-</i> <i>nos.</i>
Alfombras—	
de todas clases, peso bruto en cajones.....kilo..	0. 70
las mismas, en fardos ú otros envases.....kilo..	. 85
Algodón—	
en rama, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
para entre-forros, llamado <i>panqueque</i> , con ó sin género de algodón, in-	
cluso envoltura.....kilo..	. 70
como el anterior, con género de seda, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, in-	
cluso envoltura.....kilo..	7. 50
Casinetes—	
con pequeña mezcla de lana, peso con envoltura.....kilo..	1. 65
Cefidores—	
ó fajas, peso bruto en cajones.....kilo..	1. 65
los mismos, en fardos ú otros envases, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 90
Cintas—	
lizas ó asargadas ó de tejidos cruzados para precillas de calzado ú otros	
usos, peso con envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
las mismas para sobre-cinchas ú otros usos, peso con envoltura....kilo..	2. 50
labradas con hilo falso de oro ó plata, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 00
trenzas y cordones, tegidos con goma elástica, inclusa envoltura..kilo..	4. 00
como las anteriores, adornadas con avalorios, inclusa envoltura...kilo..	2. 50
para adornos, formando picos ó puntas, ó en forma de tiras plegadas,	
inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 50
con mezcla de seda, faz de algodón llamadas con " <i>toquillas</i> ," peso con	
envoltura.....kilo..	4. 00
llamadas hileras, llanas ó asargadas, blancas ó de colores, peso con en-	
voltura.....kilo..	1. 25
de terciopelo ó felpa, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 40
labradas con seda, faz de algodón, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 25
las mismas con avalorios, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 50
Cinturones—	
elásticos de todos tamaños, con ó sin elásticos, con hebillas ordinarias,	
.....docena..	1. 00
los mismos con mezcla de seda, faz de algodón.....docena..	2. 00
Corbatas—	
ó cintas angostas sin costura, hasta cuatro centímetros de ancho.docena..	. 80
de felpa y bufandas hasta ciento veinte y cinco centímetros de largo y	
diez y seis centímetros de ancho.....docena..	4. 20
las mismas con mezcla de seda faz de algodón.....docena..	6. 00
de encaje con adornos para señoras y las de otras clases.....docena..	8. 00
Córtes—	
de muselina bordados, para gorras de parvulos.....docena..	2. 50
para chalecos con ó sin guardas estampadas hasta setenta y cinco centí-	
metros de largo.....docena..	6. 00
los mismos bordados.....docena..	12. 00
para trajes con volantes sobrepuestos hasta diez metros de tiro. docena..	16. 00
los mismos hilvanados ó armados en cajas.....docena..	24. 00
para trajes, labrados, adornados ó bordados, estén ó no cortados en	
paños.....uno..	3. 00
los mismos mezclados ó adornados con seda, estén ó no cortados en	
paños.....uno..	5. 00

IMPORT DUTIES OF BOLIVIA.

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SECTION 1.—COTTONS.

[Duty 30 per cent on official valuation.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Carpets—	
All kinds, gross weight, in cases.....pound..	0. 23
In bales or other packages.....do....	. 28
Cotton—	
Raw, ginned, gross weight.....do....	. 322
For wadding, with or without cotton cloth, wrapping included....do....	. 28
For wadding, with silk cloth with or without cotton mixture, wrapping included pound..	2. 464
Cassinettes—	
With small mixture of wool, wrapping included.....do....	. 541
Girdles—	
Or sashes, gross weight, in cases.....do....	. 541
In bales or other packages, gross weight .....do....	. 623
Ribbons—	
Plain or twilled, for shoe laces or other uses, with wrapping....pound..	. 66
Bands for surcingles and other uses, with wrapping .....do....	. 823
Ribbons, embroidered with thread of imitation gold or silver, wrapping included .....pound..	. 986
Braids and cords woven with India rubber, wrapping included....do....	1. 31
Ornamented with beadwork, wrapping included.....do....	. 23
Ribbons for ornaments, in point or folds, wrapping included.....do....	. 823
Mixed with silk, cotton faced, wrapping included.....do....	1. 31
Those called <i>hileras</i> , plain or twilled, white or colored, wrapping included, pound..	. 41
Velvet or plush, wrapping included.....do....	1. 12
Embroidered with silk, cotton face, wrapping included .....do....	1. 89
The same, with beadwork, wrapping included.....do....	. 823
Girdles—	
All sizes, with or without elastic, with ordinary common buckles..dozen..	. 723
The same, with silk mixture, cotton face.....do....	1. 45
Cravats—	
Or narrow ribbons, seamless, up to 4 centimeters width.....do....	. 58
Of plush, and mufflers, up to 125 centimeters length and 16 centimeters breadth .....dozen..	3. 036
With silk mixture, cotton face.....do....	4. 34
Of lace with ornaments, for ladies, and all other kinds.....do....	5. 78
Patterns—	
Of muslin, embroidered, for infants' caps.....do....	1. 81
For vests, up to 75 centimeters in length.....do....	4. 338
The same, embroidered.....do....	8. 676
For dresses with flounces, up to 10 meters in length.....do....	11. 568
The same, basted or put up in cases.....do....	17. 352
For dresses, embroidered, ornamented or worked.....each..	2. 169
The same, mixed or ornamented with silk.....do....	3. 615

PRIMERA SECCIÓN—ALGODONES—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Córtes—Continúa.	
para trajes, con guarniciones, labrados, bordados ó adornados con al- gun sobrepuesto, hilvanados ó armados en cajas.....uno..	8. 00
para id. de percala ó zaraza con guardas ó sin ellas, hasta diez metros de tiro.....docena..	14. 00
los mismos hilvanados ó armados en cajas.....docena..	20. 00
Cortinas—	
en corte, de gasa, cambray, muselina ó linón, llanas ó labradas, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	2. 75
con plumillas bordadas, estén ó no recortadas y las de imitación gui- piure.....kilo..	4. 00
las mismas bordadas de cadeneta ó de otra manera.....kilo..	5. 00
las mismas bordadas de tül y aplicación.....kilo..	6. 00
Cuellos—	
y puños de cambray, gasa ó tül, bordados ó labrados, en córtes sin cos- tura. (<i>Véase</i> encajes ó tiras de su clase.)	
Encajes—	
y blondas imitación Valencianas, gran duquesa, breñaña ú otros semejan- tes, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	10. 00
blondas de torzal ó hamburguesa, incluso envoltura .....kilo..	5. 00
Enaguas—	
en corte, sin costura, llanas ó labradas. ....docena..	15. 00
bordadas al telar.....docena..	20. 00
Elástico—	
para calzado, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
para calzado, faz cubierta de seda, preponderando el algodón en sus hilos, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 00
Esterilla—	
para bordar, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 50
Frazadas—	
con ó sin ribete, tengan ó no mezcla de borra de seda, peso bruto..kilo..	. 70
de las demás clases, y las con listas de seda, con ó sin ribete, peso bruto. ....kilo..	. 80
Géneros—	
alemanisco, damasco y demás géneros labrados, blancos ó de colores, para manteles, servilletas, tohallas, fundas de muebles y otros usos, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 50
brillantina, blanca, labrada ó adamazcada, y género con listas ó cuadros calados para trajes, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 20
los mismos de colores id.....kilo..	1. 30
bramante y creas blancas, asargadas para sábanas y otros usos, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	. 80
cotines, amotapes, mezclillas, algodón azul, oxford, rayadillos á listas y cuadros, el tupido de colores para camisas, y otros géneros seme- jantes á los expresados, incluso envoltura.....kilo..	. 70
cotines blancos asargados id.....kilo..	. 75
damasco de colores para sobrecamas y sobremesas.....kilo..	1. 60
cotonias ó marcellas de algodón para chalecos, hasta setenta y cinco cen- tímetros de ancho.....metro..	. 10
como las anteriores de media colcha hasta setenta centímetros de an- cho .....metro..	. 25
acolchados ó piqué.....kilo..	1. 00

SECTION 1.—COTTONS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Patterns—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
The same, with trimmings, worked, embroidered, or ornamented with any trimming, basted or put up in cases.....each..	5. 784
The same, of percale or calico, up to 10 meters length.....do....	10. 122
The same, basted or put up in cases.....do....	14. 46
Curtains—	
In the piece, of gauze, cambric, muslin, or fine linen, plain or worked, wrapper included.....pound..	. 89
With embroidered figures, with or without scallops, and imitation guipure.....pound..	1. 314
The same, embroidered with chain stitch or otherwise.....do....	1. 643
The same, embroidered, with tulle and application lace.....do....	1. 972
Collars and cuffs—	
Cambric, gauze or tulle, embroidered or worked, in cuts without sewing. (See laces or insertions of this class.)	
Laces and blonde—	
Imitation Valenciennes, Grande Duchesse, Brittany, and others similar, wrapper included.....pound..	3. 286
Blonde, of twist or Hamburg, wrapper included.....do....	1. 643
Underskirts—	
In the cut, seamless, plain or worked.....dozen..	10. 845
Embroidered in the web.....do....	14. 46
Elastics—	
For shoes, wrapper included.....pound..	. 657
For shoes, silk faced, mainly cotton, wrapper included.....do....	. 986
Ferret cloth—	
For embroidering, wrapper included.....do....	. 493
Blankets—	
With or without binding, with or without mixture of silk waste, gross weight.....pound	. 23
Other kinds and those with silk stripes, with or without binding, gross weight.....pound..	. 263
Cloths—	
Table linen, damask and other kind, worked, white or colored, for table cloths, napkins, towels, furniture covers, and other uses, wrapper included.....pound..	. 493
Brilliantine, white, worked or damasked, and cloth with stripes or squares in open work, for dresses, wrapper included.....pound..	. 394
The same, colored, worked or damasked, and cloth with stripes or squares in open work, for dresses, wrapper included.....pound..	. 427
Brabant and crea, white, twilled, for sheets and other uses, wrapper included.....pound..	. 263
Ticking, mixed cloths, blue cottons, Oxfords, checks and stripes, thick colored, for shirts and other like kinds, wrapper included.....pound..	. 23
The same, white, twilled, wrapper included.....do....	. 246
Damasks, colored, for bed spreads and table covers.....do....	. 526
Cottony or Marseilles for vests, up to 75 centimeters width.....meter..	. 072
The same, half quilted, up to 70 centimeters width.....do....	. 18
Quilted or piqué.....pound..	. 328

PRIMERA SECCIÓN—ALGODONES—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Géneros—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
con friza sencillo.....kilo..	1. 20
driles, diablo fuerte, lisos ó asargados, arrasados, colchados ó frizados y piel para trajes de hombres y niños.....kilo..	. 85
felpa, terciopelo y panilla, llano, labrado ó estampado, inclusa envol- tura.....kilo..	2. 80
los mismos para forro de muebles, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 00
franela, llana, asargada ó cruda, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 80
la misma blanca ó de colores, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 90
de algodón blancos, lisos, cuyo tejido no exceda de 20 hilos de urdim- bre.....kilo..	. 80
los mismos que excedan de 20 hilos.....kilo..	1. 20
blancos, gruesos, lisos especiales para entretelas, que no excedan de 14 hilos de urdimbre.....kilo..	. 80
de tejido crespo para sábanas y tohallas.....kilo..	. 80
para ponchos sin costura en el centro, ó ponchos sin costura.....kilo..	1. 50
los mismos con listas de lana ó seda.....kilo..	2. 00
tupidos para trajes de señoras, como batista, ciliciano, cachemira, eta- mine y demás géneros por el estilo, llanos, labrados, asargados ó bor- dados.....kilo..	1. 20
los mismos con dibujos ó listas de lana.....kilo..	1. 50
los mismos con dibujos ó listas de seda.....kilo..	1. 80
los mismos con mezcla de seda preponderando el algodón (faz algo- dón).....kilo..	4. 00
granadina hasta sesenta y cinco centímetros de ancho.....metro..	. 20
los mismos con dibujos ó listas de lana.....metro..	. 30
los mismos con dibujos ó listas de seda.....metro..	. 40
los mismos con mezcla de seda preponderando el algodón (faz algo- dón).....metro..	. 50
diáfanos, como cambray, balsarina, muselina, tarlatana, organdí, holán y demás géneros por el estilo, llanos, labrados, pintados y borda- dos.....kilo..	2. 30
los mismos con dibujos ó listas de lana.....kilo..	2. 60
los mismos con dibujos ó listas de seda.....kilo..	3. 00
los mismos con mezcla de seda preponderando el algodón (faz algo- dón).....kilo..	3. 50
gasas blancas de venas labradas al telar ó adamascadas hasta cien centi- metros de ancho.....metro..	. 07
impermeable con goma para cuadro de niños.....kilo..	2. 50
calados y bordados para trajes y confecciones de señoras con los pape- les, tablitas ó cajas que los contengan.....kilo..	5. 00
de borlon engomado ó con mezcla de crín para enaguas ú otros usos, dos décimos de centavo por centímetro de ancho.....metro..	.....
preparado para pintar al óleo ó para mapas y planos...méto cuadrado..	. 30
aprensado ó labrado para encuadernar, dos décimos de centavo por cen- tímetro de ancho.....metro..	.....
imitación lana para tapizar muebles, incluso el con mezcla de yuto ó de cáñamo.....kilo..	1. 50
los mismos con dibujos ó listas de seda.....kilo..	3. 00
los mismos con mezcla de seda preponderando el algodón (faz algo- dón).....kilo..	6. 00
para alforjas y retrancas.....kilo..	1. 50
de punto para camisetas, etc.....kilo..	1. 00

SECTION 1.—COTTONS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cloths—Continued.	
With lining, plain .....pound..	. 394
Drills, diablo fuerte, plain or twilled, satined, quilted, or shagged, for men's and boys' clothes. ....pound..	. 279
Plush, velvet and corduroy, plain, worked or stamped, wrapper included, .....pound..	. 92
The same, for upholstering furniture, wrapper included.....do....	. 986
Flannel, plain, twilled, or raw, wrapper included .....do....	. 263
The same, white or colored, wrapper included.....do....	. 296
White, plain, with woof of not more than 20 threads.....do....	. 263
The same, with woof of more than 20 threads.....do....	. 394
White, coarse, plain, for stiffening, with warp of not more than 14 threads, .....pound..	. 263
Shaggy, for sheets and towels.....do....	. 263
For ponchos, without seam in middle, or seamless ponchos.....do....	. 493
The same, with stripes of wool or silk.....do....	. 657
Close woven, for ladies' dresses, such as batiste, cashmere, etamine, and others of this kind, plain, worked, twilled, or embroidered....pound..	. 394
The same, with figures or stripes of wool.....do....	. 493
The same, with figures or stripes of silk.....do....	. 591
The same, with mixture of silk, greater part cotton, cotton face....do....	1. 31
Grenadine, up to 65 centimeters width .....meter..	. 145
The same, with figures or stripes of wool.....do....	. 219
The same, with figures or stripes of silk.....do....	. 289
The same, with mixture of silk, greater part cotton, cotton face....do....	. 362
Thin (diaphanous), as cambric, muslin, tarlatan, organdy, batiste, and others of this kind, plain, worked, painted, and embroidered..pound..	. 756
The same, with figures or stripes of wool.....do....	. 854
The same, with figures or stripes of silk.....do....	. 986
The same, with mixture of silk, greater part cotton, cotton face....do....	1. 002
Gauzes, white, with woven stripes or damasked, up to 100 centimeters width.....meter..	. 05
Waterproof, with India rubber, for nurseries.....pound..	. 822
Open worked and embroidered, for ladies' clothing, wrapper included, .....pound..	1. 64
Napped, gummed or with mixture of horsehair, for underskirts and other uses, one-seventh cent per centimeter width.....meter..	.....
Prepared for oil painting or for maps and plans.....square meter..	. 217
Pressed or worked, for bookbinding, one-seventh cent per centimeter width.....meter..	.....
Imitation of wool for upholstering furniture, including that mixed with jute or hemp.....pound..	. 493
The same, with figures or stripes of silk.....do....	. 986
The same, with mixture of silk, greater part cotton, cotton face....do....	1. 97
For saddle bags and straps.....do....	. 493
Knit, for undershirts, etc .....do....	. 328

PRIMERA SECCIÓN—ALGODONES—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Géneros—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
linón para forros, renguillos y crinolina.....kilo..	. 70
como los anteriores de colores.....kilo..	. 80
lona y loneta, peso bruto ... ..kilo..	. 60
osnaburgos, tocuyos burdos, crudos lisos de tejido grueso y fuerte, destinados especialmente para sacos, que no pasen de diez y seis hilos de trama y urdimbre, peso bruto*.....kilo..	. 40
olán punzó ó coco para cortinillas.....kilo..	1. 40
platillas, olandillas, choletas y percalinas llanas para forros.....kilo..	1. 00
como los anteriores asargados.....kilo..	1. 20
raso, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 65
reps, género para forros de muebles y cortinas.....kilo..	1. 30
tocuyos crudos lisos sin tinte ni distinción de clase, peso bruto...kilo..	. 60
los mismos asargados, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 70
túl con avalorios, con los papeles, tablillas y cajas que los contengan.kilo..	3. 00
túl y velos de las demás clases con los papeles, tablillas y cajas que los contengan.....kilo..	5. 00
como los anteriores imitación guipiure.....kilo..	4. 00
zarazas, quimones, percalas, inclusive las cretonas para todos usos..kilo..	1. 20
como las anteriores asargadas.....kilo..	1. 40
cambrines para calzado llamados satin.....kilo..	1. 20
de algodón para vestidos de mujeres, como los llamados séphirs, guim-gams, vichy (imitación lana).....kilo..	1. 20
Guantes—	
y medios guantes sin costura de tejido ordinario, hasta veinte y cinco centímetros de largo.....docena..	1. 00
los mismos de más de veinte y cinco centímetros de largo.....docena..	1. 50
finos y los de hilo de Escocia ó su imitación, hasta veinte y cinco centímetros de largo.....docena..	3. 00
los mismos de mas de veinte y cinco centímetros de largo.....docena..	4. 00
como los anteriores bordados, se avaluarán y aforarán con el veinte y cinco por ciento de aumento.	
Hilacha—	
ó borra de algodón, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 15
Hilo—	
en ovillos ó madejas para coser, incluso envoltura.....kilo..	1. 20
para bordar, tejer ó zurcir, incluso envoltura.....kilo..	1. 80
en carretes ó devanadores hasta cuarenta y seis metros.....gruesa..	1. 00
desde cuarenta y seis hasta noventa y dos metros.....gruesa..	2. 00
desde noventa y dos hasta ciento ochenta y cuatro metros.....gruesa..	4. 00
desde ciento ochenta y cinco hasta doscientos setenta y seis metros.gruesa..	6. 00
para coser velas y empaquetar, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 40
para fabricar telas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
Lamas—	
y lamillas labradas con oro ó plata falsa, un centavo por centímetro de ancho.....metro..	.....
las mismas con oro ó plata fina, dos centavos por centímetro de ancho.....metro..	.....
las mismas con seda, dos y medio centavos por centímetro de ancho.metro..	.....
las mismas con mezcla de seda, faz de algodón, con oro ó plata falsa, uno y medio centavos por centímetro de ancho.....metro..	.....
Manteles—	
y servilletas sueltas ó dobladilladas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 60

* Derecho 15 por ciento.

SECTION I.—COTTONS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Cloths—Continued.	
Thin, for linings, and crinoline .....pound..	. 23
The same, colored.....do....	. 26
Canvas and duck, gross weight.....do....	. 197
Osnaburgs and the like, raw, plain, of coarse and strong texture, for bags, with not more than 16 threads of warp and woof, gross weight*..pound..	. 131
Batiste and the like, for carriage curtains .....do....	. 46
Brocatel, fine Hollands and percaline, plain, for linings.....do....	. 328
The same, twilled.....do....	. 394
Satin, gross weight.....do....	. 542
Reps, cloth, for furniture covers and curtains.....do....	. 427
Calico, unbleached, raw, plain, uncolored, unclassified, gross weight.do....	. 197
The same, twilled, gross weight.....do....	. 23
Tulle, with beadwork, including wrapper.....do....	. 986
Tulle and veiling of other kind, with wrapper .....do....	1. 643
The same, imitation guipure.....do....	1. 314
Calicoes, prints, percales, including cretonne, for all purposes....do....	. 394
The same, twilled.....do....	. 46
Satin for boots and shoes .....do....	. 394
For ladies' dresses, such as zephyrs, gingham, vichy (imitation wool).do....	. 394
Gloves and mitts—	
Seamless, common texture, up to 25 centimeters length .....dozen..	. 723
The same, more than 25 centimeters length.....do....	1. 084
Fine and Scotch thread or imitation, up to 25 centimeters length..do....	2. 17
The same, more than 25 centimeters length.....do....	2. 892
The same, embroidered, will be valued 25 per cent higher,	
Yarn—	
Or cotton waste, gross weight.....pound..	. 049
Thread—	
In balls or skeins, for sewing, wrappers included .....do....	. 394
For embroidering, weaving or darning, wrapper included.....do....	. 591
In spools or reels, up to 42 meters.....gross..	. 723
From 42 to 92 meters.....do....	1. 446
From 92 to 184 meters.....do....	2. 892
From 185 to 276 meters.....do....	4. 338
For sewing sails and wrapping, gross weight.....pound..	. 131
For making cloths, gross weight.....do....	. 099
Lamas—	
And lamillas, worked with imitation gold or silver, 0.72 cent per centi- meter width.....meter.....	
The same, worked with fine gold or silver, 1.4 cent per centimeter width, .....meter.....	
The same, worked with silk, 1.8 cent per centimeter width .....do....	
The same, with silk mixture, cotton face, worked with imitation gold or silver, 1.1 cent per centimeter width.....meter.....	
Tablecloths—	
And napkins, hemmed or unhemmed, wrapper included .....pound..	. 526

* Duty 15 per cent.

PRIMERA SECCIÓN.—ALGODONES—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Mechas—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
para lámparas y mecheros, incluidas envoltura y cajas.....kilo..	1. 25
Pabilo—	
de todas clases, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 50
Pañuelos—	
para la mano bastillados ó sin bastillar, sin encajes ni bordados lisos, incluida envoltura y cajas.....kilo..	1. 40
con solo letras y palabras bordadas.....docena..	1. 20
de gasa bordados y los de imitación de cambray fulares ó seda y asargados.....docena..	2. 40
guarnecidos de blondas ó encajes de algodón.....docena..	5. 00
los mismos con blondas de hilo. (<i>Véase lencería.</i>)	
Paños—	
de mano ó tohallas de tejido crespo, incluida envoltura.....kilo..	1. 20
los mismos de otras clases id., id.....kilo..	1. 00
para limpiar muebles, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 85
Pañolones—	
lisos, adamascados, asargados, labrados ó estampados, con fleco de algodón ó lana de 90 á 125 centímetros de largo.....docena..	4. 00
los mismos de 125 á 180 centímetros de largo.....docena..	8. 00
de felpa con fleco de algodón ó lana de 90 á 125 centímetros de largo.....docena..	12. 00
los mismos de 125 á 180 centímetros de largo.....docena..	24. 00
llamados chalones de más de ciento ochenta centímetros de largo.....docena..	12. 00
Pasamanería—	
abrazaderas con mezcla de otra materia que no sean lana ni seda para cotinas, incluida envoltura.....kilo..	2. 60
alamares, borlas, cordones, flecos, galones ó franjas, etc., con mezcla de otra materia que no sea lana ni seda para tapizar, incluida envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
como las anteriores con pequeña mezcla de seda ú otra materia que no sea lana para tapizar, incluida envoltura.....kilo..	3. 00
las mismas con mezcla de lana, incluida envoltura.....kilo..	2. 50
alamares, borlas, cordones, flecos, galones y franjas, grecas, trenzas y trencillas con ó sin avalorios, cuentas y perlas de vidrio, acero, paja, cera ú otros semejantes, para adornos y ruedos de vestidos, incluida envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
cordones con ó sin alma de cáñamo, para transparentes, incluida envoltura.....kilo..	. 80
los mismos para corsées, incluida envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
Persianas—	
pintadas para ventanas, sin útiles, uno y medio centavos por centímetro de ancho.....metro.....	
las mismas, bordadas con algodón, se aumentará el 20 por ciento.	
las mismas bordadas, con lana, se aumentará el 25 por ciento.	
las mismas, bordadas con seda, se aumentará el 50 por ciento.	
Sábanas—	
afelpadas, sin costura, incluida envoltura.....kilo..	1. 00
Sobrecamas—	
y sobremesas colchadas de todas clases, incluida envoltura.....kilo..	1. 20
las mismas con pequeña mezcla de lana, incluida envoltura.....kilo..	1. 50
Tejidos—	
de punto de red ó crochet, incluida envoltura.....kilo..	4. 00
los mismos con mezcla de lana, se aumentará el 25 por ciento.	

SECTION I.—COTTONS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wicks—	
For lamps, including wrapper or box .....pound..	. 411
For candles, all kinds, gross weight.....do....	. 164
Handkerchiefs—	
Hemmed or unhemmed, without lace or embroidery, plain, wrapper and case included .....do....	. 46
Embroidered with letters and words alone .....dozen..	. 868
Gauze, embroidered and imitation cambric, foulard or silk and twilled, .....dozen..	1. 735
Trimmed with blonde or cotton lace.....do....	3. 615
The same, with linen blonde. (See linen goods.)	
Toweling—	
Of shaggy texture, wrapper included.....pound..	. 394
The same, of other sorts, wrapper included.....do....	. 328
For cleaning furniture, gross weight.....do....	. 279
Shawls—	
Plain, damasked, twilled, worked, or stamped, with fringe of cotton or wool, from 90 to 125 centimeters length.....dozen..	2. 892
The same, from 125 to 180 centimeters length.....do....	5. 784
Plush, with fringe of cotton or wool, 90 to 125 centimeters length..do....	8. 676
The same, from 125 to 180 centimeters length.....do....	17. 352
Those called "chalones," more than 180 centimeters length .....do....	8. 676
Lace trimmings—	
Curtain bands, with mixture of any material except wool or silk, wrapper included .....pound..	. 854
Frog braid, tassels, cords, fringes, galloons, etc., with mixture of any material except wool or silk, for upholstering, wrapper included.pound..	. 657
The same, with small mixture of silk or other material not wool, for upholstering, wrapper included.....pound..	. 986
The same, with mixture of wool, wrapper included.....do....	. 822
Frog braid, tassels, cords, fringes, and galloons, braids of various sorts with or without beadwork, beads or pearls of glass, steel, straw, wax, and other like materials, for dress ornaments, wrapper included..pound..	. 657
Cords for window shades, wrapper included.....do....	. 263
The same for corsets, wrapper included.....do....	. 657
Window shades—	
Painted, without accessories, 1.1 cent per centimeter width.....meter.....	
The same, embroidered with cotton, 20 per cent more.	
The same, embroidered with wool, 25 per cent more.	
The same, embroidered with silk, 50 per cent more.	
Sheets—	
With nap, seamless, wrapper included.....pound..	. 328
Bed spreads and table covers—	
Quilted, all kinds, wrapper included.....do....	. 394
The same, with small mixture of wool, wrapper included.....do....	. 492
Cotton goods—	
Net work or crochet, wrapper included.....do....	1. 314
The same, with mixture of wool, 25 per cent more.	

PRIMERA SECCIÓN.—ALGODONES—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Tejidos—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
los mismos con mezcla de seda se aumentará el 50 por ciento.	
Tiras—	
y recortes calados ó labrados, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	10. 00
Tirantes—	
ordinarios sin elástico.....docena..	. 30
con goma elástica.....docena..	. 80
con mezcla de seda.....docena..	2. 50

NOTA.—A los tejidos mezclados con seda, preponderando el algodón, se los aumentará el 25 por ciento sobre sus aforos respectivos, sino los tuvieren señalados.

Los géneros que se presenten con más ancho que el límite expresado para los de esta sección, y que no tengan aforo determinado, se avaluarán en proporción, sirviendo de base el precio más alto de la mayor medida de los de su clase y calidad.

SEGUNDA SECCIÓN.—LANAS.

[Derecho 30 por ciento sobre el avalúo oficial.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Alfombras—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de paño burdo, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 75
de tripe rizado para iglesia, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 50
de tripe afelpado para iglesia, peso bruto.....kilo..	2. 50
de terciopelo con ó sin mezcla de algodón, cáñamo ó yuto, peso bruto, .....kilo..	3. 50
de otras clases .....kilo..	Vista.
Alfombrados—	
de tripe rizado.....kilo..	1. 40
de tripe afelpado.....kilo..	2. 20
de tripe rizado, llamado de Brucelas .....kilo..	2. 00
de tripe afelpado, llamado de Brucelas .....kilo..	3. 00
Bayetas—	
largo felpado, dos frisas, cien hilos y faxuela, peso bruto *......kilo..	1. 00
los mismos con mezcla de algodón, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 90
llamada de la tierra blanca, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 50
la misma de colores, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 40
Bayetones—	
con ó sin mezcla, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 90
Bordados—	
principiados ó hechos sobre esterilla, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	5. 00
Bufandas—	
y corbatas sin costura.....kilo..	4. 00
las mismas con mezcla de seda .....kilo..	7. 00

* Derecho 25 por ciento.

SECTION I.—COTTONS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cotton goods—Continued.	
The same, with mixture of silk, 50 per cent more.	
Insertions and edgings—	
Open worked or embroidered, wrapper included.....pound..	3. 286
Suspenders—	
Common, without elastic.....dozen..	. 217
With elastic.....do....	. 578
With mixture of silk.....do....	1. 81

NOTE.—Unless otherwise specified, 25 per cent above their respective duties will be collected on goods mixed with silk, but for the greater part cotton.

Cotton goods wider than the limit expressed for them in this section, and which have no specified duties, shall be valued proportionally, taking as a basis the highest price of the largest measure of the goods of their class and quality.

SECTION II.—WOOLENS.

[Duty 30 per cent on official valuation.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Carpets—	
Coarse texture, gross weight.....pound..	. 246
With rough pile, for churches, gross weight.....do....	. 493
Velvet pile, for churches, gross weight.....do....	. 822
Velvet, with or without mixture of cotton, hemp, or jute, gross weight, .....pound..	1. 15
Other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Carpeting—	
Rough pile.....do....	. 46
Plush pile.....do....	. 723
Brussels, rough pile.....do....	. 657
Brussels, velvet pile.....do....	. 986
Baizes—	
Long nap, double frieze, 100 threads and ply, gross weight *pound..	. 328
The same, with cotton mixture, gross weight.....do....	. 296
That called "tierra blanca," gross weight.....do....	. 164
Same, colored, gross weight.....do....	. 131
Coating—	
Mixed or unmixed, gross weight....do....	. 296
Embroideries—	
Begun or finished, on ferret cloth, wrapper included.....do....	1. 643
Mufflers—	
And cravats, seamless.....do....	1. 314
The same, with silk mixture.....do....	2. 30

*Duty 25 per cent.

SEGUNDA SECCIÓN.—LANAS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Casimir—	
pañó, raso de lana, felpa de todas clases, franela fina para vestidos de hombre, etc., con trama ó mezcla de algodón, un centavo por centímetro de ancho	metro.....
los mismos de lana pura, uno y cuarto centavos por centímetro de ancho,	metro.....
los mismos con mezcla de seda, uno y medio centavos por centímetro de ancho	metro.....
Ceñidores—	
ó fajas con ó sin mezcla de algodón, inclusa envoltura.....	kilo.. 3. 00
Cintas—	
para sobrecinchas y otros usos, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, dos centavos por centímetro de ancho	metro.....
con ó sin mezcla de algodón, para ribetes ú otros usos, de uno ó más colores, inclusa envoltura.....	kilo.. 3. 50
trenzas y cordones con ó sin mezcla de algodón, tejidos con goma elástica, inclusa envoltura.....	kilo.. 4. 50
Cortes—	
para chalecos, sin guardilla, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, hasta 75 centímetros de largo.....	docena.. 12. 00
los mismos con guarniciones ó guardas bordadas, estampadas ó labradas, con ó sin mezcla de algodón.....	docena.. 18. 00
para trajes, de cualquier género, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, sea con guarda, guarniciones, labrados, bordados ó adornados, cortados ó no, hilvanados en cajas de cartón. (Véase artículos costurados, rebajando de los de su clase el 40 por ciento.)	
para enaguas con ó sin mezcla de algodón	docena.. 20. 00
los mismos con mezcla de seda.....	docena.. 30. 00
para zapatillas ó chinelas.....	docena.. 2. 50
Damasco—	
para sobrecamas, sobremesas ú otros usos, con ó sin mezcla de algodón,	kilo.. 2. 40
como el anterior de lana pura.....	kilo.. 3. 20
con mezcla de seda, faz de lana, se aumentará un 50 por ciento sobre los aforos anteriores.	
de lana y seda ó con mezcla de algodón, para tapiz de muebles, catorce décimos de centavo por centímetro de ancho.....	metro.....
Duraderas—	
para ropa con mezcla de algodón de un color, arrasadas ó asargadas, hasta 70 centímetros de ancho.....	metro.. .25
como la anterior de lana pura	metro.. .30
Elástico—	
para calzado con ó sin mezcla de algodón, faz de lana, inclusa envoltura,	kilo.. 3. 00
Encajes—	
sin abalorios, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, inclusa envoltura, eliminando las cajas de carton.....	kilo.. 8. 00
los mismos con abalorios id	kilo.. 5. 00
Fieltro—	
para caronas, mandiles y otros usos.....	kilo.. .90
para martinetes de pianos	kilo.. 2. 00
para vestidos.....	kilo.. .90
para alfombras ó pañete estampado.....	kilo.. .60

IMPORT DUTIES OF BOLIVIA.

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SECTION I.—WOOLENS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Cashmere—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cloth, satin, plush of all kinds, fine flannel, for men's garments, etc., with woof or mixture of cotton, .72 cents per centimeter width. meter..	.....
The same, of pure wool, .9 cents per centimeter width.....do....	.....
The same, with silk mixture, 1.1 cents per centimeter width.....do....	.....
Girdles or sashes—	
With or without cotton mixture, wrapper included.....pound..	. 986
Tapes, bands—	
For different uses, with or without cotton mixture, 1.4 cents per centimeter width.....meter.....	.....
With or without cotton mixture, for bindings and other uses, one or more colors, wrapper included.....pound..	1. 15
Braids and cords, with or without cotton mixture, woven with India rubber, wrapper included.....pound..	1. 478
Patterns—	
For vests, with or without cotton mixture, up to 75 centimeters length, .....dozen..	8. 676
The same, with trimmings or embroidered flaps, stamped or worked, with or without cotton mixture.....dozen..	1. 301
For clothing of any kind, with or without cotton mixture, with or without trimming, embroidery, or ornament, basted, in paper boxes. (See sewed articles, deducting 40 per cent, according to class).	
For underskirts, with or without cotton mixture.....dozen..	14. 46
The same, with silk mixture.....do....	21. 69
For shoes or slippers.....do....	1. 807
Damasks—	
For bedspreads, table covers, and other uses, with or without cotton mixture.....pound..	. 788
The same, pure wool.....do....	1. 051
With mixture of silk, wool face, 50 per cent more than the above duties.	
Wool or silk, or with cotton mixture, for upholstering furniture, 1 cent per centimeter width.....meter.....	.....
Lastings—	
For clothing, with cotton mixture, one color, satined or twilled, up to 70 centimeters width.....meter..	. 18
The same, of pure wool.....do....	. 217
Elastic—	
For shoes, with or without cotton mixture, wool face, wrapper included, .....pound..	. 986
Laces—	
Without beadwork, with or without cotton mixture, wrapper included, except pasteboard boxes.....pound..	2. 628
The same, with beadwork, wrapper included, except pasteboard boxes, .....pound..	1. 643
Felt—	
For saddle cloths, aprons, and other uses.....do....	. 296
For piano hammers.....do....	. 657
For clothing.....do....	. 296
For carpets or stamped mats.....do....	. 197

SEGUNDA SECCIÓN.—LANAS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Franela—	
de todas clases, con excepción de las comprendidas en casimires con trama ó urdimbre de algodón.....kilo..	1. 50
de las mismas de lana pura.....kilo..	2. 65
Frazadas—	
de borra de lana ó mezcla .....kilo..	. 65
de lana con mezcla de algodón.....kilo..	1. 50
de lana pura.....kilo..	2. 00
de las demás clases, como tela de vicuña, paño, casimir ó con mezcla de seda.....kilo..	Vista.
Géneros—	
para trajes con ó sin mezcla de algodón, llanos, labrados, estampados, asargados, con excepción de los merinos y cachemiras...kilo..	3. 60
los mismos con dibujos ó listas de seda .....kilo..	4. 50
los mismos con mezcla de seda, faz de lana.....kilo..	5. 40
los mismos de lana con trama ó urdimbre de algodón.....kilo..	2. 00
como los anteriores con listas ó dibujos de seda.....kilo..	2. 75
los mismos con mezcla de seda, faz de lana.....kilo..	5. 00
anascote, cubica, popelina, sarga afranelada para vestidos de baño ú otros usos, con ó sin mezcla de algodón .....kilo..	2. 50
los mismos con trama ó urdimbre de algodón.....kilo..	1. 60
para tapizar llano, labrado ó aborlonado con mezcla de algodón, inclusa la cachemira .....kilo..	2. 50
los mismos de lana pura.....kilo..	3. 35
los mismos con mezcla de seda se avaluarán con el 50 por ciento sobre sus respectivos aforos.	
afelpados ó crespos, imitación astracán, con ó sin mezcla.....kilo..	3. 60
de punto para todos usos, con ó sin mezcla de algodón .....kilo..	2. 80
para ponchos ó mantas con mezcla de algodón, en piezas ó cortes sin abertura ni costura.....kilo..	2. 40
los mismos de lana pura.....kilo..	3. 50
los mismos con listas de seda se avaluarán con el 25 por ciento sobre sus respectivos aforos.	
manfor, satín, sempiterna, sarga, macedonio bichi, Luís Felipe, para forros de vestidos, con mezcla de algodón.....kilo..	2. 00
los mismos de lana pura.....kilo..	3. 00
satín para calzado con ó sin mezcla de algodón .....kilo..	2. 00
lanilla ralalisa para banderas .....kilo..	2. 00
merinos y cachemiras de lana pura de una ó dos sargas, hasta 14 hebras cruzadas .....kilo..	3. 50
como los anteriores que pasen de 14 hebras.....kilo..	5. 40
los mismos con mezcla de algodón ó de una ó dos sargas .....kilo..	2. 80
Gergas—	
y ritos con ó sin mezcla de hilo ó de algodón, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 20
Gergon—	
con mezcla de algodón ó cáñamo, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 60
de lana pura de dos hojas. ....kilo..	. 80
Guantes .....docena..	3. 00
Hilo—	
de lana ordinario preparado para tejidos, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 20
de merino ó su imitación, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	2. 00
el mismo con brillo, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 50
de pelo de cabra ó su imitación, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 20
el mismo con brillo, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	5. 00

SECTION II.—WOOLENS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Flanneis—	
All kinds, except those embraced in cashmere, with warp or woof of cotton..... pound..	.493
The same, of pure wool.....do....	.871
Blankets—	
Of wool waste or mixture.....do....	.214
Wool, with cotton mixture.....do....	.493
Of pure wool.....do....	.657
Other kinds, such as vicugna, cloth, cashmere, or silk mixture....do....	Sight.
Cloths—	
For clothing, with or without cotton mixture, plain, worked, stamped, twilled, except merinos and cashmeres.....pound..	1. 183
The same, with figures or stripes of silk.....do....	1. 478
The same, with silk mixture, wool face.....do....	1. 774
The same, with warp or woof of cotton.....do....	.657
The same, with stripes or figures of silk.....do....	.884
Serge, plaid, poplin, flannel serge for bathing dresses and other uses, with or without cotton mixture.....pound..	.822
The same, with warp or woof of cotton.....do....	.526
For upholstering, plain, wrought, or fringed, with cotton mixture, including cashmere.....pound..	.822
The same, of pure wool.....do....	1. 10
The same, with mixture of silk, will be assessed 50 per cent more than the respective valuations.	
With shag or rough imitation astrakhan, with or without mixture, .....pound..	1. 183
Knit, for all uses, with or without cotton mixture.....do....	.92
For ponchos or covers, with cotton mixture, in pieces or patterns, without opening or seam.....pound..	.788
The same, of pure wool.....do....	1. 15
The same, with silk stripe, will pay 25 per cent more than the respective duties.	
Satin, serge, everlasting, Louis Philippe, and the like, for lining for clothing, with cotton mixture.....pound..	.657
Same, of pure wool.....do....	.986
Satin, for shoes, with or without cotton mixture.....do....	.657
Bunting, thin, plain for flags.....do....	.657
Merinos and cashmeres, of pure wool, up to 14 cross fibers.....do....	1. 15
The same, more than 14 fibers.....do....	1. 77
The same, with cotton mixture or single or double twilled.....do....	.92
Coarse frieze—	
With or without mixture of linen or cotton, gross weight.....do....	.394
Caddice—	
With cotton or hemp mixture, gross weight.....do....	.197
Of pure wool, two ply.....do....	.263
Gloves.....dozen..	2. 169
Yarn—	
Common, prepared for weaving, wrapper included.....pound..	.394
Merino or imitation, wrapper included.....do....	.657
The same, with luster, wrapper included.....do....	1. 478
Goat's hair or imitation, wrapper included.....do....	1. 381
The same, with luster, wrapper included.....do....	1. 643

SEGUNDA SECCIÓN—LANAS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Hilo—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de lana y seda con ó sin brillo para bordar, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	10. 00
Lana—	
vegetal llamada seda seiba, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 25
Mantones—	
de merino, cachemira, raso de lana, crespon, etc., llanos en el fondo, adornados con pasamanería ó guarnecidos con blondas ó flenos, llamados verónicas.....uno..	6. 00
los mismos bordados con seda.....uno..	12. 00
Pañete—	
para alfombras con dibujos de colores estampados, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 60
Paño—	
para mesas de billar.....metro..	3. 00
burdo para tropa, con ó sin mezcla de algodón.....metro..	. 40
de estrella, hasta 140 centímetros de ancho.....metro..	. 50
llano ó estampado para sobremesas, siete y medio décimos de centavo por centímetro de ancho.....	
de las mismas clases. (<i>Véase</i> casimires.)	
Pañolones—	
de todas clases con ó sin algodón, con excepción de los tejidos de punto de red, hasta 90 centímetros de largo.....docena..	8. 00
de más de 90 hasta 125 centímetros.....docena..	16. 00
de más de 125 hasta 180 centímetros.....docena..	30. 00
y chalones de más de 180 centímetros.....docena..	48. 00
los mismos con flecos, dibujos ó listas de seda se avaluarán con el aumento de 50 por ciento sobre sus respectivos aforos.	
los mismos bordados ó tramados con seda se avaluarán con el aumento de 75 por ciento sobre sus respectivos aforos.	
los mismos de lana de vicuña se avaluarán con el aumento de 25 por ciento sobre sus respectivos aforos.	
Pasamanería—	
abrazaderas con ó sin mezcla de seda ú otras materias para cortinas.kilo..	4. 50
alamares, borlas, cordones, flecos, galones ó franjas, etc., sin mezcla de otra materia para tapizar, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 00
los mismos artículos que los de la partida anterior, con mezcla de otra materia que no sea seda, para tapizar, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 00
los mismos artículos que los de la partida anterior, con mezcla de seda y otras materias para tapizar, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	5. 00
alamares, borlas, cordones, flecos, galones ó franjas, grecas, trenzas y trencillas con ó sin mezcla de algodón, con ó sin abalorios, cuentas, perlas de vidrio, acero, paja, cera ú otros adornos semejantes, para adornos ó ruedos de vestidos, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 00
los mismos artículos de la partida anterior con mezcla de seda se aumentarán el 52 por ciento sobre su aforo.	
Sobrecamas—	
y sobremesas de damasco con trama ó urdimbre de algodón, seis décimos de centavo por centímetro de ancho.....metro..	
de lana pura ó con mezcla de algodón, un centavo por centímetro de ancho.....metro..	
de terciopelo ó tripe afelpado, dos centavos por centímetro de ancho,.....metro..	
los mismos con dibujos ú listas de seda se avaluarán con el aumento de 25 por ciento sobre sus respectivos aforos,	

SECTION II.—WOOLENS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Yarn—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wool and silk, for embroidering, wrapper included .....pound..	3. 286
Vegetable wool—	
Called "seda seiba," gross weight.....do....	. 082
Cloaks—	
Merino, cashmere, woolen satin, shag, etc., inside plain, ornamented with lacework or trimmed with blonde, called veronicas.....each..	4. 338
The same, embroidered with silk.....do....	8. 676
Carpet cloth—	
Stamped with colored figures, gross weight.....pound..	. 197
Cloth—	
For billiard tables.....meter..	2. 169
Coarse, for soldiers, with or without cotton mixture.....do....	. 289
"Estrella," up to 140 centimeters width.....do....	. 362
Plain or stamped, for table covers, .54 cent per centimeter width...do....	.....
Same classes. (See cashmeres.)	
Square shawls—	
All kinds, with or without cotton, except the net-woven, up to 90 centimeters length.....dozen..	5. 784
More than 90 up to 125 centimeters.....do....	11. 568
More than 125 up to 180 centimeters....do....	21. 69
Long shawls, more than 180 centimeters.....do....	34. 704
The same, with fringe, figures or stripes of silk, will be assessed 50 per cent more than the respective valuations.	
The same, embroidered or with woof of silk, will be assessed 75 per cent more than the respective valuations.	
The same, of the vicugna wool, will be assessed 25 per cent more than the respective valuations.	
Lace trimmings—	
Bands, with or without silk mixture or other material, for curtains.pound..	1. 478
Frog braid, tassels, cord, fringe, galloon, etc., without mixture of other material, for upholstery, wrapper included.....pound..	1. 314
The same, with mixture of other material not silk, for upholstering, wrapper included.....pound..	. 986
The same, with mixture of silk and other materials, for upholstery, wrapper included.....pound..	1. 643
Frog braid, tassels, cord, fringe, galloon, edgings, braid, with or without cotton mixture, with or without beadwork, beads, pearls of glass, steel, straw, wax, or other similar ornament, for dress ornaments, wrapper included.....pound..	1. 314
The same, with silk mixture, will be assessed 52 per cent more than the above valuation.	
Bedspreads and table covers—	
Damasks, with warp or woof of cotton, .43 cent per centimeter width, .....meter..	.....
All wool, or with cotton mixture, .72 cent per centimeter width....do....	.....
Velvet or plush nap, .014 per centimeter width .....do....	.....
The same, with figures or stripes of silk, will be assessed 25 per cent more than the respective valuations.	

SEGUNDA SECCIÓN—LANAS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Sobrecamas—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
los mismos con mezcla de seda, faz de lana, se avaluarán con el aumento de 50 por ciento sobre sus respectivos aforos.	
Tejidos—	
de punto de hilo de lana, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 40
como los anteriores con mezcla de seda en el tejido, inclusa envoltura, kilo..	8. 50
de pelo de cabra, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	6. 70
los mismos con mezcla de seda, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	8. 00
Terciopelo—	
para forro de muebles, llano, labrado y aprensado, inclusa envoltura, kilo..	3. 60
Tiras—	
y recortes labrados y bordados, talqueados y adornados con seda, inclusa envoltura..... kilo..	6. 00
Tripe—	
rizado, llamado de Brucelas, peso bruto en fardos.....kilo..	1. 50
rizado de cualquier otra clase, peso bruto en fardos .....kilo..	. 90
afelpada, peso bruto en fardos kilo..	1. 90
afelpado llamado de Brucelas, peso bruto en fardos.....kilo..	2. 35
afelpado de otras clases .....kilo..	Vista.

NOTA.—A los tejidos mezclados con seda, preponderando la lana, se los aumentará el 25 por ciento sobre sus aforos respectivos, sino los tuvieren señalados.

Los géneros que se presenten con más ancho que el límite expresado para los de esta sección, y que no tengan aforo determinado, se avaluarán en proporción, sirviendo de base el precio más alto de la mayor medida de los de su clase y calidad. Los géneros nuevos que no estén clasificados, ni denominados en esta sección se aforarán con valor declarado.

TERCERA SECCIÓN.—LENCERÍA.

[Derecho 30 por ciento sobre el avalúo oficial.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Alfombras—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de cáñamo de todas clases, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 70
Cáñamo—	
ó yuto en rama, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 06
Cenidores—	
ó fajas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 10
Cintas—	
de cáñamo ó yuto, ordinarias, para resortes de muebles, inclusa envol- tura .....kilo..	. 40
de lino, asargadas ó de tejido cruzado, especiales para precillas de cal- zado, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	1. 68

SECTION II.—WOOLENS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bedspreads and table covers—Continued.	
The same, with silk mixture, wool face, will be assessed 50 per cent more than the respective valuation.	
Knit goods—	
Woolen, wrapper included pound..	1. 446
The same, with silk mixture in the texture, wrapper included do....	2. 793
Goat hair, wrapper included do....	2. 202
The same, with mixture of silk, wrapper included do....	2. 628
Velvet—	
For upholstery, plain, worked, and pressed, wrapper included do....	1. 183
Insertions, bands, and edgings—	
Worked, embroidered, and ornamented with silk, wrapper included . do....	1. 972
Shag—	
Curled, called Brussels, gross weight in bales do....	. 493
Curled, of any other kind, gross weight in bales do....	. 296
Plush, gross weight in bales do....	. 624
Plush, called Brussels, gross weight in bales do....	. 772
Plush, of other kinds do....	Sight.

NOTE.—Textures mixed with silk, greater part wool, will pay 25 per cent more than the respective duties unless otherwise stated.

Goods wider than the limit expressed for them in this section, and whose duty is not declared, will be valued in proportion, taking as a basis the highest price of the largest measure of those of its class and quality. New goods, not yet classified nor mentioned in this section, will be valued at invoice price.

SECTION III.—LINEN, HEMP, ETC.

[Duty 30 per cent on official valuation.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Carpets—	
Hemp of all kinds, gross weight pound..	0. 23
Hemp or jute—	
In the rough, gross weight do....	. 02
Girdles—	
Or sashes, wrapper included do....	. 69
Bands and tapes—	
Hemp or jute, common, for covering springs of furniture, wrapper included pound..	. 131
Linen, twilled, especially for shoe laces, wrapper included do....	. 552

TERCERA SECCIÓN.—LENCERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Cintas—Continúa.	
de lino ó con mezcla de algodón, blancas, lisas ó asargadas, para todo uso, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
de cáñamo ó hilo, dobles, tejido cruzado ó asargado, de uno ó más colores hasta 114 milímetros de ancho, para cinchas, atapellones y otros usos .....metro..	. 70
Cortes—	
de holán batista, bordados, para gorras de párvulos.....docena..	5. 00
para trajes, sin costura .....uno..	10. 00
Cuellos—	
y puños, bordados ó labrados al telar. (<i>Véase</i> tiras bordadas.)	
Enaguas—	
de género de lino, en corte, para mujeres.....docena..	50. 00
en corte, con plumillas, labradas ó bordadas al telar, ó adornadas de cualquier otra manera, se avaluarán con el aumento de 20 por ciento.	
Encajes—	
finos de lino, como Valencianas, punto de Inglaterra, Chantillí, Médicis y demás por esta estilo, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	40. 00
de las demás clases, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	8. 00
Género—	
arpillera, género ordinario para sacos ú otros usos, liso ó asargado, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 15
bramante y crea blanca ó cruda, para sábanas y otros usos, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
bretañas, holandas, irlandas, estopillas, grano de oro, picardía, etc., con ó sin mezcla de algodón, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 00
brín de lino, con ó sin mezcla de algodón ó yuto, blanco ó crudo, para calzado, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 80
clarín, peso neto.....kilo..	10. 00
cotines de toda clase, tengan ó no listas de lana, y el cotín adamascado para colchones, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 00
creas y cregüelas de lino ó con mezcla de algodón, inclusa envoltura.kilo..	1. 60
choletas de lino ó con mezcla de algodón, inclusa envoltura, y que sirve para forros de ropa .....kilo..	1. 40
damasco ó alemanisco, blanco ó de colores, para manteles, servilletas ó tohallas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 00
id., id., crudo, para los mismos usos, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
id., id., para pisos y sobrealfombras, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 80
dril crudo y la tela para entreforros, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 00
id., blanco ó de colores, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 10
calado y bordado para confecciones y otros usos, inclusa envoltura.kilo..	6. 00
labrado ó calado para vestidos, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 00
el mismo, con dibujos ó listas de seda, se avaluará con el aumento de 25 por ciento sobre su aforo.	
preparado para pintar al óleo, seis décimos de centavo por centímetro de ancho .....metro..	
para cortinajes ó tapiz de muebles, con ó sin mezcla de algodón...kilo..	2. 00
el mismo con listas ó dibujos de seda.....kilo..	5. 00
lona y loneta de lino para velas de buques, toldos y otros usos, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 50

SECTION III.—LINEN, HEMP, ETC.—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bands and tapes—Continued.	
Linen, with cotton mixture, white, plain or twilled, for any use, wrapper included.....pound..	. 657
Hemp or linen, double, twilled, one or more colors, up to 114 millimeters, for girths and other uses.....meter..	. 05
Patterns—	
Batiste, embroidered, for infants' caps.....dozen..	3. 615
For clothing, seamless .....each..	7. 23
Collars and cuffs—	
Embroidered or worked in the loom. (See insertion.)	
Underskirts—	
Linen, cut out, for ladies.....dozen..	36. 15
In the pattern, with figures worked or embroidered in the loom, or ornamented in any other manner, will pay 20 per cent more.	
Laces—	
Fine linen, as Valenciennes, English point, Chantilly, Medici, and others of this kind, wrapper included.....pound..	13. 144
Other kinds, wrapper included.....do....	2. 629
Cloths—	
Bagging, common goods, for bags and other uses, plain or twilled, gross weight.....pound..	. 049
Brabant, crea, white or brown, for sheets and other uses, wrapper included .....pound..	. 657
Brittanies, Hollands, Irish linens, lawns, picardy, etc., with or without cotton mixture, wrapper included .....pound..	1. 314
Linen duck, with or without mixture of cotton or jute, white or brown, for shoes, wrapper included.....pound..	. 263
Cambric, net weight.....do....	3. 286
Tickings, all kinds, with or without woolen stripes and damasked, for mattresses, wrapper included.....pound..	. 328
Creas and osnaburg, with or without cotton mixture, wrapper included, .....pound..	. 526
Nankeen, with or without cotton mixture, wrapper included, for lining for clothing.....pound..	. 46
Damask or table linen, white or colored, for tablecloths, napkins, or towels, wrapper included.....pound..	. 986
The same, brown, for the same uses, wrapper included.....do....	. 657
The same for floor and carpet covers, wrapper included.....do....	. 263
Drills, brown, and cloth for linings, wrapper included.....do....	. 328
The same, white or colored, wrapper included.....do....	. 361
Openworked and embroidered, for dresses and other uses, wrapper included .....pound..	1. 972
Worked or openworked, for dresses, wrapper included.....do....	1. 314
The same with figures or stripes of silk will be assessed 25 per cent more than the respective valuation.	
Prepared for oil painting, .43 cent per centimeter width.....meter..	
For curtains or upholstering furniture, with or without cotton mixture .....pound..	. 657
The same with stripes or figures of silk.....do....	1. 643
Canvas and duck linen, for sails of vessels, awnings and other uses, with or without cotton mixture, wrapper included.....pound..	. 164

TERCERA SECCIÓN—LENCERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Género—	
los mismos, de cáñamo ó yuto, para velas de embarcaciones ú otros usos, peso bruto .....kilo..	.40
los mismos, blanco ó de colores, para vestidos.....kilo..	.90
los mismos, crudos, para vestidos.....kilo..	.75
holán, batista y cambray.....kilo..	12.00
terciopelo para tapíz de muebles.....kilo..	2.90
Gergón—	
de cáñamo ó yuto y él llamado de coco ó esparto para alfombras, peso bruto .....kilo..	.45
Guantes—	
y medios guantes de hilo de lino.....kilo..	5.00
Hilo—	
en carretes, hasta 92 métrros de tiro.....grueza..	3.00
de más de 92 hasta 184 métrros de tiro.....grueza..	6.00
fino en madejas ú ovillos, para costura fina, inclusa envoltura....kilo..	2.50
corrientes en madejas ú ovillos, para sastres, inclusa envoltura....kilo..	1.00
ordinario de cáñamo, en madejas ú ovillos, para zapateros, peso bruto, .....kilo..	.60
de acarreto, de cartas, de coser velas y todo hilo de cáñamo no denomi- nado, en madejas ú ovillos, peso bruto .....kilo..	.45
Manteles—	
dobladillados ó no .....kilo..	1.50
como los anteriores, de género crudo.....kilo..	1.20
Mantillas—	
de tül, bordadas ó llanas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	10.00
Paños—	
ó trapos, llanos ó labrados, para limpiar servicio y otros usos, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	1.00
ó tohallas de tejido crespo, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	1.65
id. de otras clases, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	2.90
id. con solo letras bordadas, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	4.50
id. bordados ó calados de otra manera, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	7.00
Pañuelos—	
para la mano, hasta 44 hilos de trama y urdimbre, con ó sin dobladillo, .....docena..	1.20
como las anteriores, hasta 50 hilos.....docena..	2.00
como los anteriores que pasen de 50 hilos .....docena..	4.00
como los anteriores con letras caladas ó bordadas .....docena..	5.00
de holán batista para la mano, lisos ó con letras caladas ó bordadas en una sola punta, blancos ó con cenefas de colores, estampados, sin encajes.....docena..	8.00
id. como los anteriores, calados ó bordados en más de una punta, sin encajes .....docena..	28.00
como los anteriores, con encajes .....docena..	35.00
como los anteriores, con encajes ó blondas de seda.....docena..	50.00
Pasamanería—	
para vestidos, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	5.00
de cáñamo ó yuto para tapizar, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2.00
cordones para transparentes, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	2.00
cordones para corsés, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	2.90
Sábanas—	
para baño de tejido crespo .....kilo..	2.00

SECTION III—LINEN, HEMP, ETC.—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cloths—	
The same, hemp or jute, for sails of boats and other uses, gross weight, .....pound..	. 131
The same, white or colored, for clothing .....do....	. 296
The same, brown, for clothing .....do....	. 246
Hollands, batiste and cambric .....do....	3. 943
Velvet for upholstering furniture .....do....	. 953
Shag—	
Hemp or jute, cocoa or grass, for carpets, gross weight .....do....	. 148
Gloves and half-gloves—	
Of linen thread .....do....	1. 643
Thread—	
In spools, up to 92 meters length .....gross..	2. 17
More than 92 up to 184 meters length .....do....	1. 972
Fine, in skeins or balls, for fine sewing, wrapper included .....pound..	. 822
Medium, in skeins or balls, for tailors, wrapper included .....do....	. 328
Common hemp, in skeins or balls, for shoemakers, gross weight .....do....	. 197
Wrapping, for letters, for sewing sails, and all hemp thread not specified, in skeins or balls, gross weight .....pound..	. 148
Tablecloths—	
Hemmed or not .....do....	. 493
The same, brown .....do....	. 394
Mantillas—	
Tulle, embroidered or plain, wrapper included .....do....	3. 286
Cloths or rags—	
Plain or worked, for cleaning tableware and other uses, wrapper included .....pound..	. 328
Towels of curly texture, wrapper included .....do....	. 542
Other kinds, wrapper included .....do....	. 953
The same with embroidered letters, wrapper included .....do....	1. 478
The same, embroidered or openworked in any other way, wrapper included .....pound..	2. 30
Handkerchiefs—	
Up to 44 threads warp and woof, hemmed or unhemmed .....dozen..	. 867
The same up to 50 threads .....do....	1. 446
The same more than 50 threads .....do....	2. 892
The same with letters openworked or embroidered .....do....	3. 615
Holland, batiste, plain or with letters openworked or embroidered in a single corner, white or with colored border, stamped, without lace .....dozen..	5. 784
The same, openworked or embroidered in more than one corner, without lace .....dozen..	20. 244
The same with lace .....do....	25. 305
The same with silk lace or blonde .....do....	36. 15
Lace trimmings—	
For dresses, wrapper included .....pound..	1. 643
Hemp or jute, for upholstering, wrapper included .....do....	. 657
Cords for curtains, wrapper included .....do....	. 657
Corset lacings, wrapper included .....do....	. 953
Sheets—	
For the bath, curled texture .....do....	. 657

TERCERA SECCIÓN.—LENCERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Servilletas—	
dobladilladas ó no .....kilo..	1. 50
id. de género crudo.....kilo..	1. 20
Sobrecamas—	
sobremesas y respaldos de lino para muebles, inclusa envoltura...kilo..	2. 00
id. como los anteriores de cáñamo ó yuto, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	1. 30
Tejidos—	
de punto de red, al gancho ó crochet, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	7. 00
como los anteriores, con seda, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	8. 75
Tiras—	
y recortes bordados ó calados, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	12. 00

CUARTA SECCIÓN.—SEDERÍA.

[Derecho 35 por ciento sobre el avalúo oficial.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Ceñidores—	
ó fajas de espumilla ó de punto de seda torcida, llanos ó adamascados, con ó sin pasadores de madera interior, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	20. 00
Cintas—	
de seda, de rasete ó raso sencillo, las de trama y figura y las llamadas papelillo y listonería, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	40. 00
id. para ribetes de sombreros y las cintas elásticas, inclusa envoltura.kilo..	18. 00
id. de gró, moaré, raso ó tafetán, lisas, sencillas, dobles ó aborlonadas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	30. 00
como las anteriores con mezcla de algodón, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	21. 00
de seda, de crespón, raso ó tul, velillo ú otros tejidos transparentes, lisas, labradas y matizadas desde 38 hasta 127 milímetros de ancho.metro....	. 20
id. como las anteriores, caladas, desde 70 hasta 80 milímetros de ancho, .....metro..	. 25
de seda, bordadas metro..	Vista.
de terciopelo ó felpa de seda, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, lisas y labradas, inclusa envoltura, eliminando las cajas de cartón.....kilo..	22. 00
Corbatas—	
llanas ó bordadas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	12. 00
Cortes—	
para vestidos estén ó no costurados en paños, hilvanados ó armados, uno..	Vista.
para chalecos, hasta 75 centímetros de largo.....docena..	24. 00
id., id., id., con mezcla de otra materia .....docena..	18. 00
Encajes—	
y blondas de seda con ó sin mezcla de algodón, inclusa envoltura..kilo..	60. 00
id., id., con abalorios, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	40. 00
los mismos, sin cajas de cartón.....kilo..	50. 00

SECTION III.—LINEN, HEMP, ETC.—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Napkins—	
Hemmed or unhemmed .....pound..	.493
The same, coarse cloth.....do....	.394
Bed spreads—	
Table covers and furniture covers, wrapper included.....do ...	.657
The same of hemp or jute, wrapper included.....do....	.427
Network—	
Hook or crochet, wrapper included.....do....	2.30
The same with silk, wrapper included.....do....	2.875
Insertions and edgings—	
Worked or openworked, wrapper included .....do....	3.943

SECTION IV.—SILK.

[Duty 35 per cent on official valuation.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Girdles or sashes—	
Of crêpe or twisted silk point, plain or damasked, wrapper included.....pound..	6.572
Tapes and ribbons—	
Silk or plain satin, twilled or figured, etc., wrapper included.....do....	13.144
The same for hat bindings and elastic bands, wrapper included...do....	5.915
The same, grosgrain, moiré, satin or taffety, plain, smooth, double or fringed, wrapper included.....pound..	9.86
The same with cotton mixture, wrapper included. ....do....	6.90
Silk, crêpe, satin or tulle, veiling or other textures, transparent, plain, worked, variegated, from 38 to 127 millimeters width.....meter..	.145
The same openworked, from 70 to 80 millimeters width .....do...	.18
Silk, embroidered.	Sight.
Velvet or plush, with or without cotton mixture, plain or embroidered, wrapper included, except paper boxes .....pound..	7.229
Cravats—	
Plain or embroidered, wrapper included.....do....	3.943
Patterns—	
For clothing, basted or put together.....each..	Sight.
For vests, up to 75 centimeters length. ....dozen..	17.352
The same with mixture of other material.....do....	13.014
Laces and silk blonde—	
With or without cotton mixture, wrapper included.....pound..	19.716
The same with beadwork, wrapper included.....do....	13.144
The same without paper boxes.....do....	16.43

CUARTA SECCIÓN.—SEDERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Elástico—	
para calzado, con ó sin mezcla.....kilo..	3. 50
Esterilla—	
para bordar, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	30. 00
Felpilla—	
para bordar ú otros usos, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	40. 00
Frazadas—	
de borra de seda, con ó sin mezcla .....kilo..	4. 00
Género—	
brocados, lamas, lamillas y tizús con oro ó plata finos, hasta 65 centímetros de ancho.....metro..	9. 00
los mismos con metal ordinario dorado ó plateado id.....metro..	4. 00
los mismos con mezcla de algodón sin brillo .....metro..	2. 50
clarín para cedazos y otros usos .....kilo..	40. 00
crespón con ó sin mezcla de algodón.....kilo..	35. 00
damasco, lampas, brocatel, raso, reps ú otros géneros semejantes para muebles, cortinajes ú otros usos.....kilo..	26. 00
como los anteriores con mezcla de otra materia.....kilo..	16. 00
espumilla lisa .....kilo..	30. 00
id. bordada.....kilo..	50. 00
felpa negra con mezcla de algodón para sombreros.....kilo..	35. 00
felpa y terciopelo, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, lisos y con dibujos labrados para adornos, trajes ó tapíz de muebles.....kilo..	25. 00
gasa, velo ó velillo, tül, punto ú otros tejidos transparentes, análogos, de seda, lisos ó labrados al telar.....kilo..	40. 00
como los anteriores con abalorios, cuentas, perlas de vidrio, acero, paja, cera ú otros adornos semejantes.....kilo..	20. 00
como los anteriores labrados ó bordados con oro ó plata falsa, metro cuadrado..	5. 70
de todas clases, lisos, adamascados ó labrados, dobles, sencillos, etc., con excepción de los especificados en esta tarifa.....kilo..	24. 00
crudos, llamados fular .....kilo..	18. 00
con listas, venas ó dibujos de terciopelo ó felpa para adornos y trajes, kilo..	30. 00
como los anteriores, mezcla de algodón.....kilo..	20. 00
de seda y lana, lisos, sencillos para tapíz de muebles.....kilo..	6. 50
granadinas.....kilo..	35. 00
raso, sarga, piqué ú otros géneros análogos de seda, con trama ó mezcla de algodón ó lino para vestidos y forros de ropa.....kilo..	16. 00
raso y reps de seda con mezcla de algodón ó lino, para tapíz de muebles, cortinajes ú otros usos..... kilo..	16. 00
para ponchos, sin costura ni abertura en el centro .....kilo..	20. 00
los mismos con mezcla de otra materia.....kilo..	12. 00
Guantes—	
y medios guantes de seda con mezcla de algodón .....kilo..	50. 00
como los anteriores con forro.....kilo..	30. 00
Mantas—	
de espumilla bordadas, con los papeles interiores, y el pañuelo de la envoltura.....kilo..	50. 00
como los anteriores, llanos id.....kilo..	30. 00

SECTION IV.—SILK—Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Elastic—	
For shoes, with or without mixture pound..	1. 15
Ferret lace—	
For embroidering, wrapper included. do....	9.858
Chenille—	
For embroidering and other uses, wrapper included. do....	13. 144
Blankets—	
Of silk waste, with or without mixture. do....	1. 314
Cloths—	
Brocades, gold and silver cloths and tissues with gold or silver up to 65 centimeters width meter..	6. 507
The same with common gilt or plated metal up to 65 centimeters width. do...	2. 892
The same with cotton mixture, without luster. do....	1. 81
Cambric, thin, for sieves and other purposes. pound..	13. 144
Crêpe, with or without cotton mixture. do....	11. 50
Damask, lampas, brocatelle, satin, reps, and other like goods, for furniture, curtains, and other uses. pound..	8. 544
The same with mixture of other material. do....	5.257
Thread crêpe, plain. do....	9.858
The same embroidered do....	16. 43
Plush, black, with mixture of cotton, for hats. do....	11. 501
Plush and velvet, with or without cotton mixture, plain or with worked figures for ornaments, dresses or upholstering furniture. pound..	8. 215
Gauze, veiling, tulle, point, and other transparent textures of a similar kind, plain or worked in weaving. pound..	13. 144
The same with beadwork, beads, pearls of glass, steel, straw, wax, and other like ornaments. pound..	6. 572
The same, worked or embroidered with imitation gold or silver, square meter..	4. 121
All kinds, plain, damasked, or worked, double, single, etc., except those specified in this tariff pound..	8. 544
Raw (foulard) do....	5. 915
With stripes, veins, or figures of velvet or plush, for ornaments or dresses pound..	9. 858
The same, with mixture of cotton do....	6. 572
Silk and wool, plain, single, for upholstery. do....	4. 70
Grenadines. do....	11. 501
Satin, serge, piqué, and other like silk goods, with warp or mixture of cotton or linen, for clothing or linings pound..	5. 258
Satin and reps, silk, with mixture of cotton or linen, for upholstery, curtains, etc pound..	5. 258
For ponchos, seamless and without opening in center. do....	6. 572
The same, with mixture of other material do....	3. 943
Gloves—	
And mitts of silk, with mixture of cotton. do....	16. 43
The same, lined do....	9. 858
Shawls—	
Thread crêpe, with the papers inside and cloth wrapper. do....	16. 43
The same, plain, with the papers inside and cloth wrapper. do....	9. 858

QUARTA SECCIÓN.—SEDERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Pañuelos—	
fulares y los llamados de cambray sin bordados para bolsillo ó el cuello, kilo..	25. 00
como los anteriores, con bordados..... kilo..	40. 00
de borra de seda para id., id..... kilo..	15. 00
de seda y algodón ó lino, lisos ó labrados para id., id..... kilo..	12. 00
Pañuelones—	
pañuelos, puntas, chales, etc., de gró, pekin, raso, sarga ó tafetán, llanos ó bordados..... kilo..	30. 00
los mismos y velos, etc., de tejidos claros ó transparentes, con excepción de los de tül, encajes y blondas de todos tamaños, lisos, calados, labra- dos al telar, con flecos ó sin ellos kilo..	60. 00
manteletas, puntas ú otras prendas de ropa análogas, de encajes ó blon- das de seda, con mezcla de algodón ó lino..... gramo..	. 08
como los anteriores, sin mezcla de otra materia gramo..	. 10
Pasamanería—	
abrazaderas para cortinas sin mezcla de otra materia, inclusa envoltura, kilo..	15. 00
como los anteriores con mezcla de otra materia, inclusa envoltura.. kilo..	6. 00
alamares, borlas, cordones, cordoncillos, flecos, galoncillos, grecas, tren- zas y trencillas de seda, para adornos de ropa ó para calzado, inclusa envoltura..... kilo..	18. 00
los mismos con alma de algodón, lana, cáñamo ó yuto para id. id., inclusa envoltura kilo..	8. 00
los mismos de seda, con abalorios, perlas, cuentas de vidrio, acero, paja ú otros adornos semejantes, inclusa envoltura kilo..	8. 00
como los anteriores con alma de algodón, lana, cáñamo ó yuto, inclusa envoltura kilo..	5. 00
alamares, borlas, flecos, cordones, galones ó franjas y grecas de seda, sin mezcla de otra materia, para tapicería ó cortinajes, inclusa envoltura kilo..	15. 00
como los anteriores con alma ó mezcla de otra materia, inclusa envoltura, kilo..	6. 00
pasadores ó trencillas de seda con ó sin mezcla de algodón, con puntillas de metal, inclusa envoltura..... kilo..	12. 00
Persianas—	
pintadas..... metro cuadrado..	4. 00
Seda—	
en madejas ú ovillos, inclusa envoltura..... kilo..	16. 00
en carretes, devanadores ó rollitos de madera, metal ó cartón, inclusa envoltura..... kilo..	18. 00
Sobrecamas—	
bordadas al telar, de todos tamaños, sin forro ni costura, id..... una..	40. 00
llanas ó labradas sin mezcla, id..... una..	25. 00
llanas ó labradas con mezcla de otra materia, faz de seda..... una..	20. 00
Tejidos—	
de punto de red al gancho ó crochet, inclusa envoltura, eliminando cajas de cartón..... kilo..	30. 00
los mismos con mezcla de otra materia, id. id..... kilo..	20. 00
Tiras—	
y recortes bordados, inclusa envoltura..... kilo..	25. 00

SECTION IV.—SILK—Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Handkerchiefs—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Foulard and cambric, without embroidery for pocket or neck . . . pound..	8. 215
The same embroidered do....	13. 144
Silk floss do....	4. 929
Silk and cotton or linen, plain or worked do....	3. 943
Square shawls—	
Neckerchiefs, ladies' shawls, etc., of grosgrain, pekin, satin, serge or taffety, plain or embroidered pound..	9. 858
The same, and veils, etc., of thin or transparent textures, except tulle, laces and blondes of all sizes, plain, openworked in the loom, with or without fringe pound..	19. 716
Mantalets and other similar ornamental articles of clothing, of lace or silk blonde, with cotton or linen mixture gram..	. 058
The same with mixture of other material do....	. 072
Lace trimmings—	
Bands for curtains, without mixture of other material, wrapper included pound..	4. 929
The same with mixture of other material, wrapper included do....	1. 972
Frog braid, tassels, cord, fringes, galloon, braid for ornaments, for clothing or shoes, wrapper included pound..	5. 915
The same with inside of cotton, wool, hemp or jute, wrapper included pound..	2. 629
The same of silk, with beadwork, pearls, beads of glass, steel, straw, or other similar ornaments, wrapper included pound..	2. 629
These last, with inside of cotton, wool, hemp or jute, wrapper included pound..	1. 643
Frog braid, tassels, fringes, cords, galloons, etc., with mixture of other material for upholstery or curtains, wrapper included . . . pound..	4. 929
The same with inside or mixture of other material, wrapper included pound..	1. 972
Loops or fine braid of silk, with or without cotton mixture, with metal points, wrapper included pound..	3. 943
Window shades—	
Painted square meter..	1. 314
Silk—	
In skeins or balls, wrapper included pound..	5. 258
In spools or reels of wood, metal or pasteboard, wrapper included . . do....	5. 915
Bedspreads—	
Embroidered in the loom, all sizes, unlined and seamless, wrapper included each..	28. 92
Plain or worked, without mixture, wrapper included do....	18. 075
Plain or worked, with mixture of other material, silk-faced do....	6. 572
Network—	
Hook or crochet, wrapper included, except paper boxes pound..	9. 858
The same with mixture of other material, wrapper included, except paper boxes pound..	6. 572
Insertions and edgings—	
Embroidered, wrapper included do.,,	8. 215

QUARTA SECCIÓN.—SEDERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Tiras—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
los mismos con mezcla de otra materia, id., id.....kilo..	20. 00
Tirantes—	
con ó sin mezcla de otra materia, llanos ó labrados, por pares...docena..	8. 00
los mismos bordados, id., id.....docena..	20. 00

NOTA.—Los géneros que se presenten con más ancho que el límite expresado para los de esta sección, y que no tengan aforo determinado, se avaluarán en proporción, sirviendo de base el precio más alto de la mayor medida de los de su clase y calidad.

Los géneros nuevos que no estén clasificados ni denominados en esta sección se aforarán con valor declarado.

QUINTA SECCIÓN.—ROPA HECHA Y ARTÍCULOS COSTURADOS.

[Derecho 35 por ciento sobre el avalúo oficial.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Ajuares—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de algodón para criaturas, con bordados ó recortes, compuestos de bata, camisa, babador, calzado, dos gorras y una zonaja.....uno..	4. 00
los mismos con encajes de algodón.....uno..	8. 00
los mismos de cachemira ó merino con adornos y piezas de algodón ó lino.....uno..	12. 00
como las anteriores con bordados y encajes de seda ó lino.....uno..	18. 00
Albas—	
para eclesiásticos, se declara valor.....uno..	.....
Almohadas—	
almohadines y cogines de plumas, lana ó crín, forradas en género de algodón ó lino.....kilo..	0. 50
id. las mismas forradas en seda.....kilo..	5. 00
de viruta ó resorte.....una..	2. 00
Almohadillas—	
de cuero para doradores.....docena..	5. 00
Asientos—	
y cogines de jebe, viento ó resorte.....uno..	2. 00
Babadores—	
de jebe ó de hule.....docena..	2. 00
de las demás clases.....docena..	5. 00
Banderas—	
se declara valor.....una..	.....
Batas—	
de todas clases de género de algodón para hombres.....una..	4. 00
de todas clases de género de lana, con ó sin mezcla de algodón para id., .....una..	15. 00
de todas clases de género de seda, con ó sin mezcla para id.....una..	25. 00
de algodón, llanas ó bordadas con adornos de encajes, para criaturas.una..	3. 00
de hilo ó de merino, llanas, bordadas ó adornadas para id.....una..	10. 00
de seda, llanas ó bordadas para id.....una..	15. 00
para salidas de baño, de género afelpado, llanas.....una..	3. 00
las mismas adornadas.....una..	4. 00

SECTION IV.—SILK—Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Insertions and edgings—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
The same with mixture of other material, wrapper includedpound..	6. 572
Suspenders—	
With or without mixture of other material, plain or worked . . doz. pairs..	5. 784
The same, embroidereddo....	6. 572

NOTE.—Articles of less width than the limit marked for them in this section, and having no duty specified, will be valued proportionally, taking as a basis the highest price of the largest measure of those of their class and quality.

New goods not classified or specified in this section will pay duty on the invoice value.

SECTION V.—READY-MADE CLOTHING AND SEWED ARTICLES.

[Duty 35 per cent on official valuation.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Baby linen—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cotton with embroidery or scalloped, composed of gown, shirt, bib, shoes, two caps, and a girdlesuit..	2. 892
The same with cotton lacesdo....	5. 784
The same, cashmere or merino, with ornaments and pieces of cotton or linensuit..	8. 676
The same, with silk or linen embroidery or lacesdo....	13. 014
Albs—	
For priests (value must be declared)each..	.....
Pillows and cushions—	
Of feathers, wool or hair, covered with cotton or linen clothpound..	. 164
The same, covered with silkdo....	1. 643
The same, of excelsior or springeach..	1. 446
Pads—	
Leather for gildersdozen..	3. 615
Seats and cushions—	
Air, spring, etc.each..	1. 446
Bibs—	
Oil-cloth or rubberdozen..	1. 446
Other kindsdo....	3. 615
Flags—	
(Value declared)do....	.....
Gowns—	
All kinds of cotton goods, for meneach..	2. 892
All kinds of woolen goods, with or without cotton mixture, for men .do....	10. 845
All kinds of silk, with or without mixture, for mendo....	18. 075
Cotton, plain or embroidered, with lace ornaments, for infants . . .do....	2. 169
Linen or merino, plain, embroidered or ornamented, for infants . .do....	7. 23
Silk, plain or embroidered, for infantsdo....	10. 845
Bath robes of shaggy goods, plaindo....	2. 169
The same, ornamenteddo....	2. 892

QUINTA SECCIÓN.—ROPA HECHA Y ARTÍCULOS COSTURADOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Calcetines—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
y medias de algodón ordinarias, con ó sin costura, para hombres.docena..	. 80
los mismos de otras clases	docena.. 2. 00
los mismos de lino, hilo de Escocia ó su imitación	docena.. 5. 00
los mismos de lana con mezcla de algodón.....	docena.. 2. 50
los mismos de lana pura.....	docena.. 4. 60
y medias de algodón ordinarias para mujeres y niños, con ó sin costura, inclusa envoltura	kilo.. 1. 50
las mismas de las demás clases para id.....	docena.. 5. 00
las mismas, de lino, hilo de Escocia ó su imitación.....	docena.. 7. 50
las mismas bordadas ó caladas	docena.. 12. 00
las mismas de lana con mezcla de algodón	docena.. 3. 00
las mismas de lana pura.....	docena.. 7. 20
de las clases anteriores para niños, se aforarán con la rebaja del 50 por ciento.	
y medias de seda de todas clases.....	kilo.. 40. 00
las mismas con mezcla de algodón	kilo.. 25. 00
Calzado—	
botas de cuero, llamadas de munición, hasta 40 centímetros de alto en la caña.....	docena.. 24. 00
las mismas de mayor alto en la caña.....	docena.. 38. 40
id. de becerro, hasta 40 centímetros en la caña.....	docena.. 38. 40
las mismas de mayor alto en la caña.....	docena.. 76. 80
id. de cuero charolado, hasta 40 centímetros en la caña	docena.. 75. 60
las mismas de mayor alto en la caña	docena.. 115. 20
de jebe ó impermeables.....	docena.. 24. 00
botas-polainas de cuero charolado, sin plantilla.....	docena.. 52. 80
id. de becerro	docena.. 38. 40
id. de lana con adornos de becerro, sin plantilla.....	docena.. 24. 00
id. las mismas de género, con ó sin goma.....	docena.. 14. 40
botas y botas-polainas de las clases anteriores, para niños, se aforarán con la rebaja del 50 por ciento.	
botas y medias botas para señoras, de género de seda, con ó sin mezcla, de más de 15 centímetros en la caña y más de 19 centímetros en la plantilla.....	docena.. 52. 00
id. para niñas, de más de 11 á 15 centímetros en la caña y hasta 19 cen- tímetros en la plantilla.....	docena.. 36. 00
id. de las demás clases para señoras	docena.. 36. 00
id. de las demás clases para niños	docena.. 18. 00
botines de becerro, chagrí, cabritilla ó cuero charolado para hombres,	docena.. 38. 40
de género de algodón ó lino.....	docena.. 28. 80
id. de las clases expresadas para niños, se aforarán con la rebaja del 50 por ciento.	
botines-polainas de cuero, paño ú otra materia, sin plantilla, para hombres.....	docena.. 8. 00
botines de género de seda, con ó sin mezcla, hasta 15 centímetros de alto en la caña, y de más de 20 centímetros en la plantilla, para señoras.....	docena.. 40. 00
id. los mismos de 15 á 20 centímetros en la plantilla para niñas .docena..	22. 00
id. los mismos hasta 14 centímetros en la plantilla	docena.. 14. 00

SECTION V.—READY-MADE CLOTHING AND SEWED ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Hosiery—	
Stockings and half hose, cotton, common, with or without seam, for men, .....dozen..	.263
The same, of other classes.....do....	1.446
The same, of linen, Scotch thread or imitation.....do....	3.615
The same, of wool mixed with cotton.....do....	1.807
The same, all wool.....do....	3.326
Cotton, common, for women and children, with or without seam, wrap- per included.....pound..	.493
The same of other classes, for women and children.....dozen..	3.615
The same, linen, Scotch thread or imitation.....do....	5.532
The same, embroidered or open worked.....do....	8.676
The same, wool with cotton mixture.....do....	2.169
The same, all wool.....do....	5.205
The above kinds, for children, will receive a reduction of 50 per cent.	
Stockings, silk, all kinds.....pound..	13.144
The same, with cotton mixture.....do....	8.215
Boots and shoes—	
Boots, leather, military, up to 40 centimeters length of leg.....dozen..	17.352
The same, longer leg.....do....	27.763
The same, calfskin, up to 40 centimeters length of leg.....do....	27.763
The same, longer leg.....do....	55.027
The same, patent leather, up to 40 centimeters length of leg.....do....	54.659
The same, longer leg.....do....	83.29
Rubber or waterproof.....do....	17.352
Gaiter boots, patent leather, without insole.....do....	38.124
The same, calfskin.....do....	27.763
The same, wool, with calfskin ornaments, without insole.....do....	17.352
The same, cloth, with or without rubber.....do....	10.411
Boots and gaiter boots of the preceding classes, for children, will have a reduction of 50 per cent.	
Boots and half-boots, for ladies, silk with or without mixture, more than 15 centimeters leg, and more than 19 centimeters sole.....dozen..	37.549
The same, for girls, from 11 to 15 centimeters leg and up to 19 centimeters sole.....dozen..	26.028
Boots and half-boots of other kinds, for ladies.....do....	26.028
The same, other kinds, for children.....do....	13.104
Gaiters, calfskin, shagreen, goat, on patent leather, for men.....do....	27.763
The same, cotton or linen cloth.....do....	20.822
Gaiters of the above classes, for children, will have a reduction of 50 per cent.	
Gaiters, long, leather, cloth, or other material, without insole, for men, .....dozen..	5.784
Gaiters, silk, with or without mixture, up to 15 centimeters leg and more than 20 centimeters sole, for ladies.....dozen..	28.92
The same, from 15 to 20 centimeters sole, for girls.....do....	15.666
The same, up to 14 centimeters sole.....do....	10.122

QUINTA SECCIÓN.—ROPA HECHA Y ARTÍCULOS COSTURADOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avaluo.
Calzado—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
id. de cuero, de cuero con género ó todo de género de lana ó lino, hasta 15 centímetros en la caña, para señoras.....docena..	22. 00
id. los mismos, de 15 á 20 centímetros en la plantilla.....docena..	15. 00
id. los mismos hasta 14 centímetros en la plantilla, para niñas ..docena..	10. 00
id. de chagrí, preville, cuero charolado, cabritilla, etc., hasta 15 centímetros en la caña para señoras.....docena..	30. 00
id. los mismos de 15 á 20 centímetros en la plantilla.....docena..	18. 00
id. los mismos hasta 14 centímetros en la plantilla.....docena..	12. 00
botincitos de género de lana, algodón ó lino, llanos ó bordados con planta de cuero ó de género para párvulos.....docena..	2. 50
id. los mismos de género de seda para id.....docena..	3. 50
zapatillas de becerro, tafilete, cabritilla ó charol y al pelo, para hombres ó mujeres de más de 14 centímetros.....docena..	12. 00
id. de paño estampado, tripe, felpa ó fieltro para id., de más de 14 centímetros.....docena..	6. 00
id. de género de algodón ó paja de la China, para id., de más de 14 centímetros.....docena..	3. 00
id. de seda con mezcla de otra materia para id., de más de 14 centímetros.....docena..	18. 00
id. de las clases anteriores, para niños, hasta 14 centímetros, se aforarán con rebaja del 50 por ciento.	
zapatones de becerro con género ó sin él.....docena..	10. 00
zapatos de becerro charolado para hombres.....docena..	28. 80
id. de becerro para id.....docena..	14. 40
id. de género, con ó sin cuero para id.....docena..	9. 60
id. llamados de munición para id.....docena..	9. 60
id. de cuero ó cualquier tejido (con excepción de los géneros de seda ó con mezcla) hasta 14 centímetros en la planta, para niños.....docena..	4. 50
id. de género de seda, con ó sin mezcla, hasta 14 centímetros en la planta, para id.....docena..	9. 00
id. los mismos de más de 14 centímetros.....docena..	18. 00
id. los mismos bordados, se aforarán con el aumento del 40 por ciento.	
id. de cabritilla, tafilete, charol, preville, chagrí ó de cualquier tejido de más de 13 centímetros en la planta, para mujer.....docena..	16. 00
id. los mismos hasta 14 centímetros en la planta.....docena..	8. 00
id. de goma con ó sin forro de todas clases.....docena..	2. 00
id. para baño, de paja ó de género.....docena..	2. 00
id. para id., con planta de metal ó de jebe.....docena..	6. 00
id. para id., con planta de jarcia ó cáñamo.....docena..	6. 00
id. de seda, chinos y los para patinar, con ruedas, y los con planta de jebe para juego de pelota.....docena..	18. 00
zapatitos de oreja sin tacos, de todas clases, de charol ó cuero, hasta 16 centímetros.....docena..	3. 00
zuecos de todas clases, con planta de madera.....docena..	8. 00
zandalias ó alpargatas.....docena..	6. 00
Calzones—	
de género de algodón para mujeres.....docena..	8. 00
los mismos, bordados ó calados.....docena..	13. 00
de hilo, llanos, para id.....docena..	16. 00
los mismos bordados ó adornados de cualquiera manera, para id.....docena..	24. 00

SECTION V.—READY-MADE CLOTHING AND SEWED ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Boots and shoes—Continued.	
The same, leather, or leather with cloth or all wool or linen cloth, up to 15 centimeters leg, for ladies.....dozen..	15. 906
The same, from 15 to 20 centimeters sole.....do....	10. 845
The same, up to 14 centimeters sole, for girls.....do....	7. 23
The same, of shagreen, patent leather, kid, etc., up to 15 centimeters leg, for ladies.....dozen..	21. 66
The same, from 15 to 20 centimeters sole.....do....	13. 014
The same, up to 14 centimeters sole.....do....	8. 676
Gaiters, small, wool, cotton, or linen, plain or embroidered, leather or cloth sole, for infants.....dozen..	1. 807
The same, silk, for infants.....do....	1. 15
Slippers, calf, morocco, goat, or patent leather, or leather with hair, for men or women, more than 14 centimeters length.....dozen..	8. 676
Of cloth, stamped, carpeting, plush or felt, for men or women, more than 14 centimeters long.....dozen..	4. 338
The same, of cotton cloth or China straw, for men or women, more than 14 centimeters long.....dozen..	2. 169
The same, silk, with mixture of other material, for men or women, more than 14 centimeters long.....dozen..	13. 014
Slippers of the preceding classes, for children, up to 14 centimeters, will have a reduction of 50 per cent.	
Shoes, heavy, calfskin, with or without cloth.....dozen..	7. 23
Shoes, patent, calf, for men.....do....	20. 822
The same, calfskin, for men.....do....	10. 411
The same, cloth, with or without leather, for men.....do....	6. 941
The same, military, for men.....do....	6. 941
The same, leather, or any cloth except silk or silk mixture, up to 14 centimeters sole, for children.....dozen..	3. 253
The same, silk, with or without mixture, up to 14 centimeters sole, for children.....dozen..	6. 507
The same, more than 14 centimeters sole.....do....	13. 014
The same, embroidered, will be assessed 40 per cent higher.	
The same, goat, morocco, patent leather, shagreen or any cloth, more than 13 centimeters sole, for women.....dozen..	11. 568
The same, up to 14 centimeters sole.....do....	5. 784
The same, rubber, with or without lining, all kinds.....pound..	. 657
The same, for bath, straw or cloth.....dozen..	1. 446
The same, for bath, with metal or rubber sole.....do....	4. 338
The same, for bath, with cord or hemp sole.....do....	4. 338
The same, silk, Chinese, and those for skating, with wheels, and those with rubber sole, for ball-playing.....dozen..	13. 014
Small shoes, with flap, without heels, leather or patent leather, all kinds, up to 16 centimeters in length.....dozen..	2. 169
Wooden shoes, all kinds, wooden sole.....do....	5. 784
Sandals or hemp sandals.....do....	4. 338
Pantaloon—	
Cotton cloth, for women.....dozen..	5. 784
The same, embroidered or open worked.....do....	9. 399
Linen, plain, for women.....do....	11. 568
The same, embroidered or ornamented in any way.....do....	17. 352

QUINTA SECCIÓN.—ROPA HECHA Y ARTÍCULOS COSTURADOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Calzoncillos—	
de punto ó de franela de lana, con ó sin mezcla de algodóndocena..	15. 00
de hilo con ó sin mezcla de algodón y los de hilo de Escocia ó su imita- cióndocena..	12. 00
de algodón llanos ó de puntodocena..	4. 00
de id. asargados y los con frisadocena..	9. 00
de lana de vicuñadocena..	24. 00
de sedakilo..	40. 00
Camisetas—	
de franela, de lana ó de punto, con ó sin mezcla de algodóndocena..	15. 00
de hilo, con ó sin mezcla, y los de hilo de Escocia ó su imitación, docena..	14. 00
de algodón llanos ó de puntodocena..	5. 00
de algodón asargados y las con frisadocena..	8. 00
de lana de vicuñadocena..	24. 00
de sedakilo..	40. 00
de seda con mezcla de algodónkilo..	25. 00
y calzoncillos para baño, de algodónkilo..	1. 30
id. de hilo, hilo de Escocia ó su imitación, para id.kilo..	5. 00
de punto de lana con ó sin mezcla, para id.kilo..	4. 00
Camisolas—	
de algodón con ó sin piezas de lino con mangas ó puños, lisas ó borda- dasdocena..	12. 00
las mismas con cintas ó encajesdocena..	15. 00
de hilo ó seda, con ó sin adornosdocena..	30. 00
Camisas—	
de algodón, blancas ó de colores, hasta 40 hebras de trama y urdimbre en la pechera, con cuellos y puños sueltos ó prendidos ó sin ellos, docena..	7. 00
las mismas de más de 40 hebras en la pechera, id., id.docena..	12. 00
de listado ó rayadillo, llamadas “ Italianas ”docena..	6. 00
de algodón, con pechera de hilo, llanas, labradas ó bordadas, con cuellos y puños de hilo, sueltos ó prendidos ó sin ellos, hasta 50 hebras de trama y urdimbre contados en la pechera, para hombresdocena..	14. 00
las mismas de más de 50 hebras, id., iddocena..	24. 00
de lino, lisas ó bordadas, blancas ó de colores, con ó sin cuellos ó puños prendidos, hasta 50 hebras de trama y urdimbre en la pecheradocena..	35. 00
las mismas de más de 50 hebras id., id.docena..	45. 00
de lana ó con mezcla, para trabajadoresdocena..	8. 00
de algodón, llanas, adornadas ó bordadas ó con sobrepuestos de cual- quiera clase, para mujeresdocena..	20. 00
de hilo, como las anteriores, para mujeresdocena..	48. 00
de hilo, como las anteriores con encajes para iddocena..	80. 00
Camayes—	
confecciones ó artículos así llamados para mujeres y niñas, como son capas, manteletas, polcas, sobrepolleras, rotondas, túnicas, etc., de terciopelo, de pieles, de felpa ó de encaje fino de hilo ó de seda, ador- nados, bordados ó llanos, de todos tamañosuno..	50. 00

NOTA.—Las camisas, camisetas, calzones y calzoncillos para niños se aforarán según sus clases con la rebaja del 40 por ciento. Las mismas para párvulos hasta dos años con la rebaja del 75 por ciento.

SECTION V.—READY-MADE CLOTHING AND SEWED ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles,	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Drawers—	
Knit or flannel, wool, with or without cotton mixture.....dozen..	10. 845
Linen, with or without cotton mixture, Scotch thread or imitation...do....	9. 038
Cotton, plain or knit	2. 892
Cotton, twilled or with border.....do....	6. 507
Vicugna wool.....do....	17. 352
Silk	13. 144
Undershirts—	
Flannel, wool or knit, with or without cotton mixture.....dozen..	10. 845
Linen, with or without mixture, Scotch thread or imitation.....do....	10. 122
Cotton, plain or knit	3. 615
Cotton, twilled or with border.....do....	5. 784
Vicugna wool	17. 352
Silk	13. 144
Silk, with cotton mixture.....do....	8. 215
Undershirts and drawers, for bath, cotton	. 427
The same, linen, Scotch thread or imitation, for bath.....do....	1. 643
Knit, wool, with or without mixture, for same	1. 314
Overshirts—	
Cotton, with or without linen pieces, with sleeves or cuffs, plain or embroidered.....dozen..	8. 676
The same, with ribbons or laces	10. 845
Linen or silk, with or without ornaments.....do....	21. 69
Shirts—	
Cotton, white or colored, up to 40 threads warp and woof in the bosom, with collars and cuffs loose or attached, or without same.....dozen..	5. 061
The same, with more than 40 threads in bosom, with collars and cuffs loose or attached, or without same.....dozen..	8. 676
Striped or checked, called Italian.....do....	4. 338
Cotton, linen bosom, plain or embroidered, with linen collars and cuffs loose or attached, or without same, up to 50 threads warp and woof in bosom, for men	10. 122
The same, more than 50 threads, for men.....do....	17. 352
Linen, plain or embroidered, white or colored, with or without collars and cuffs attached, up to 50 threads warp and woof in bosom ..dozen..	25. 305
The same, more than 50 threads in bosom	32. 535
Wool, or with mixture, for laborers.....do....	5. 784
Chemises, cotton, plain, ornamented, embroidered, or with trimmings of any kind, for women	14. 46
Linen, plain, embroidered, etc., for women.....do....	34. 704
Linen, plain, embroidered, with laces, for women.....do....	57. 84
Cloaks—	
Made up, and articles of this kind for women and children, such as capes, mantelets, polkas, tunics, etc., of velvet, furs, plush, or fine lace of silk or linen, ornamented, embroidered or plain, all sizes..each..	36. 15

NOTE.—Shirts, undershirts, pantaloons, and drawers, for children, will have a reduction of 40 per cent. according to class. The same, for infants up to two years, will have a reduction of 75 per cent.

QUINTA SECCIÓN.—ROPA HECHA Y ARTÍCULOS COSTURADOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Camayes—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
los mismos, de cualquier género de seda, de todas clases y tamaños, uno..	35. 00
los mismos de paño ó casimir y los de género con ó sin lana, bordados con seda ó hilado..... uno..	20. 00
los mismos de género de lana ó algodón adornados, con ó sin mezcla de seda..... una..	12. 00
los mismos, de merino de bareje ó de cualquier otro género de lana, llanos, y los de felpa ó terciopelo de algodón de todos tamaños.... uno..	8. 00
los mismos, de género de algodón, llanos, de piqué ó brillantina, de todos tamaños..... uno..	3. 00
los mismos, adornados de cualquiera manera, con tiras, sobrepuestos, etc., pero sin encajes..... uno..	5. 00
los mismos, adornados con encajes ó bordados..... uno..	10. 00
los mismos, de hilo, llanos ó labrados, de todos tamaños y los llamados guarda-polvos uno..	6. 00
los mismos, adornados..... uno..	10. 00
los mismos, con encajes..... uno..	20. 00
Capas—	
de paño ó casimir, de todas clases, para hombres..... uno..	40. 00
y capotes impermeables uno..	6. 00
id. de paño burdo uno..	10. 00
capetas y talmas de paño ó casimir..... uno..	20. 00
id., id., de otras clases uno..	Vista.
Capitas—	
vertas, pelerinas y todo adorno con costura, para sobremonillo, de terciopelo, felpa, felpilla, pieles ó encajes de seda, con ó sin abalorios, uno..	10. 00
las mismas de género de seda..... uno..	5. 00
las mismas, de casimir uno..	4. 00
las mismas, de género de lana uno..	3. 00
las mismas, de género de hilo ó algodón..... uno..	2. 00
Categorías—	
ó ahuecadores de género llano docena..	6. 00
las mismas de crin ó de linón..... docena..	12. 00
Cinturones—	
ó lazos de seda en forma de cingulo, adornados, bordados ó llanos, para mujeres docena..	12. 00
los mismos, de lana para id..... docena..	8. 00
de cuero de todas clases sin ridículo, para id docena..	4. 00
los mismos, con ridículo, para id..... docena..	15. 00
de seda, tahalies ó tiros llanos ó bordados, con franja ó sin ella, con guarnición ó herrajes para espadas ó floretes..... uno..	10. 00
porta-trajes y porta-abanicos de metal de todas clases..... docena..	5. 00
los mismos en forma de cordón, de terciopelo ú otro tejido docena..	4. 00
Colchones—	
de crin ó de lana, forrados, en género de algodón, lana ó lino kilo..	. 50
los mismos, forrados en seda kilo..	1. 00
Corbatas—	
de seda, de pechera, con ó sin mezcla..... docena..	5. 00
de lana, de pechera docena..	3. 00
de seda ó lana, con lazo formado ó sin él docena..	4. 00
como las anteriores, con mezcla de algodón..... docena..	3. 00

SECTION V.—READY-MADE CLOTHING AND SEWED ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Cloaks—Continued.	
The same, of any kind of silk, all kinds and sizes.....each..	25. 305
The same, of cloth or cassimere, or of cloth with or without wool, embroidered with silk or linen .....each..	14. 46
The same, cotton or wool, ornamented, with or without silk mixture.....each..	8. 67
The same, merino, barège, or any other woolen goods, plain, cotton, plush, or velvet, all sizes.....each..	5. 785
The same, cotton, plain, piqué, or brilliantine, all sizes .....do....	2. 169
The same, ornamented in any way with insertions or trimmings, except lace .....each..	3. 615
The same, ornamented with lace, or embroidered.....do....	7. 23
The same, linen, plain or worked, all sizes, and dusters.....do....	4. 338
The same, ornamented.....do....	7. 23
The same, with laces .....do....	14. 46
Mantles—	
Cloth or cassimere, all kinds, for men .....each..	28. 92
The same, and rubber cloaks.....do....	4. 338
The same, of coarse cloth.....do....	7. 23
Wrappers and talmas, cloth and cassimere .....do....	14. 46
The same, of other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Small cloaks—	
Capes, pelerines, and all ornamental wraps, with sewing, of velvet, plush, fur, or silk lace, with or without beadwork.....each..	7. 23
The same, silk.....do....	3. 615
The same, cassimere .....do....	2. 892
The same, wool.....do....	2. 169
The same, cotton or linen.....do....	1. 446
Bustles—	
Plain cloth .....dozen..	4. 338
The same, horse hair or linen .....do....	8. 676
Belts—	
Or loops, silk, in form of girdles, ornamented, embroidered, or plain, for ladies.....dozen..	8. 676
The same, wool, for women.....do....	5. 784
Leather, of all kinds, without reticule, for women.....do....	2. 892
The same, with reticule, for women.....do....	10. 845
Silk, shoulder belts or straps, plain or embroidered, with or without fringe, with trimmings and metal work, for swords or foils.....each..	7. 23
Dress-holders and fan-holders, metal, all kinds.....dozen..	3. 615
The same, in form of cord, velvet or other texture.....do....	2. 892
Mattresses—	
Hair or wool, covered with cotton, wool, or linen.....pound..	. 164
The same, covered with silk.....do....	. 328
Cravats—	
Silk, with or without mixture.....dozen..	3. 615
Wool.....do....	2. 169
Silk or wool, with tie ready-made, or without same.....do....	2. 892
The same, with cotton mixture.....do....	2. 169

QUINTA SECCIÓN.—ROPA HECHA Y ARTÍCULOS COSTURADOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Corbatas—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de seda ó lana, que son solo listones de lazo corto para abrochar en el botón del cuello de la camisa y las largas costuradas, hasta 30 milímetros de ancho.....docena..	1. 50
de muselina ó cualquier otro género de algodón, de todas clases, .....docena..	1. 20
Corsés—	
de seda, de todos tamaños.....docena..	72. 00
de hilo, de todos tamaños .....docena..	24. 00
de algodón, de todos tamaños.....docena..	10. 00
Corpiños—	
para niñas, de todas clases .....docena..	6. 00
Cuellos—	
de papel para camisas de hombres.....grueza..	1. 00
de jebe ó composición.....docena..	2. 00
de género de algodón ó lino (hilo).....docena..	2. 00
de piel para capas .....docena..	12. 00
de algodón sin adornos para mujeres.....docena..	3. 00
los mismos, adornados.....docena..	8. 00
de hilo, sin adornos.....docena..	6. 00
los mismos, adornados.....docena..	12. 00
de seda, con ó sin adornos.....docena..	16. 00
de seda, con adornos de piel ó de piel sola .....docena..	30. 00
Chalecos—	
de paño, casimir ó género de lana, llanos, labrados ó estampados, .....docena..	24. 00
de terciopelo ó seda con ó sin mezcla .....docena..	36. 00
de algodón ó hilo, de todas clases. ....docena..	15. 00
Chaquetas—	
de punto de lana ó con mezcla, llamadas "jerseys," llanas ó con adornos, ordinarias .....una..	1. 50
las mismas, finas.....una..	3. 50
las mismas, de seda.....kilo..	40. 00
las mismas, de seda, con mezcla y adornos .....kilo..	25. 00
ó chaquetones de paño, casimir, terciopelo ó felpa, inclusive los impermeables, .....uno..	5. 00
de otros tejidos, de lana, algodón ó hilo.....docena..	24. 00
de punto de borra de lana .....docena..	10. 00
las mismas, de lana .....docena..	24. 00
las mismas, con mangas de seda .....docena..	36. 00
las mismas, de algodón .....docena..	8. 00
de encerado, ordinarias, para mineros .....docena..	10. 00
de paño burdo ó bayetón .....docena..	24. 00
de algodón, lana ó hilo, de todas clases, para criaturas .....docena..	3. 00
Charreteras—	
de hilado de plata, con ó sin dorado, por pares.....par..	20. 00
de hilado de cobre, dorados ó plateados, por pares.....par..	12. 00
Enaguas—	
de cualquier género de algodón, llanas ó adornadas, con encajes ó recortes.....docena..	15. 00
las mismas, bordadas .....docena..	30. 00
las mismas, de hilo, llanas ó adornadas, con encajes ó recortes.docena..	30. 00
las mismas, bordadas .....docena..	50. 00

SECTION V.—READY-MADE CLOTHING AND SEWED ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cravats—Continued.	
Silk or wool, narrow, with short loop for fastening to collar button, and wide-stitched, up to 30 millimeters width .....dozen..	1.085
Muslin, or any other cotton goods, all kinds.....do....	.868
Corsets—	
Silk, all sizes .....do....	52.056
Linen, all sizes.....do....	17.352
Cotton, all sizes .....do....	7.23
Bodices—	
For girls, all kinds.....do....	4.338
Collars—	
Paper, for men's shirts.....gross..	.723
Rubber or composition .....dozen..	1.446
Cotton or linen.....do....	1.446
Fur, for cloaks .....do....	8.676
Cotton, without ornaments, for women .....do....	2.169
The same, with ornaments.....do....	5.784
Linen, without ornaments .....do....	4.338
The same, with ornaments.....do....	8.676
Silk, with or without ornaments.....do....	11.568
Silk, with ornaments of fur or of fur alone.....do....	21.69
Vests—	
Cloth, cassimere, or woolen goods, plain, worked, or stamped....do....	17.352
Velvet or silk, with or without mixture.....do....	26.028
Cotton or linen, all kinds .....do....	10.845
Jackets—	
Knit, wool or mixed, jerseys, plain or with ornaments, common quality .....each..	1.085
The same, fine quality.....do....	2.53
The same, silk.....pound..	28.92
The same, silk mixed, and ornaments .....do....	18.075
Jackets and overjackets, cloth, cassimere, velvet or plush, including waterproof .....each..	3.615
Other textures, wool, cotton, or linen .....dozen..	17.352
Knit, of wool waste.....do....	7.23
The same, wool.....do....	17.352
The same, with silk sleeves .....do....	26.028
The same, cotton .....do....	5.784
Oilcloth, common, for miners.....do....	7.23
Of rough cloth or frieze .....do....	17.352
Cotton, wool, or linen, all kinds, for infants .....do....	2.169
Shoulder straps (epaulets)—	
Of silver thread, gilt or ungilt .....pair..	14.46
Copper thread, gilt or plated.....do....	8.676
Underskirts—	
Any kind of cotton goods, plain or ornamented, with lace or scalloped, .....dozen..	10.845
The same, embroidered.....do....	21.69
The same, linen, plain or ornamented, with lace or scalloped ... do....	21.69
The same, embroidered.....do....	36.15

QUINTA SECCIÓN.—ROPA HECHA Y ARTÍCULOS COSTURADOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Enaguas—Continúa.	
de lana, de todas clases, llanas ó con plumillas, con seda ó sin ella, .....docena..	20.00
las mismas, adornadas ó bordadas.....docena..	30.00
de seda ó con mezcla, llanas.....docena..	50.00
las mismas, adornadas ó bordadas.....docena..	60.00
ó crinolinas de todas clases y tamaños.....docena..	20.00
Frac—	
de paño ó casimir.....uno..	20.00
Fundas—	
de paño ó franela de lana para pianos.....uno..	10.00
de género de algodón para muebles, por juegos.....juego..	20.00
de lana ó de hilo para id.....juego..	40.00
de hilo para almohadas, bordadas.....una..	4.00
las mismas, llanas ó con sólo iniciales bordadas.....una..	2.00
de algodón bordadas.....docena..	16.00
las mismas, llanas ó con sólo iniciales bordadas.....docena..	10.00
de brín ó de otros géneros para colchones.....docena..	18.00
de género de algodón para id.....docena..	9.00
Folgos—	
para los piés.....docena..	8.00
Guantes—	
con dedos de castor, paño ó lana, de todos tamaños.....docena..	4.00
los mismos, de punto de lana ó algodón, con forro.....docena..	3.00
de hilo ó hilo de Escocia, hasta 31 centímetros, llanos.....docena..	4.00
los mismos, de más de 31 centímetros.....docena..	5.00
los mismos, bordados, hasta 31 centímetros.....docena..	6.00
los mismos, bordados, de más de 31 centímetros.....docena..	7.00
de algodón.....docena..	1.00
de piel con ó sin venas, hasta 31 centímetros.....docena..	9.00
los mismos, de mas de 31 centímetros.....docena..	18.00
los mismos, con bordados ó con encajes.....docena..	24.00
Guardamanos—	
ó guarda-piés de piel, para abrigo, con ó sin forro.....uno..	8.00
id. de otras clases, se declara valor.	
Jinetas—	
de seda con hilado de oro falso, por pares.....par..	1.00
de lana, id., id.....par..	2.00
Levitas—	
y chaqués de casimir ó paño de lana.....uno..	14.00
id. de género de lana, de todas clases, con ó sin mezcla.....uno..	6.00
ó sotanas para eclesiásticos.....uno..	20.00
Ligas—	
de algodón, con ó sin goma elástica.....docena..	.40
elásticas de seda, con ó sin mezcla.....docena..	4.00
de metal ó cuero.....docena..	2.50
Listones—	
ó lazos para adornos de calzado, con hevillas ó sin ellas.....docena..	2.00
para la cabeza, ó para el pecho (adornos de mujeres).....docena..	4.00
Mandiles—	
de jebe para niños.....docena..	2.00
de jebe para mujeres.....docena..	4.00
de otras clases para mujeres ó niños.....docena..	Vista.

SECTION V.—READY-MADE CLOTHING AND SEWED ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Underskirts—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Wool, all sorts, plain or figured, with or without silk.....dozen..	14. 46
The same, ornamented or embroidered .....do....	21. 69
Silk or silk mixed, plain .....do....	36. 15
The same, ornamented or embroidered.....do....	43. 38
Crinoline, all kinds and sizes.....do....	14. 46
Frock coats—	
Cloth or cassimere.....each..	14. 46
Covers—	
Cloth or flannel, wool, for pianos.....do....	7. 23
Cotton, for furniture.....set....	14. 46
Wool or linen, for furniture .....do....	28. 92
Linen, for pillows, embroidered.....each..	2. 892
The same, plain, or with embroidered initials only.....do....	1. 446
Cotton, embroidered.....dozen..	11. 568
The same, plain, or with embroidered initials only.....do....	7. 23
Haircloth and other kinds, for mattresses .....do....	13. 014
Cotton, for mattresses.....do....	6. 507
Foot-warmers .....do....	5. 784
Gloves—	
Beaver, cloth, or wool, all sizes .....do....	2. 892
The same, knit, wool or cotton, lined.....do....	2. 169
Linen or Scotch thread, up to 31 centimeters, plain.....do....	2. 892
The same, more than 31 centimeters.....do....	3. 615
The same, embroidered, up to 31 centimeters .....do....	4. 338
The same, embroidered, more than 31 centimeters.....do....	5. 061
Cotton .....do....	. 723
Fur, up to 31 centimeters.....do....	6. 507
The same, more than 31 centimeters.....do....	13. 014
The same, with embroidery or lace.....do....	17. 352
Muffs—	
Foot or hand, fur, with or without lining.....each..	5. 784
Other kinds (must declare value).	
Epaulets—	
With imitation gold thread.....pair..	2. 892
Wool, with imitation gold thread.....do....	1. 446
Coats—	
Long and cutaways, cassimere or broadcloth.....each..	10. 122
Wool, mixed or unmixed, all kinds.....do....	4. 338
Cassocks, for priests.....do....	14. 46
Garters—	
Cotton, with or without rubber .....dozen..	. 289
Elastic, silk, mixed or unmixed.....do....	2. 892
Metal or leather .....do....	1. 808
Ribbons or bows—	
For shoe ornaments, with or without buckles.....do....	1. 446
For the head or breast (ladies' ornaments) .....do....	2. 892
Aprons—	
Rubber, for children .....do....	1. 446
Rubber, for women .....do....	2. 892
Other kinds, for women or children .....do....	Sight.

QUINTA SECCIÓN.—ROPA HECHA Y ARTÍCULOS COSTURADOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Manguillos—	
de algodón de todos tamaños.....docena..	6. 00
los mismos, con puños de hilo.....docena..	8. 00
los mismos, con blondas finas.....docena..	24. 00
Monillos—	
de gasa ó de tül de algodón, labrados, llanos ó bordados para mujeres, .....uno..	3. 00
de piqué, labrados ó adornados, para id.....uno..	4. 00
de lana, adornados ó no, para id.....uno..	8. 00
de terciopelo ó felpa de seda, para id.....uno..	10. 00
de tul de seda ó encajes, adornados ó no, para id.....uno..	12. 00
como los anteriores, para criaturas, se aforarán con la rebaja del 50 por ciento.	
Muñecas—	
y llorones, forrados, sin vestir, de todo tamaño, con cara de cartón, loza ó porcelana, midiéndose en el envase.....dec. cúbico..	. 10
las mismas, con cara de cera, id., id.....dec. cúbico..	. 15
id. vestidas, con cara de cartón, loza ó porcelana, id., id....dec. cúbico..	. 16
id. las mismas, con cara de cera, id., id.....dec. cúbico..	. 20
Ornamentos—	
de toda clase para eclesiásticos, y cualquiera pieza para uso de iglesia, se declara valor.	
Pantalones—	
de paño, casimir, raso de lana, franela y felpa, para hombres y niños, .....uno..	5. 00
de otros tejidos de lana, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, incluso los de género impermeable, para id., id.....docena..	18. 00
de género de hilo, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, para id., id....docena..	24. 00
de brín blanco ó azul para trabajadores, y los de género de algodón, para id., id.....docena..	12. 00
Pañales—	
de hilo, llanos.....docena..	6. 00
los mismos, bordados.....docena..	12. 00
de algodón, llanos ó bordados.....docena..	4. 00
de piqué ó de lana, llanos ó bordados.....docena..	9. 00
Pecheras—	
de todas clases de género de hilo, llanas ó bordadas, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, para camisas y las de franela de lana para enfermos, .....docena..	4. 00
de todas clases de género de algodón, para camisas.....docena..	2. 00
Ponchos—	
impermeables.....uno..	6. 00
de paño forrados en bayeta, con ó sin cuello de terciopelo.....uno..	24. 00
de cualquier género de lana, con ó sin mezcla de algodón.....uno..	3. 00
los mismos, con dibujos ó listas de seda.....uno..	5. 00
de género de algodón.....uno..	2. 00
los mismos con dibujos ó listas de seda.....uno..	3. 00
con la faz cubierta de seda, con ó sin trama, y los de borra de seda.uno..	10. 00
de lana de vicuña, con ó sin mezcla.....uno..	10. 00
Pulseras—	
de piel, de todas clases.....docena..	12. 00

SECTION V.—READY-MADE CLOTHING AND SEWED ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Sleeves—	
Cotton, all sizes .....dozen..	4. 338
The same. with linen cuffs.....do....	5. 784
The same, with fine blonde lace.....do....	17. 352
Fichus—	
Gauze or tulle, of cotton, worked, plain or embroidered, for women. each..	2. 169
Piqué, embroidered or ornamented, for women .....do....	2. 892
Wool, with or without ornaments, for women .....do....	5. 784
Silk, velvet or plush, for women .....do....	7. 23
Silk, tulle or lace, with or without ornaments, for women .....do....	8. 676
The foregoing, for infants, will have a reduction of 50 per cent.	
Dolls—	
Including crying dolls, covered, without clothing, with face of pasteboard, crockery, or porcelain, measured with wrapper...cu. decimeter..	. 072
The same, with wax face, wrapper included.....do....	. 108
The same, clothed, face of pasteboard, crockery, or porcelain, wrapper included.....cubic decimeter..	. 116
The same, wax face, wrapper included .....do....	. 145
Ornaments—	
For priests, all kinds, and articles for church use (value declared).	
Trousers—	
Broadcloth, cassimere, satin (woolen), flannel, and plush, for men and children .....each..	3. 615
Of other woolen fabrics, with or without cotton mixture, including waterproof, for men and boys.....dozen..	13. 014
Linen, with or without cotton mixture, for men and boys.....do....	17. 352
White or blue duck, for laborers, and any cotton cloth, for men and boys .....dozen..	8. 676
Swaddling clothes—	
Linen, plain.....do....	4. 338
The same, embroidered.....do....	8. 676
Cotton, plain or embroidered .....do....	2. 892
Piqué or wool, plain or embroidered.....do....	6. 507
Bosoms—	
All kinds, linen, plain or embroidered, with or without cotton mixture, for shirts, and those of flannel, for the sick .....dozen..	2. 892
Cotton, all kinds, for shirts.....do....	1. 446
Ponchos—	
Waterproof.....each..	4. 338
Cloth lined with baize, with or without velvet collar .....do....	17. 352
Any woolen cloth, with or without cotton mixture.....do....	2. 169
The same, with figures or stripes of silk.....do....	3. 615
Cotton cloth.....do....	1. 446
The same, with silk figures or stripes.....do....	2. 169
With silk covered face and those of silk waste .....do....	7. 23
Vicugna wool, with or without mixture.....do....	7. 23
Wristlets—	
Fur, all kinds .....dozen..	8. 678

QUINTA SECCIÓN.—ROPA HECHA Y ARTÍCULOS COSTURADOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Puños—	
de papel	grueza.. 1. 50
de jebe ó composición	docena.. 3. 00
de género de algodón ó hilo para hombres y niños	docena.. 3. 00
de género de algodón, sin adornos para mujeres	docena.. 4. 50
los mismos adornados, con ó sin manguillos, para id.	docena.. 10. 00
de género de hilo, sin adornos para id.	docena.. 8. 00
los mismos adornados para id.	docena.. 15. 00
de crespón de seda, con ó sin mezcla, para id.	docena.. 30. 00
de pieles	docena.. 7. 00
Relojeras—	
bordadas ó costuradas	docena.. 4. 00
Ridículos—	
de cuero, de terciopelo, gró, bordados ó no	docena.. 12. 00
de otras clases	docena.. 8. 00
Sábanas—	
de algodón, bordadas ó adornadas, por pares	par.. 8. 00
las mismas, llanas, por pares	par.. 4. 00
de hilo bordadas ó adornadas, por id	par.. 30. 00
las mismas, llanas, por id	par.. 15. 00
Sacos—	
tuines, bluzas ó cualquier otro vestido no denominado de paño, casimir, franela, raso de lana, felpa ó terciopelo, de todas clases, para hombres	uno.. 8. 00
los mismos, de cualquier otro tejido de lana, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, para id., y los de paño burdo	uno.. 4. 00
los mismos, impermeables, para id.	uno.. 5. 00
los mismos, de todas clases, de género de hilo ó algodón, para id.	uno.. 3. 00
los mismos de las partidas anteriores, para niños, hasta 33 centímetros de ancho en la espalda, se aforarán con la rebaja del 50 por ciento.	
para envasar, de tocuyo ú osnaburgo, de algodón, peso bruto	kilo.. . 40
para id de los demás géneros de cáñamo, pita ó esparto, inclusive los para metales, peso bruto	kilo.. . 30
Salvavidas—	
de jebe ó género impermeable para nadar	docena.. 20. 00
de corcho	docena.. 10. 00
Sobrecamas—	
de seda, llanas, con forro ó colchadas	uno.. 40. 00
las mismas, bordadas, id., id	uno.. 60. 00
de piel ó plumas ..	uno.. Vista.
Sobrecorsés—	
de algodón, llanos	uno.. . 80
los mismos, adornados ó bordados	uno.. 1. 20
de hilo, llanos	uno.. 1. 50
los mismos, adornados ó bordados	uno.. 2. 50
de tül de seda	uno.. 4. 00
Sobretodos—	
y raglanes de casimir, paño, raso de lana, felpa ó franela fina de cualquiera clase, para hombres	uno.. 24. 00
los mismos, de otro tejido de seda ó lana, con ó sin mezcla, para id ..	uno.. 8. 00
impermeables, para id	uno.. 6. 00
de género de hilo ó algodón de todas clases, para id	uno.. 4. 00
de encerado	docena.. 10. 00

SECTION V.—READY-MADE CLOTHING AND SEWED ARTICLES—Continued,

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cuffs—	
Paper.....gross..	1. 085
Rubber or composition.....dozen..	2. 169
Cotton or linen, for men and boys.....do....	2. 169
Cotton, without ornaments, for women.....do....	3. 254
The same, with ornaments, with or without sleeves, for women...do....	7. 23
Linen, without ornaments, for women.....do....	5. 784
The same, with ornaments, for women.....do....	10. 845
Silk crêpe, pure or mixed, for women.....do....	21. 69
Fur.....do....	5. 061
Watch-holders—	
Embroidered or stitched.....do....	2. 892
Reticules—	
Leather, velvet, grosgrain, embroidered or otherwise.....do....	8. 676
Other kinds.....do....	5. 784
Sheets—	
Cotton, embroidered or ornamented.....pair..	5. 784
The same, plain.....do....	2. 892
Linen, embroidered or ornamented.....do....	21. 69
The same, plain.....do....	10. 845
Sacks (coats)—	
Blouses or any other garment not mentioned, of broadcloth, cassimere, flannel, satin (woolen), plush, or velvet, all kinds, for men....each...	5. 784
The same of any woolen goods, with or without cotton mixture, and of rough cloth, for men.....each..	2. 892
The same, waterproof, for men.....do....	3. 615
The same, all kinds, linen or cotton, for men.....do....	2. 169
The aforesaid for children, up to 33 centimeters breadth in the back, will have a reduction of 50 per cent.	
Sacks (bags), common cotton or osnaburg, gross weight.....pound..	. 131
Other kinds, hemp, pita or grass, including those for metals, gross weight,.....pound..	. 099
Life preservers—	
Rubber or rubber cloth.....dozen..	14. 46
Cork.....do....	7. 23
Bed spreads—	
Silk, plain, with lining or quilted.....each..	28. 92
The same, embroidered.....do....	43. 38
Skin or feathers.....do....	Sight.
Corset covers—	
Cotton, plain.....do....	. 578
The same, ornamented or embroidered.....do....	. 868
Linen, plain.....do....	1. 085
The same, ornamented or embroidered.....do....	1. 808
Silk tulle.....do....	2. 892
Overcoats—	
And raglans, cassimere, broadcloth, satin (woolen) plush, or fine flannel, of any kind, for men.....each..	17. 352
The same, of any other silk or wool fabric, pure or mixed, for men.do....	5. 784
Waterproof, for men.....do....	4. 338
Linen or cotton, all kinds, for men.....do....	2. 892
Oilcloth.....dozen..	7. 23

QUINTA SECCIÓN.—ROPA HECHA Y ARTÍCULOS COSTURADOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Sobretodos—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
los mismos, de las partidas anteriores, para niños, hasta 35 centímetros de ancho en la espalda, se aforarán con la rebaja del 50 por ciento.	
Sombrerería—	
alas, de género encolado, para sombreros de hombres.....docena..	1.00
almas y casquetes, de esterilla ó linón de algodón, con ó sin armado de alambre, para sombreros de mujer ó niño, inclusa envoltura ....kilo..	3.00
almas y casquetes de corcho, con género de algodón ó seda, pegado, para sombreros de hombres, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	3.50
almas y casquetes de borra de lana, para sombreros de hombres.docena..	2.00
almas y casquetes de cartón encolados, para formar morriones, quepíes ó sombreros, peso bruto.....kilo..	.25
camisas ó paños, para formar sombreros .....docena..	4.50
fundas ó bolsas de papel, para sombreros, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	.90
gorras de paja ó crín, sin adornos, para mujeres y niñas.....docena..	7.00
gorras de castor ó seda, sin adornos para id., id.....una..	1.00
gorras, las mismas, inclusive los sombreros-gorras, sombreros-gorras adornadas, con ó sin cinta para sujetarlas .....una..	6.00
gorras de algodón ó lino, llanas ó adornadas, sin seda, para criaturas, .....docena..	2.00
gorras, como las anteriores, con seda.....docena..	6.00
gorras de algodón, lino, lana ó seda armadas para criaturas .....docena..	8.00
gorras de terciopelo, de seda, adornadas, bordadas ó llanas para niños, .....docena..	16.00
gorras de paño con franja de oro ó plata, con ó sin visera de carey, para militares.....docena..	36.00
gorras de seda ó paño, con viseras, para hombres.....docena..	6.00
gorras de género de lana, lino ó algodón, para hombres.....docena..	4.00
gorras de todas las demás clases y tamaños, sin franja de oro ó plata.docena..	6.00
gorras de hule, para niños.....docena..	2.50
gorras de punto de algodón, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2.00
gorros de punto de lana, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4.00
gorros de punto de seda, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	20.00
gorros griegos de todas clases, de género de lana ó algodón....docena..	3.00
gorros de terciopelo ú otro género de seda, llanos, labrados ó bordados, .....docena..	20.00
gorros, los mismos, bordados con oro ó plata.....docena..	40.00
guarniciones de seda ó con mezcla, para forro interior de gorras ó sombreros.....kilo..	16.00
recortes de tafíete ó de cualquiera otra piel, para forro interior de gorras ó sombreros.....kilo..	6.00
recortes, como los anteriores, con ventilador.....kilo..	7.00
sombreros de paja de Italia, paño ó fieltro, terciopelo ú otro género de seda, adornados con encajes, plumas, flores ó seda, para mujeres y niñas.....uno..	6.00
sombreros de paja, de otras clases, ó crín, adornados, para id., id....uno..	3.00
sombreros de paja, palma, viruta ó crín, adornados con cintas, plumas ó flores ordinarias, ú otros adornos de paja, viruta ó trenzas de lana, llamadas para el campo, para id., id.....docena..	10.00
sombreros de paja, paño ó fieltro, sin adornos, para id., id ....docena..	6.00

SECTION V.—READY-MADE CLOTHING AND SEWED ARTICLES--Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Overcoats—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
The foregoing, for boys, up to 35 centimeters breadth of back, will have a reduction of 50 per cent.	
Hatters' articles—	
Brims, of gummed cloth, for men's hats .....dozen..	. 723
Insides, of ferret cloth or thin cotton, with or without wire frame, for women's and children's hats, wrapper included .....pound..	. 986
Insides, of cork, with cotton or silk cloth attached, for men's hats, wrapper included .....pound..	1. 15
Insides, wool waste, for men's hats.....dozen..	1. 446
Insides, of pasteboard, gummed, for making helmets, kepis, or hats, gross weight .....pound..	. 082
Linings and cloths, for making hats .....dozen..	3. 254
Paper bottoms or lining, for hats, wrapper included.....pound..	. 296
Caps, straw or hair, without ornaments, for women and girls ....dozen.	5. 061
Caps, beaver or silk, without ornaments, for women and girls ....each..	. 723
The same, beaver or silk, including hat-caps, cap-hats, ornamented, with or without ribbon for tying .....each..	4. 338
Caps, cotton or linen, plain or ornamented, without silk, for infants, .....dozen..	1. 446
The same, with silk .....do....	4. 338
Caps, cotton, linen, wool, or silk, ready-made, for infants.....do....	5. 784
Caps, velvet, silk, ornamented, embroidered or plain, for children..do....	11. 568
Caps, military, cloth, with gold or silver fringe, with or without shell visor.....dozen..	26. 028
Caps, silk or broadcloth, with visors, for men .....do....	4. 338
Caps, woollen, linen, or cotton, for men.....do....	2. 892
Caps, all other kinds and sizes, without gold or silver fringe.....do....	4. 338
Caps, oilcloth, for boys.....do....	1. 807
Caps, knit, cotton, wrapper included.....pound..	. 657
Caps, knit, wool, wrapper included .....do....	1. 314
Caps, knit, silk, wrapper included .....do....	6. 572
Caps, Greek, all kinds, wool or cotton .....dozen..	2. 169
Caps, velvet, or other silk goods, plain, worked, or embroidered..do....	14. 46
The same, embroidered with gold or silver.....do....	28. 92
Trimmings, silk or silk mixture, for lining of caps or hats .....pound..	5. 258
Trimmings, morocco, or other leather, for lining of hats and caps..do....	1. 972
The same, with ventilator.....do....	2. 30
Hats, Leghorn, cloth or felt, velvet, or other silk fabric, with laces, plumes, flowers, or silk ornaments, for women and girls.....each..	4. 338
Hats, other kinds, of straw or horsehair, ornamented, for women and girls.....each..	2. 169
Hats, straw, palm-leaf, chip, or hair, with ribbons, plumes, common flowers, or other ornaments of straw, chip, or woollen braid, for women and girls .....dozen..	7. 23
Hats, straw, cloth, or felt, without ornaments, for women and girls..do....	4. 338

QUINTA SECCIÓN.—ROPA HECHA Y ARTÍCULOS COSTURADOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Sombrerería—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
sombreros de paja, palma ó viruta, ordinarios, sin adornos, para baño para id., id..... docena..	3. 00
sombreros, de otras clases, no designados, para id., id.....	Vista.
sombreros de paño de castor ó su imitación, de copa alta, de todos tamaños, con ó sin cajas de cartón, para hombres..... docena..	48. 00
sombreros de felpa, de seda y los de resorte, para id..... docena..	36. 00
sombreros de castor ó fieltro, falda encolada, y los de corcho ó seda, sin adornos, de copa baja, para hombres ó niños..... docena..	18. 00
sombreros de lana apañados, horma encolada, para id., id..... docena..	12. 00
sombreros de castor ó fieltro, horma suelta, para id., id..... docena..	15. 00
sombreros ordinarios de fieltro llamados en el comercio de borra de lana, con coronillas de algodón y los de hule, género de hilo ó de algodón, de copa baja, para id..... docena..	6. 00
sombreros de paja de Europa ó de la China, faltándoles los forros, para hombres ó niños..... docena..	5. 00
sombreros de lana apañada, horma suelta, y los de género de lana, copa baja, para id., id..... docena..	9. 00
sombreros, como los anteriores, armados, con forros, pero sin adornos. para id., id..... docena..	8. 00
sombreros, como los anteriores, para niños, adornados de cualquiera manera, se les aumentará el 25 por ciento sobre sus respectivos aforros.	
sombreros impermeables..... docena..	6. 00
sombreros de paño, fieltro ó felpa, de seda, sin armas, para eclesiásticos ó militares..... docena..	40. 00
sombreros, como los anteriores, armados y adornados.....	Vista.
sombreros de paja de Guayaquil.....	Vista.
sombreros de otras clases y procedencias.....	Vista.
tiras de luto de lana, con ó sin jebe, para sombreros..... docena..	4. 00
tiras de luto de seda, con ó sin jebe, hasta 20 centímetros de ancho, docena..	8. 00
viseras de cartón barnizado ó de hule con alma de cartón docena..	1. 00
viseras de cuero docena..	2. 00
viseras, de otras clases.....	Vista.
NOTA.—Cuando los sombreros vengan en cajas de cuero, se aforarán estas por separado.	
Sombrillas—	
de algodón, para niñas, hasta 35 centímetros de largo en la barilla, docena..	3. 00
de seda, con ó sin mezcla, para niñas, hasta 35 centímetros de largo en la barilla docena..	12. 00
paraguas y quitasoles con tela de algodón, pintados ó asargados..... docena..	6. 00
las mismas, bordadas ó adornadas con lana ó algodón y las de hilo de todas clases..... docena..	10. 00
las mismas, de lana docena..	12. 00
las mismas, de seda docena..	30. 00
las mismas, de seda, mezclada con cualquiera otra materia..... docena..	20. 00
las mismas, de papel de la China ó de otras clases..... docena..	Vista.
Talabartería—	
aciones de cuero, para estribos, por pares par..	4. 00
alforgas de todas clases..... docena..	24. 00
arneses, para coches uno..	40. 00
arneses para carretas uno..	20. 00

SECTION V.—READY-MADE CLOTHING AND SEWED ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Hatters' articles—Continued.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Hats, straw, palm-leaf, or chip, common, without ornaments, for bath, for women and girls.....dozen..	2. 169
Hats, other kinds, not specified, for women and girls .....do....	Sight.
Hats, cloth, beaver, or imitation, high crown, all sizes, with or without paper boxes, for men.....dozen..	34. 704
Hats, plush, silk, and opera hats, for men .....do....	26. 028
Hats, beaver or felt, gummed brim, and those of cork or silk, low crown, without ornaments, for men or boys .....dozen..	13. 014
Hats, wool, like cloth, stiff crown, for men or boys .....do....	8. 676
Hats, beaver or felt, soft crown, for men or boys .....do....	10. 845
Hats, common felt, cotton crown, rubber, linen, or cotton, low crown, for men or boys.....dozen..	4. 338
Hats, European or China straw, without lining, for men or boys..do....	3. 615
Hats, fulled wool, soft crown, and woolen cloth, low crown .....do ...	6. 507
The same, complete, with lining, but without ornaments, for men or boys.....dozen..	5. 784
The same, for children, with ornaments of any kind, will pay 25 per cent more than the respective duties.	
Hats, waterproof.....dozen..	4. 338
Hats, clerical or military, cloth, felt, plush, or silk .....do....	28. 92
The same, cocked and ornamented .....do....	Sight.
Hats, Panama .....do....	Sight.
Hats, other kinds .....do....	Sight.
Mourning bands, wool, with or without rubber, for hats.....dozen..	2. 892
Mourning bands, silk, with or without rubber, up to 20 centimeters width .....dozen..	5. 784
Visors of varnished cardboard, or cardboard covered with rubber..do....	. 723
Visors, leather.....do....	1. 446
Visors, other kinds .....do....	Sight.
NOTE.—When hats are imported in leather boxes, the latter will pay duty separately.	
<i>Parasols—</i>	
Cotton, for girls, up to 35 centimeters length of rib.....do....	2. 169
Silk, with or without mixture, for girls, up to 35 centimeters length of rib.....dozen..	8. 676
Umbrellas and sunshades, cotton cover, painted or twilled.....do....	4. 338
The same, embroidered or ornamented, with wool or cotton and those of linen, all kinds .....dozen..	7. 23
The same, wool.....do ...	8. 676
The same, silk.....do....	21. 69
The same, silk mixed with any other material .....do....	14. 46
The same, paper, Chinese or other kinds.....do....	Sight.
<i>Leather goods—</i>	
Stirrup leathers.....pair..	2. 892
Saddlebags, all kinds .....dozen..	17. 352
Coach harnesses .....each..	28. 92
Wagon harnesses .....do....	14. 46

QUINTA SECCIÓN.—ROPA HECHA Y ARTÍCULOS COSTURADOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Talabartería—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
atapellones, de cinta de lana ó de cáñamo y de cuero	docena.. 8. 00
bajadores, collar de cuero con hevillas, para caballos	docena.. 4. 00
baticolas de cuero	docena.. 6. 00
baules ó maletas de madera, forrados en lona ó cuero, hasta 70 centí- metros de largo	uno.. 5. 00
baules ó maletas, como los anteriores, de más de 70 centímetros de largo,	uno.. 10. 00
baules ó maletas, de cuero de vaca	uno.. 12. 00
baules de la China ó su imitación, por juegos de 2	juego.. 15. 00
baules, los mismos, por juegos de 3	juego.. 20. 00
baules, los mismos, por juegos de 4	juego.. 26. 00
baules, los mismos, por juegos de 5	juego.. 32. 00
baules de madera ordinaria en la forma de los anteriores, con ó sin forro de cuero	uno.. 3. 00
baules de otras clases de madera, con forro de zinc ó lata, hasta 70 cen- tímetros de largo	uno.. 4. 00
baules, los mismos de más de 70 centímetros de largo	uno.. 6. 00
baules, de lata, acero ó fierro, pintados ó no, en juegos, con ó sin lis- tones de madera, peso bruto	kilo.. . 30
cabezadas de cuero, sin riendas, con chapas de metal	docena.. 15. 00
cabezadas, las mismas llanas, con sólo hevillas	docena.. 6. 00
cabezadas de metal blanco ó plateado, con pequeña parte de cuero en las extremidades	docena.. 50. 00
cabezadas de otras clases no denominadas	docena.. Vista.
cajas de cuero para sombreros	docena.. 30. 00
cajas, las mismas, para sombreros	docena.. 45. 00
caronas ó mandiles de paño ó casimir, sin franja de oro	docena.. 12. 00
caronas ó chabrás, con ó sin franja de oro, para militares, se declara valor.	
caronas de otro tejido de lana, algodón ó fieltro	docena.. 10. 00
caronas de cuero, caladas ó llanas	docena.. 15. 00
carrilleras de cuero para gorras	docena.. . 50
cartucheras para cazadores	docena.. 12. 00
cartucheras para tropa	docena.. 8. 00
cinchas sencillas de lana, armadas con hevillas para monturas	docena.. 6. 00
cinchas, las mismas dobles, para id.	docena.. 12. 00
cinchas de seda	docena.. 15. 00
cinchas, sencillas de algodón	docena.. 4. 00
cinchas, las mismas dobles	docena.. 8. 00
cinchas de piola, con hevillas ó argollas	docena.. 10. 00
cinchas de cuero	docena.. 6. 00
cinturones de charol, tahalies ó tiros, llanos ó bordados, para espadas y florete, con guarnición ó herrajes	uno.. 5. 00
cinturones de charol, llanos, sin adornos, para niños	docena.. 1. 00
cinturones de tafíete, tachonados con piezas de metal, para mujeres ó niños	docena.. 5. 00
cinturones ordinarios de cuero, con vaina para cuchillos, y los de cartón ordinario	docena.. . 80
collares, de cuero, para mulas ó caballos	uno.. 1. 00
collares de cuero para arneses	docena.. 36. 00
collares de cuero para perros	docena.. 2. 50

SECTION V.—READY-MADE CLOTHING AND SEWED ARTICLES.—Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Leather goods—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
“Atapellones,” wool, hemp, or leather .....dozen..	5. 783
Martingales, leather neck strap with buckles, for horses.....do....	2. 892
Cruppers, leather .....do....	4. 338
Trunks or valises, wooden, covered with canvas or leather, up to 70 centimeters length.....each..	3. 615
The same, more than 70 centimeters length.....do....	7. 23
The same, cowhide .....do....	8. 676
Trunks, Chinese or imitation, in sets of two .....set..	10. 845
The same, in sets of three .....do....	14. 46
The same, in sets of four.....do....	18. 798
The same, in sets of five.....do....	23. 136
Trunks, common wood, in the shape of preceding, with or without leather cover .....each..	2. 169
Trunks, other kinds of wood, covered with zinc or tin, up to 70 centimeters length .....each..	2. 892
The same, more than 70 centimeters length .....do ...	4. 338
Trunks, tin, steel, or iron, painted or unpainted, in sets, with or without wooden strips, gross weight.....pound..	. 099
Headstalls, leather without reins, with metal plates.....dozen..	10. 845
The same, plain, with buckles only .....do....	4. 338
Headstalls, white or plated metal, with small part leather at the ends, .....dozen..	36. 15
Headstalls, other kinds not specified.....do....	Sight.
Boxes, leather, for hats.....do....	21. 69
Boxes, the same for hats.....do....	32. 535
Saddle cloths, broadcloth or cassimere, without gold fringe .....do....	8. 676
Saddle cloths or saddle covers, military, with or without gold fringe, invoice value.	
Saddle cloths of any other fabric of wool, cotton, or felt.....dozen..	7. 23
Saddle cloths, leather, open worked or plain .....do....	10. 845
Chin straps, leather, for caps .....do....	. 362
Cartridge boxes, for hunters .....do....	8. 676
Cartridge boxes, military.....do....	5. 784
Girths, single, wool, with buckles for saddles.....do....	4. 338
The same, double.....do....	8. 676
Girths, silk.....do....	10. 845
Girths, single, cotton.....do....	2. 892
The same, double.....do....	5. 784
Girths, for saddle covers, with buckles or rings .....do....	7. 23
Girths, leather .....do....	4. 338
Belts, patent leather, shoulder belts or bands, plain or embroidered, for swords and foils, with mountings or metal work.....each..	3. 615
Belts, patent leather, plain, without ornaments, for children.....dozen..	. 723
Belts, morocco, studded with metallic pieces, for women and children, .....dozen..	3. 615
Belts, common, leather, with sheath for knife, and those of common cardboard.....dozen..	. 578
Collars, leather, for mules or horses.....each..	. 723
Collars, leather, for harnesses .....dozen..	26. 028
Collars, leather, for dogs .....do....	1. 808

QUINTA SECCIÓN.—ROPA HECHA Y ARTÍCULOS COSTURADOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Talabartería—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
collares, los mismos, tachonados con piezas de metal .....docena..	5. 00
corbatines de charol, para militares .....docena..	2. 00
correas de cuero de chancho ó su imitación, ó charoladas, para espuelas, con ó sin taloneras, por pares.....par..	5. 00
correas, las mismas, con herrajes plateados y de otras clases, se declara valor.	
chicotillos, ordinarios, con mango largo, para carreteros .....docena..	5. 00
chicotillos, los mismos, para cocheros .....docena..	20. 00
chicotillos, los mismos, para jinetes .....docena..	5. 00
chicotillos, en forma de bastones, para id .....docena..	3. 00
chicotillos, como los de las partidas anteriores, con mangos finos..docena..	Vista.
dragonas de cuero, para militares .....docena..	5. 00
estribos de cuero ó terciopelo, en forma de zapatilla, para monturas de mujer.....docena..	12. 00
estribos de cuero, llamados baúl.....docena..	16. 00
estribos de madera, con tapa de cuero .....docena..	15. 00
fundas de cuero, para escopetas.....docena..	24. 00
fundas de cuero para pistolas, con ó sin cinturón.....docena..	12. 00
fundas para baules, de lona, con ó sin cuero .....docena..	18. 00
guantes para limpiar caballos.....docena..	12. 00
jáquimas de cuero, con cabestro ó sin él, para caballos .....docena..	12. 00
jáquimas de lana.....docena..	6. 00
maletas, para monturas.....docena..	24. 00
mantas, de género de hilo ó algodón, para caballos, con cabezadas ó sin ellas.....una..	8. 00
mantas, las mismas, de lana .....una..	12. 00
manéas de cuero, para bestias.....docena..	5. 00
morrales, sacas de hilo, de cáñamo, tejido de red, con piezas de cuero, para caballos.....docena..	24. 00
morrales, para bestias.....docena..	6. 00
municioneros de cuero ó género y polvorines, sencillos ó dobles, .....docena..	6. 00
pistoleras de todas clases, para monturas, por pares.....par..	2. 00
pellones de cuero de carnero ó chivo .....docena..	24. 00
pellones de cuero de perico ligero.....docena..	48. 00
pellones de lana suelta ó torcida .....docena..	60. 00
portabotellas de cuero.....docena..	6. 00
riendas de cuero, largas para carruajes .....docena..	18. 00
riendas de cuero, cortas .....docena..	6. 00
riendas de otras clases .....docena..	Vista.
sacos de tripe ó de cuero, con maleta, para viaje .....docena..	30. 00
sacos de jergón ó de hule, con maleta, para id.....docena..	20. 00
sacos de tripe ó de cuero, sin maleta.....docena..	15. 00
sacos de lana, jergón ó hule, sin maleta.....docena..	8. 00
sacos para llevar dinero ó alhajas, en forma de ridículo, llamados "escar- celas" .....docena..	12. 00
sacos como los de la partida anterior, de cartón, imitando el cuero ó el hule .....docena..	5. 00
sacos ó bolsones de cartón, para niños de colegio .....docena..	1. 00
sacos ó bolsones de cuero, hule ó genero, para id.....docena..	3. 00
sillas de montar, corrientes, de cuero de chancho, con ó sin estribos, aciones, cinchas y baticolas, para hombres.....una..	20. 00

SECTION V.—READY-MADE CLOTHING AND SEWED ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Leather goods—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
The same, studded with metallic pieces .....dozen..	3. 615
Stocks, patent leather, military.....do....	1. 446
Straps, pigskin, or imitation, or patent leather, for spurs, with or without heel pieces.....pair..	3. 615
The same, with metal trimmings, plated and other kinds, invoice value.	
Whip lashes, common, with long handle, for wagoners.....dozen..	3. 615
The same, for coachmen.....do....	14. 46
Riding whips.....do....	3. 615
Whips in shape of walking sticks, for riders .....do....	2. 169
Whips like the preceding, with fine handles.....do....	Sight.
Sword knots, leather, military.....do....	3. 615
Stirrups, leather or velvet, slipper shaped, for ladies' saddles.....do....	8. 676
Stirrups, leather, called "baul".....do....	11. 568
Stirrups, wood, with leather top.....do....	10. 845
Gun cases, leather .....do....	17. 352
Holsters, leather, for pistols, with or without belt .....do....	8. 676
Covers for trunks, canvas, with or without leather.....do....	13. 014
Gloves, for cleaning horses.....do....	8. 676
Halters, leather, with or without hitching strap, for horses.....do....	8. 676
Halters, woolen .....do....	4. 338
Saddlebags .....do....	17. 352
Horse covers, linen or cotton, with or without head piece .....each..	5. 784
The same, woolen .....do....	8. 676
Fetters, leather, for beasts.....dozen..	8. 676
Feed bags, linen, hemp, net work, with pieces of leather, for horses .....dozen..	17. 352
Feed bags, for mules.....do....	3. 615
Ammunition bags, cloth or leather, and powder flasks, single or double .....dozen..	4. 338
Holsters, for saddles.....pair..	1. 446
Cloaks, sheep or goatskin.....dozen..	17. 352
Cloaks, sloth skin .....do....	34. 704
Cloaks, loose or twisted wool.....do....	43. 38
Bottle-holders, leather.....do....	4. 338
Reins, leather, long, for carriages.....do....	13. 014
Reins, leather, short .....do....	4. 338
Reins, other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Bags, traveling, carpet or leather, with valise.....do....	21. 69
Bags, heavy carpet or oilcloth, with valise, for travelers.....do....	14. 46
Bags, carpet or leather, without valise.....do....	10. 845
Bags, wool, heavy carpet or oilcloth, without valise.....do....	5. 784
Bags in shape of reticule, for carrying money or jewelry .....do....	8. 676
Bags like the preceding, of pasteboard in imitation of leather or oilcloth.....dozen..	3. 615
Bags or satchels, pasteboard, for school children.....do....	. 723
Bags or satchels, leather, oilcloth or cloth, for school children....do....	2. 169
Saddles, common, pigskin, with or without stirrups, stirrup leathers, girths or cruppers, for men .....each..	14. 46

QUINTA SECCIÓN.—ROPA HECHA Y ARTÍCULOS COSTURADOS—Continúa.

• [Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Talabartería—Continúa.	
sillas, las mismas, de otro cuero	una.. 16. 00
sillas, las mismas forradas, en esqueleto.....	una.. 8. 00
sillas, llamadas “aperos”.....	una.. 5. 00
sillas, las mismas, con chapas de plata.....	una.. 12. 00
sillas de montar corrientes, para mujeres.....	una.. 24. 00
sobrepellones de cuero ó lana.....	una.. 2. 00
vainas sueltas de cuero, para espadas ó floretes.....	una.. 2. 00
vainas de cuero, con ó sin correas, para cuchillos.....	docena.. 2. 50
Toldos—	
de campaña ó carpas, de lona encerada	uno.. 25. 00
los mismos de lona	uno.. 20. 00
Trajes—	
de dos ó tres piezas, con pantalones cortos, de casimir ó paño de lana, con ó sin mezcla.....	uno.. 4. 00
los mismos, de punto de lana, con ó sin mezcla.....	uno.. 2. 50
los mismos, de brin de lino ó con mezcla de algodón.....	uno.. 2. 00
Vestidos—	
ó batas de zaraza ó percala, con ó sin monillo, para mujeres y niñas,	uno.. 4. 00
los mismos, de toda clase de género de algodón, sin adornos de seda, con ó sin monillo, para id., id.....	uno.. 10. 00
los mismos, con cualquier adorno de seda	uno.. 20. 00
de género de hilo, con ó sin seda, para id., id.....	uno.. 25. 00
de género de lana, sin seda, para id., id.....	uno.. 20. 00
los mismos, adornados con seda ó abalorios.....	uno.. 40. 00
de género de seda.....	uno.. 60. 00
los mismos, con volantes ó listas de terciopelo	uno.. 120. 00
de terciopelo ó felpa de seda, con ó sin mezcla.....	uno.. 150. 00
de granadina ó espumilla, crespón ó tul de seda, con ó sin mezcla.....	uno.. 60. 00
de tul de lana ó algodón.....	uno.. 30. 00
de las demás clases, adornados, con blondas de hilo ó seda y los borda- dos con oro, se declara valor.	
para criaturas hasta 12 años de edad, se aforarán con la rebaja del 50 por ciento sobre los avalúos correspondientes.	
de fantasía, se declara valor.	
de lana para baño, compuestos de blusa ó camisa y pantalón, para adul- tos	uno.. 6. 00
los mismos, para niños y niñas.....	uno.. 3. 00
impermeables, compuestos de camisa y pantalon	uno.. 4. 00

SECTION V.—READY-MADE CLOTHING AND SEWED ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Leather goods—Continued.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Saddles, any other leather .....each..	11. 568
Saddle trees, covered .....do....	5. 784
Saddles, denominated "aperos" .....do....	3. 615
Saddles, with silver plates.....do....	8. 676
Women's saddles, common.....do....	17. 352
Overcapcs, leather or wool .....do....	1. 446
Sheaths, loose, leather, for swords or foils .....do....	1. 446
Sheaths, with or without straps, for knives.....dozen..	1. 808
<i>Awnings—</i>	
Or tents, canvas, waterproof (oiled).....each..	18. 075
The same, canvas.....do....	14. 46
<i>Suits of clothing—</i>	
Of two or three pieces, with short pantaloons, cassimere or woolen cloth, with or without mixture .....each..	2. 892
The same, wool, knit, with or without mixture .....do....	1. 808
The same, duck, linen, with or without cotton mixture.....do....	1. 446
<i>Dresses or gowns—</i>	
Gowns, calico or percale, with or without cape, for women and girls .....each..	2. 892
The same, any kind of cotton goods, without silk ornaments, with or without cape, for women and girls.....each..	7. 23
The same, with any silk ornament.....do....	14. 46
Of linen, with or without silk.....do....	18. 075
Woolen, without silk.....do....	14. 46
The same, with silk ornaments or bead work.....do....	28. 92
The same of silk.....do....	43. 38
Of silk, with flounces or stripes of velvet .....do....	86. 76
Silk, velvet or plush, with or without mixture.....do....	108. 45
Grenadine or thread crêpe, silk, crêpe or tulle, with or without mixture .....each..	43. 38
Woolen or cotton tulle .....do....	21. 69
Other kinds, ornamented with linen or silk blonde or embroidered with gold, invoice value.	
For children up to 12 years of age, will have a reduction of 50 per cent on the corresponding values.	
Fancy dresses or gowns, invoice value.	
Woolen, bathing, composed of blouse or shirt and pantaloons, for adults .....each..	4. 338
The same, for boys and girls.....do....	2. 169
Waterproof, composed of shirt and pantaloons .....do....	2. 892

SESTA SECCIÓN.—MUEBLES.

[Derecho 35 por ciento sobre el avalúo oficial.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia-</i> <i>nos.</i>
Bastidores—	
de mano para bordar, con piés.....uno..	1. 00
para asentar en el suelo, de todos tamaños.....uno..	3. 00
Caballetes—	
grandes para pintores.....uno..	3. 00
chicos y de campaña.....uno..	1. 50
Carretillas—	
ó cunas de mimbre natural sin toldilla, para párvulos.....uno..	3. 00
id. para aprender á andar.....uno..	3. 00
Carruajes—	
de dos ruedas como tilburí, etc.....uno..	200. 00
cabriolé, dog cart y otros semejantes.....uno..	200. 00
los mismos de cuatro ruedas, hasta 6 asientos.....uno..	600. 00
los mismos que pasen de 6 asientos.....uno..	800. 00
chicos para niños, que puedan ser tirados con la mano y las carretillas ó cunas con toldillas hasta dos ruedas.....uno..	6. 00
los mismos, de 3 ó 4 ruedas.....uno..	15. 00
los mismos de otras clases, se declara valor.	
Catres—	
de fierro y cunas, con ó sin perillas de latón, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
los mismos, con adornos de latón, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
los mismos, con cabecero de latón, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
los mismos, de fierro nikelado, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 35
los mismos, de latón, con ó sin piezas de otra materia, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 50
de resorte forrados y los de alambre sin forro.....uno..	5. 00
los mismos, de madera, para viaje.....uno..	5. 00
Catricofrés—	
de fierro.....uno..	30. 00
de bronce.....uno..	40. 00
Estantes—	
ó armazones de alambre, para colgar vestidos.....uno..	4. 00
los mismos, pequeños para colgar gorras ú otros adornos.....uno..	1. 20
ó armazones grandes con busto, para manequí de modistas ó sastres, .....uno..	10. 00
los mismos, pequeños, para id., id.....uno..	5. 00
Mesas—	
para jugar, llamadas “bagatelas,” con ó sin útiles.....uno..	50. 00
de billar, con 12 tacos, 4 bolas y 1 apuntador.....uno..	300. 00
Muebles—	
como bancos, sillas, sillones y sofás de madera ordinaria, con asiento y espaldar de la misma materia, armados ó desarmados, con ó sin piezas de fierro en blanco, barnizados ó pintados, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
los mismos, con asientos ó espaldar de tripe ó lona, chapa de madera calada ó fierro, excepto las sillas, sillones y sofás con esterrilla, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 12
los mismos, de nogal americano, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 15
los mismos, charolados ó barnizados, imitando madera fina, peso bruto, .....kilo..	. 25
catres, aparadores, cómodas, escritorios, lavatorios, roperos, mesas y veladores de madera ordinaria, con ó sin mármoles ó espejos, con o sin piezas de fierro y sus accesorios, armados ó desarmados, en blanco, barnizados ó pintados, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 15

SECTION VI.—FURNITURE.

[Duty 35 per cent on official value.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Embroidery frames—	
Hand, with legs.....each..	0. 723
For resting on the floor, all sizes.....do....	2. 169
Easels—	
Large, for painters.....do....	2. 169
Small and field.....do....	1. 084
Baby carriages and cradles—	
Natural osier, without awning.....do....	2. 169
For teaching children to walk.....do....	2. 169
Carriages—	
Two-wheeled, such as tilbury, etc.....do....	144. 60
Cabriolet, dog cart and others like.....do....	144. 60
The same, four-wheeled, up to six-seated.....do....	433. 80
The same, more than six-seated.....do....	578. 40
Small, for children, drawn by hand, and carts and cradles with awnings, two wheels only.....each..	4. 338
The same, three or four wheels.....do....	10. 845
The same, other kinds, invoice value.	
Cots—	
Iron, and cribs, with or without knobs of brass, gross weight....pound..	. 033
The same, with brass ornaments, gross weight.....do....	. 066
The same, with brass headboard, gross weight.....do....	. 099
The same, iron, nickel-plated, gross weight.....do....	. 115
The same, brass, with or without pieces of other material, gross weight, .....pound..	. 166
With springs, covered, and of wire not covered.....each..	3. 615
The same, wood, for travelers.....do....	3. 615
Folding beds—	
Iron.....do....	21. 69
Bronze.....do....	28. 92
Racks—	
Wire, for hanging clothing.....do....	2. 892
The same, small, for hats or other ornaments.....do....	. 868
Forms, for modistes or tailors.....do....	7. 23
The same, small, for modistes or tailors.....do....	3. 615
Tables—	
Bagatelle, with or without accessories.....do....	36. 15
Billiard, with twelve cues, four balls, and one bridge.....do....	216. 90
Furniture—	
Such as stools, chairs, armchairs and sofas, common wood, with seat and back of the same material, put together or apart, with or without pieces of iron, plain, varnished or painted, gross weight.....pound..	. 033
The same, with seat or back of carpeting or canvas, veneer of perforated wood or iron, except chairs, armchairs and sofas, with hair cloth, gross weight.....pound..	. 039
The same, American walnut, gross weight.....do....	. 049
The same, lacquered or varnished, imitation of fine wood, gross weight.....pound..	. 082
Cots, sideboards, bureaus, washstands, desks, wardrobes and tables, com- mon wood, with or without marble tops or mirrors, with or without iron pieces and their appurtenances, put together or apart, unpainted, painted or varnished, gross weight.....pound..	. 049

SESTA SECCIÓN.—MUEBLES—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Muebles—Continúa.	
los mismos, de nogal americano, charolados ó barnizados, peso bruto, .....kilo..	. 20
ó sea el menaje de casa mencionada, llamados de "Viena," charolados ó barnizados, imitación madera fina, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
de madera fina, como caoba, cedro, jacarandá, nogal, rosa, zándalo, tuyo y otras maderas semejantes, enchapadas ó sólidas, con ó sin espejos y mármoles y sus accesorios, estén ó no charolados, armados ó desarmados, inclusive los tapizados en blanco y los con forro exterior de algodón ó cáñamo, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 50
los mismos, tapizados ó forrados en cualquier género, de lana, seda ó pieles y sus fundas, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 80
los mismos, incrustados de nácar, metal, marfil ó carey, ó dorados y con adornos de metal, con ó sin espejos y mármoles y sus accesorios, estén ó no tapizados, ó asientos de esterilla, armados ó en piezas sueltas, peso bruto..... kilo..	1. 00
de otras clases, no designados en este arancel, se declara valor....kilo..	Vista.
mesas pequeñas llamadas de "papier mâché," de un pié, sin cajón.. una..	8. 00
mesas pequeñas de madera de la China ó de pasta de papel (papier mâché), en juegos de á 4 .....juego..	12. 00
papeleras de cuero ó de madera .....juego..	Vista.
sillas de madera de haya ó su imitación, con asiento de esterilla, llamadas de "Viena".....docena..	18. 00
sillas como las anteriores, con asiento y respaldo de esterilla ó con brazos .....docena..	30. 00
sillas como las anteriores de balance.....docena..	60. 00
Ruedas—	
de madera para carruajes, por pares.....par..	40. 00
las mismas, para carretas, id .....par..	20. 00
las mismas, para carretillas que puedan ser tiradas por un hombre..par..	8. 00
las mismas para carretillas de mano.....par..	2. 00
Varas—	
de repuesto para carruajes.....una..	6. 00
para carretillas que puedan ser tiradas por un hombre.....una..	2. 00
Velocípedos—	
aparatos de locomoción, para niños, de 2, 3 ó 4 ruedas, de madera ó de fierro, para ser movidos por los piés ó á brazo, hasta 80 centímetros la rueda mayor, diez centavos por centímetro de su diámetro.	
mayores de 2 ó 3 ruedas, para hombres.....uno..	20. 00
artículos no considerados en esta sección.....	Vista.

NOTA.—Cuando los lavatorios vengan con útiles, se aumentará un 10 por ciento, sobre su aforo.

SECTION VI.—FURNITURE—Continued.

[Duty 35 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Furniture—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
The same, American walnut, lacquered or varnished, gross weight. pound..	. 066
Austrian furniture (bent wood), lacquered or varnished, imitation of fine wood, gross weight.....pound..	. 099
Of fine wood, as cedar, mahogany, jacarandá, walnut, rosewood, sandalwood, and other like woods, veneered or solid, with or without mirrors, marble tops and their accessories, lacquered or not, put together or apart, partly upholstered, and those with outside upholstery of cotton or hemp, gross weight.....pound..	. 164
The same, upholstered or covered with any fabric, woolen or silk, or with fur and its linings, gross weight.....pound..	. 263
The same, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, metal, ivory or tortoise or gilt with metal ornaments, with or without mirrors, marble tops and their appurtenances, upholstered or not, or with haircloth seats, put together or in separate pieces, gross weight.....pound..	. 328
Other kinds not mentioned in this tariff, invoice value.....do....	Sight.
Tables, small, papier mâché, single leg, without drawer.....each..	5. 784
Tables, small, of China wood or papier mâché, in sets of four.....set..	8. 676
Writing cases, leather or wood.....do..	Sight.
Chairs, beech wood or imitation, haircloth seats, Austrian.....dozen..	13. 014
The same, with seat and back of haircloth or with arms.....do....	21. 69
The same, rocking.....do....	43. 38
Wheels—	
Wooden, for carriages.....pair..	28. 92
The same, for wagons.....do....	14. 46
The same, for handcart for one man.....do....	5. 784
The same, for wheelbarrows.....do....	1. 446
Shafts or poles—	
Extra, for carriages.....each..	4. 338
For carts drawn by one man.....do....	1. 446
Velocipedes—	
For boys, two, three, or four wheels, wood or iron, moved by feet or hand, up to 80 centimeters diameter of larger wheel, \$0.072 per centimeter diameter.....each..	14. 46
With more than two or three wheels, for men.....each..	Sight.
Articles not considered in this section.....do..	

NOTE.—When washstands are imported with their accessories they will pay an increase of 10 per cent on the duty.

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS.

[Derecho 30 por ciento sobre el avalúo oficial.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Abalorios—	
cuentas, chaquiras, etc., de vidrio	kilo.. 1. 20
los mismos, de pasta	kilo.. 1. 50
Abanicos—	
de palma de la China	docena.. . 50
de varillas, lisas, de madera blanca ó teñida, país de papel ó de género de algodón	docena.. 1. 00
los mismos, de madera, pintados ó tachonados ó barnizados, país de algodón	docena.. 3. 00
los mismos, de hueso, zándalo, coco, jacarandá ó ébano, calados ó chave- teados, país de papel ó género de algodón	docena.. 6. 00
los mismos, con faz ó adornos de seda	docena.. 9. 00
los mismos, dorados, calados ó con lentejuelas	docena.. 20. 00
de madera ó hueso	docena.. 8. 00
los mismos, país de seda	docena.. 12. 00
de nácar, marfil ó carey, país de papel ó algodón	docena.. 48. 00
los mismos, país de seda	docena.. 96. 00
los mismos, con ó sin incrustaciones y calados	docena.. 150. 00
los mismos, con piedras ó encajes y blondas de seda, se declara valor.	
Abridores—	
de madera para guantes	docena.. 2. 50
de hueso ó marfil para id.	docena.. 15. 00
Aceite—	
en pomos para máquinas de coser y relojes, peso bruto	kilo.. . 50
de colza, linaza, nabo, manteca, patas ó pino, peso bruto	kilo.. . 20
de coco ó palma, peso bruto	kilo.. . 15
negro y todo aceite impuro para máquinas, peso bruto	kilo.. . 10
de ballena ó lobo crudo, peso bruto	kilo.. . 12
el mismo, purificado, peso bruto	kilo.. . 20
de esperma crudo, peso bruto	kilo.. . 20
el mismo, purificado, peso bruto	kilo.. . 35
de gasolina, nafta, parafina, petróleo ó kerosene, peso bruto	kilo.. . 08
de nuéz, peso bruto	kilo.. . 24
de olivo impuro, llamado de Rangoon, peso bruto	kilo.. . 16
mineral, llamado valvoline, peso bruto	kilo.. . 12
Aceiteras—	
de vidrio con boquillas de madera ó latón, para máquinas	docena.. 1. 50
de lata ó bronce, para máquinas de coser	docena.. 2. 00
de latón ó bronce, para máquinas	docena.. 3. 00
Adornos—	
de metal ó vidrio, para sombreros	docena.. 3. 00
de nácar	docena.. 6. 00
de madera, composición ó pasta para muebles, puertas ó entablados, peso bruto	kilo.. 1. 00
plateados para cajas mortuorias ú otros usos, peso bruto	kilo.. 2. 00
de metal amarillo, peso bruto	kilo.. 1. 50
Aguarras—	
ó aceite esencial de trementina, peso bruto	kilo.. 0. 12

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

[Duty 30 per cent on official valuation.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bugle trimming—	
Beads, mock pearls, etc., glass.....pound..	0. 394
The same, paste .....do....	. 493
Fans—	
China palm.....dozen..	. 362
With handles of white or colored wood, smooth, surface of paper or cotton cloth.....dozen..	. 723
The same, wooden, painted, studded or varnished, cotton surface..do....	2. 169
The same, bone, sandalwood, coco, jacarandá or ebony, openworked, cotton or paper surface.....dozen..	4. 338
The same with face or ornaments of silk.....do....	6. 507
The same, gilt, openworked, or with spangles.....do....	14. 46
Wood or bone.....do....	5. 784
The same, silk surface.....do....	8. 676
Mother-of-pearl, ivory, or tortoise, paper or cotton surface.....do....	34. 704
The same, silk surface .....do....	69. 408
The same with or without inlaid and open work.....do....	108. 45
The same, with precious stones or silk lace or blonde, invoice value.	
Glove-stretchers—	
Wooden.....do....	1. 808
Bone or ivory.....do....	10. 845
Oils—	
In flasks, for sewing machines and watches, gross weight.....pound..	. 164
Colza, linseed, rapeseed, lard, potato, or pine, gross weight....do....	. 066
Cocoa or palm, gross weight.....do....	. 049
Dark and all unrefined, for machinery, gross weight.....do....	. 033
Whale or seal, crude, gross weight.....do....	. 039
The same, purified, gross weight.....do....	. 066
Sperm, crude, gross weight.....do....	. 066
The same, purified, gross weight.....do....	. 115
Gasoline, naphtha, paraffin, petroleum, or kerosene, gross weight..do....	. 026
Walnut, gross weight .....do....	. 079
Olive, impure, called Rangoon, gross weight.....do....	. 053
Mineral, called valvoline, gross weight.....do....	. 039
Oilers—	
Glass, with mouthpieces of wood or brass, for machinery.....dozen..	1. 085
Tin or bronze, for sewing machines .....do....	1. 446
Brass or bronze, for machinery.....do....	2. 169
Ornaments—	
Metal or glass, for hats.....do....	2. 169
Mother-of-pearl.....do....	4. 338
Wood, composition, or paste, for furniture, doors, or wainscots, gross weight., .....pound..	. 328
Plated, for coffins or other uses, gross weight... ..do....	. 657
Yellow metal, gross weight.....do....	1. 085
Spirits of turpentine—	
Or oil of turpentine, gross weight.....do....	. 039

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derechos 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Albums—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
para retratos, con tapas de papel, cuero ó género de algodón, hasta 25 centímetros de largo.....docena..	7. 00
los mismos de más de 25 centímetros de largo.....docena..	15. 00
para retratos, con tapa de pasta, imitación de carey ó marfil, hasta 25 centímetros de largo.....docena..	15. 00
los mismos, de más de 25 centímetros de largo.....docena..	30. 00
para retratos, con tapa de seda, con ó sin mezcla, con ó sin chapas, hasta 25 centímetros de largo.....docena..	15. 00
los mismos, de más de 25 centímetros de largo.....docena..	30. 00
para retratos, con tapa de cuero de Rusia ó su imitación, hasta 25 centímetros de largo.....docena..	55. 00
los mismos, de más de 25 centímetros de largo.....docena..	100. 00
para retratos, con tapas de carey, nácar ó marfil, hasta 25 centímetros de largo.....docena..	60. 00
los mismos, de más de 25 centímetros de largo.....docena..	150. 00
con atril, se avaluarán conforme á sus respectivos aforos con el aumento de un 10 por ciento.	
con música, se avaluarán conforme á sus respectivos aforos con el aumento de un 10 por ciento.	
Algarrobillo—	
semilla para tintes, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
Almanaques—	
de papel, llamados esfoliadores, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 60
Alquitrán—	
y brea, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 02
Anillos—	
de hueso, madera, de asta ó de papier mâché, para servilletas..docena..	. 80
de lata barnizados para id.....docena..	. 60
de marfil, para id.....docepa..	5. 00
Animales—	
disecados	Vista.
Arenilla—	
para pulir mármol	. 01
de toda materia y para todo uso, incluso envase.....kilo..	. 80
Artículos—	
de papier mâché (papel mascado), barnizados, no especificados en este arancel, peso bruto	. 90
de madera barnizada, no especificados en este arancel, peso bruto..kilo..	1. 00
de hueso, labrados, no designados en este arancel, peso bruto.....kilo..	5. 00
de marfil y carey, labrados, no designados en este arancel, peso bruto,	kilo.. 15. 00
de nácar, no designados en este arancel, peso bruto.....kilo..	20. 00
de escritorio, que no estén designados ó considerados en este arancel,	kilo.. Vista.
Asentadores—	
de dos faces y los de correa, para navajas.....docena..	3. 00
de cuatro faces, id. id	6. 00

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Arti les.	Valuation.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Albums—	
For portraits, cover of paper, leather or cotton, up to 25 centimeters length.....dozen..	5.061
The same, more than 25 centimeters length.....do....	10.845
With cover of composition, imitation of tortoise or ivory, up to 25 centimeters length.....dozen..	10.845
The same, more than 25 centimeters length. ....do....	21.69
With cover of silk, with or without mixture, with or without plates, up to 25 centimeters length.....dozen..	10.845
The same, more than 25 centimeters length. ....do....	21.69
Cover of Russia leather or imitation, up to 25 centimeters length...do....	39.765
The same, more than 25 centimeters length. ....do....	72.30
Cover of tortoise, mother-of-pearl or ivory, up to 25 centimeters length, dozen.....	43.38
The same, more than 25 centimeters length.. ....dozen..	108.45
With stand the valuation will be increased by 10 per cent.	
With music the valuation will be increased by 10 per cent.	
Animé—	
Seed for dyes, gross weight .....pound..	.066
Almanacs—	
Wrapper included .....do....	.197
Tar—	
And pitch, gross weight.....do....	.007
Napkin rings—	
Bone, wood, horn, or papier mâché.....dozen..	.578
Tin, varnished.....do....	.434
Ivory .....do....	3.615
Animals—	
Desiccated.....do....	Sight.
Sand—	
Fine, for polishing marble. ....pound..	.003
Any kind, for any use, package included.....do....	.026
Articles—	
Papier mâché, varnished, not mentioned in this tariff, gross weight. .do....	.30
Wood, varnished, not mentioned in this tariff, gross weight .....do....	.328
Bone, wrought, not mentioned in this tariff, gross weight.....do....	1.643
Ivory or tortoise, wrought, not mentioned in this tariff, gross weight. do....	4.929
Mother-of-pearl, not mentioned in this tariff, gross weight.....do....	6.572
For office use, not mentioned in this tariff.....do....	Sight.
Razor strops—	
Two faces, and those with strap. ....dozen..	2.169
Four faces, or with strap .....do....	4.338

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Asientos—	
de hule, para fuentes.....kilo..	1. 20
de esterilla, de paja ó de cartón, para id.....kilo..	1. 60
de madera, de doblés, para id.....kilo..	2. 40
de otras clases, se declara valor.	
Azafates—	
de papier mâché, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 90
de madera barnizada, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 00
Baldes—	
de cedro colorado ó blanco, aro de metal.....docena..	5. 00
de madera pintada ó de cartón, tamaño común, con ó sin asas...docena..	3. 00
Barbas—	
de ballena en bruto.....kilo..	. 40
las mismas ó su imitación, forrados ó no.....kilo..	2. 50
Barníz—	
ordinario para buques, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 08
copal y él para carruajes ó muebles, en botellas ó latas, incluso envase, .....kilo..	. 50
el mismo, en frasquitos.....kilo..	1. 20
llamado de ámbar, para fotografía, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 60
ó preparación para barnizar interiormente barriles para cerveza, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 48
negro para fierro, en latas ó botellas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 25
Barriles—	
cuarterolas, pipas ó toneles armados ó desarmados.....kilo..	. 16
Barrilitos—	
hasta 12 litros de capacidad.....docena..	6. 00
Bastones—	
ordinarios, todo de madera ó fierro forrado en cuero.....docena..	3. 00
como los anteriores, con puño de hueso, piedra, metal ú otros seme- jantes y los de composición.....docena..	9. 00
de madera con puño de carey, marfil ó nácar.....docena..	60. 00
los mismos con estoques, se aforarán en sus clases correspondientes con aumento del 10 por ciento.	
rifles.....uno..	10. 00
de carey ó marfil.....docena..	100. 00
con puño de oro, plata ó piedras finas.....	Vista.
Bateas—	
de madera, pintadas ó no, de todos tamaños.....docena..	4. 00
de cedro colorado ó blanco, con aro de metal.....docena..	5. 00
de cartón.....docena..	4. 00
Bejuco—	
ó junquillo para forrar crinolinas ú otros usos, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
el mismo, preparado para muebles.....kilo..	. 45
Betún—	
en pasta, en cajitas de lata ó madera, para calzado, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 16
líquido en tarros de barro, para calzado, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
ó agua de cobre ó bronce, para lustrar arneses ú otros usos, peso bruto.kilo..	. 20
líquido en frasquitos de vidrio, para calzado.....docena..	5. 00
Billetes—	
de banco, cédulas de acciones de minas y bonos ó letras hipotecarias, suelos ó empastados, peso bruto.....kilo..	12. 00

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Article .	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mats—	
Rubber, for dishes .....pound..	. 394
Hair cloth, straw or cardboard, for dishes.....do....	. 562
Wood, folding, for dishes.....do....	. 789
Other kinds, invoice value.....do.....	
Trays—	
Papier mâché, gross weight .....do....	. 296
Wood, varnished, gross weight.....do....	. 328
Buckets—	
Cedar, red or white, metal hoop .....dozen..	3. 615
Wooden, painted, or paper, common size, with or without handles..do....	2. 169
Whalebone—	
In the rough.....pound..	. 131
Whalebone, worked or imitation, covered or not.....do....	. 822
Varnish—	
Common, for ships, gross weight.....do....	. 026
Copal, and carriage or furniture, in bottles or cans, package included, .....pound..	. 164
The same, in vials .....do....	. 394
Amber, so called, for photography, package included.....do....	. 526
Varnish, or any preparation for varnishing inside of barrels for beer, gross weight .....pound..	. 157
Black, for iron, in bottles or cans, gross weight.....do....	. 082
Barrels—	
Pipes or hogshead, set up or in shooks.....do....	. 053
Kegs—	
Up to 12 liters capacity.....dozen..	4. 338
Canes (walking sticks)—	
Common, all wood or iron covered with leather.....do....	2. 169
The same, with handle of bone, metal, and other like substances, and those made of composition.....dozen..	6. 507
Wood, with handle of tortoise, ivory, or mother-of-pearl.....do....	43. 38
The same, with swords, will pay duty 10 per cent more than that of their respective classes.	
Rifle canes .....each..	7. 23
Tortoise or ivory.....dozen..	72. 30
With handle of gold, silver, or precious stone.....do....	Sight.
Basins—	
Wood, painted or unpainted, all sizes .....do....	2. 892
Cedar, red or white, with metal hoop .....do....	3. 615
Paper.....do....	2. 892
Rattan—	
Or reed, for lining crinoline or other uses, gross weight.....pound..	. 066
The same, prepared for furniture.....do....	. 148
Blacking—	
In paste, in boxes of tin or wood, for shoes, gross weight.....do....	. 053
Liquid, in earthen jars, for shoes, gross weight.....do....	. 033
Blacking, or copper or bronze wash, for polishing harnesses or other uses, gross weight.....pound..	. 066
Liquid, in glass bottles, for shoes .....dozen..	3. 615
Bank notes—	
Scrip of mining shares and bonds or debentures, loose or bound, gross weight.....pound..	3. 943

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Boca-llaves—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de marfil, nácar ó carey.....grueza..	6. 00
de madera, cautchou ó composición.....grueza..	1. 00
Bocinas—	
de todas clases.....una..	Vista.
Bolas—	
de marfil, su imitación ó de composición, para billar .....kilo..	20. 00
Bolitas—	
de todas clases, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 20
Bolsas—	
de papel, con impresión ó sin ella, para empaquetar, incluso envase.kilo..	. 25
las mismas, plateadas ó doradas, para id .....kilo..	. 80
Bombas—	
de madera, para barriles.....una..	1. 50
Bombillas—	
de viruta, paja, etc.....grueza..	. 60
Boquillas—	
de ámbar para cigarros y cigarillos, sin estuches.....kilo..	200. 00
de espuma de mar con ámbar, para id., sin estuches.....kilo..	120. 00
de vidrio, con ó sin yeso, para id.....kilo..	40. 00
de madera, con ó sin punta de vidrio, para id.....kilo..	6. 00
Botellas—	
de barro fino para agua, por decímetro cúbico del envase, .....decímetro cúbico..	. 06
Rotones—	
de loza, porcelana ó vidrio sin pié, para camisas, calzoncillos, camisetas, etc., y los de madera blanca, para forrar, sin distinción de calidad, in- clusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 32
los mismos, para calzados, chalecos, levitas ó adornos de vestido, sin distinción de calidad, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 80
de cartón ó papier mâché (papel comprimido), barba de ballena, cautchou, cuerno ó hueso, tierra cosida ó metal sin pié, para pantalones, cal- zoncillos, levitas ó chalecos y los con pié de composición, hierro bar- nizado, acero ó hierro pulimentado, para calzado, sin distinción de calidad, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	1. 00
de marfil ó nácar, sin pié, para camisas, sin distinción de calidad, in- clusa envoltura .....kilo..	4. 60
de nácar, sin pié, para chalecos, levitas ó adornos de vestidos, sin dis- tinción de calidad, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	3. 60
de coroso ó madera barnizada, sin pié, para chalecos, levitas ó adornos de vestidos y los con pié, de acero, hueso, hierro pulimentado, latón blanco ó amarillo, de nácar, hueso ó metal ú otros semejantes en su calidad á los expresados, para adornos de vestidos y los de metal blanco ó amarillo, sin dorado ni plateado, para militares, sin distin- ción de calidad, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 80
fornados en género de algodón ó lino, sin pié, para camisas, sin distin- ción de calidad, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 90
tejidos ó fornados en género de lana ó algodón, sin pié, para vestidos, sin distinción de calidad, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 50
los mismos, fornados en género de seda, id., id., inclusa envoltura..kilo..	2. 50
de metal blanco ó amarillo, lisos ó con relieves, ó sobrepuestos, con do- rado ó plateado, para militares, sin distinción de calidad, inclusa en- voltura.....kilo..	5. 80

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Key-guards—	
Ivory, mother-of-pearl, or tortoise .....gross..	4. 338
Gutta-percha or composition.....do....	. 723
Speaking trumpets—	
All kinds .....each..	Sight.
Billiard balls—	
Ivory, imitation ivory, or composition.....pound..	6. 572
Marbles (playing)—	
All kinds, gross weight.....do....	. 066
Paper bags—	
With or without printing, for packing, wrapper included .....do....	. 082
The same, silvered or gilt. ....do....	. 263
Pumps—	
Wooden, for barrels.....each..	1. 084
Mate tubes—	
Of straw, etc.....gross..	. 434
Mouthpieces—	
Amber, for cigars and cigarettes, without case.....pound..	65. 72
Meerschaum, with amber, for cigars, and cigarettes, without case..do....	39. 432
Glass, with or without gypsum, for cigars and cigarettes.....do....	13. 144
Wood, with or without glass point, for cigars and cigarettes.....do....	1. 972
Bottles—	
Fine clay, for water, package included .....cubic decimeter..	. 043
Buttons—	
Earthen, porcelain, or glass, without eyelet, for shirts, drawers, under-shirts, etc., and those of white wood for covering, of any kind, wrapper included.....pound..	. 105
The same, for shoes, vests, gowns, or dress ornaments, any kind, wrapper included.....pound..	. 263
Pasteboard or papier mâché, whalebone, gutta-percha, horn or bone, terra cotta or metal, without eyelet, for pantaloons, drawers, gowns, or vests, and those with eyelet, of composition, varnished iron, polished steel, or iron, for shoes, any kind, wrapper included.....pound..	. 328
Ivory or mother-of-pearl, without eyelet, for shirts, any quality, wrapper included.....pound..	1. 511
Mother-of-pearl, without eyelet, for vests, gowns, for dress ornaments, any quality, wrapper included.....pound..	1. 172
Palm nut, or wood, varnished, without eyelet, for vests, gowns, or dress ornaments, and those with eyelets of steel, bone, polished iron, white or yellow brass, mother-of-pearl, bone, or metal, and others of like quality for dress ornaments, and those of white or yellow metal, not gilt or plated, military, any quality, wrapper included .....pound..	. 591
Covered with cotton or linen, without eyelet, for shirts, any quality, wrapper included .....pound..	. 953
Woven, or covered with wool or cotton, without eyelet, for dresses, any quality, wrapper included.....pound..	. 493
The same, covered with silk, without eyelet, any quality, wrapper included.....pound..	. 822
White or yellow metal, smooth or stamped, gilded or plated, military, any quality, wrapper included .....pound..	1. 806

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Botones—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
colleras de hueso, coroso ó cauchou, con ó sin piezas de otra materia, para cuellos y pechera de camisas, sin distinción de calidad, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 20
los mismos, para puños de camisas, id., id., inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 10
los mismos, como las dos partidas anteriores, con guarniciones, id., id., inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 60
colleras de marfil, nácar ó carey, con ó sin piezas de otra materia, que no sea oro, plata ni piedras finas, para cuellos y pecheras de camisas, sin distinción de calidad, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	7. 20
los mismos, para puños de camisas, id., id., inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 20
los mismos, como las dos partidas anteriores, con guarniciones, id., id., inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	5. 80
colleras de doubley, se declara valor.	
Brochas—	
con mango de marfil para jabonar la barba.....docena..	6. 00
con mango de búfalo, para id., id.....docena..	2. 00
con mango de madera ó con boquilla de fierro.....docena..	1. 00
para blanquear.....docena..	2. 00
de crín, con ó sin mezcla, para pintar, surtidos de todos tamaños, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 00
de otra materia, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 40
ó escoperos, con ó sin cabo, para alquitranar.....docena..	1. 50
de pluma, para polvos.....docena..	1. 00
para prensas de copiar.....docena..	2. 00
anchas para ventear ó jaspear.....docena..	4. 00
de cerda de forma plana, para barnizar.....docena..	1. 00
de otras clases.....docena..	Vista.
Caballitos—	
de madera forrados ó pintados con mecanismo, para niños.....uno..	8. 00
Cabello—	
ó pelo humano en rama.....kilo..	25. 00
Cabos—	
de alabastro, para velas.....grueza..	3. 00
Cables—	
de asbestos, con ó sin tejido de algodón, peso bruto.....kilo..	60
Cajas—	
para té, de madera de la China ó pasta de papel, barnizadas ó doradas, hasta 30 centímetros.....una..	3. 00
para mantas, id., id.....una..	4. 00
de cartón, para mercaderías.....kilo..	. 80
vacías, para escopetas, pistolas ó revólveres.....una..	Vista.
de madera, llamadas cajetas, por juegos hasta 6 cajas.....juego..	. 30
de cartón, para guardar sombreros.....docena..	2. 00
cajas chicas con espejo, para afeitarse.....docena..	1. 00
con útiles de pintura, se declara valor.	
las mismas, ordinarias, para colegios.....kilo..	1. 00
de madera, cartón, asta, composición, níquel etc., para rapé y tabaco,.....docena..	1. 00
de carey, marfil ó nácar, para id., id.....docena..	20. 00
plateadas ó doradas, para id., id.....docena..	6. 00
vacías, para cubiertos.....una..	Vista.
de cartón, para velas y otros usos, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
ó cajones de madera con resorte, para dinero.....una..	2. 00

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Buttons—Continued.	
Sets of buttons, bone, nut, or gutta-percha, with or without pieces of other material, for shirt collars and bosoms, any quality, wrapper included, pound..	1. 38
The same, for cuffs, any quality, wrapper included .....do....	. 69
The preceding, with trimmings, any quality, wrapper included....do....	1. 182
Sets of buttons, ivory, mother-of-pearl, or tortoise, with or without pieces of other material, except gold, silver, or precious stones, for shirt collars and bosoms, any quality, wrapper included.....pound..	2. 366
The same, for cuffs, any quality, wrapper included .....do....	1. 38
The two preceding, with trimmings, any quality, wrapper included..do....	1. 906
Sets of buttons of pinchbeck, invoice value.	
Brushes—	
Shaving, ivory handle .....dozen..	4. 338
Shaving, horn handle.....do....	1. 446
Wooden handle or with iron ferule .....do....	. 723
For whitewashing .....do....	1. 446
Of hair, with or without mixture, for painting, assortments of all sizes, gross weight .....pound..	. 328
Any other material, gross weight .....do....	. 131
Tarring brushes, with or without handle.....dozen..	1. 085
Feather, for powders .....do....	. 723
For copying presses.....do....	1. 446
Wide, for graining .....do....	2. 892
Bristle, flat, for varnishing.....do....	. 723
Other kinds .....do....	Sight.
Toy horses—	
Wood, covered or painted, with mechanism, for children.....each..	5. 784
Hair—	
Human, unmanufactured .....pound..	8. 215
Candle ends—	
Alabaster .....gross..	2. 169
Cables—	
Asbestos, with or without cotton texture, gross weight.....pound..	. 197
Boxes (cases)—	
For tea, China wood or paper, varnished or gilt, up to 30 centimeters, each.....	2. 169
For shawls, varnished or gilt.....do....	2. 892
Cardboard, for merchandise.....pound..	. 263
For guns, pistols, or revolvers, empty .....each..	Sight.
Wooden, small, in sets up to six .....set..	. 217
Hat boxes, pasteboard.....doze. .	1. 446
Shaving cases, small, with mirror.....do....	. 723
With implements for painting, invoice value.	
The same, common, for schools .....pound..	. 328
Wooden, cardboard, horn, composition, nickel, etc., for snuff or tobacco, .....dozen..	. 723
Tortoise, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, for snuff or tobacco .....do....	14. 46
Plated or gilt, for snuff and tobacco .....do....	4. 338
Empty, for table cutlery.....each..	Sight.
Cardboard, for candles, and other uses, gross weight.....pound..	. 033
Money boxes, wooden, with spring .....each..	1. 446

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Cajetas—	
de cartón vacías, con ó sin dorados ó dibujos de colores, para confites, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	2. 00
bolsones, canastillos ú otros objetos análogos de fantasía, de cartón ó madera, vacíos, forrados en género de seda, con ó sin mezcla de algodón ó adornados de cualquiera otra manera, para confites, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	7. 00
de las demás clases .....kilo..	Vista.
Cajones—	
de madera, para envase de vinos ó licores, peso bruto.....kilo..	3. 00
Cal—	
de piedra ó concha, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 60
Calzadores—	
de cuero ó metal amarillo ó nikelado, con ó sin gancho.....docena..	. 80
imitación carey.....docena..	1. 50
de otras clases.....docena..	Vista.
Calcomanías—	
inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
Canastas—	
de junquillo, para ropa, hasta 112 centímetros de alto, en juegos de 3 canastos .....juego..	6. 00
de mimbre, paja, junco ú otros semejantes, sin adornos, para colegio ú otros usos.....kilo..	2. 00
de mimbre, para botellas.....docena..	8. 00
de mimbre, con forro de lata, porta-cubiertos, porta-platos ó porta-viandas, porta-vasos ó porta-costuras .....docena..	3. 00
y canastillos de carey, marfil ó nácar, incluso envase.....kilo..	20. 00
de otras clases .....kilo..	Vista.
Caramelo—	
líquido para dar color al aguardiente .....litro..	.45
en pasta ó líquido, para cerveceros, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 00
Cañutos—	
ordinarios de todas clases, para guardar agujas .....grueza..	. 80
de carey, marfil ó nácar, para id., id.....docena..	3. 00
de las demás clases.....docena..	Vista.
Cañería—	
de barro, para acueductos ú otros usos.....kilo..	1. 00
Carbón—	
de madera.....kilo..	. 30
animal .....kilo..	1. 00
Carboncillos—	
en lápices para dibujar, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 80
Cardas—	
de todo tamaño para frizar, por pares .....docena..	4. 00
Carey—	
en hojas, sin labrar, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	5. 00
con incrustaciones, calado ó grabado.....kilo..	20. 00
Carpetas—	
de cuero ó hule, ordinarias, para escritorio, hasta 30 centímetros de largo.....docena..	1. 00
las mismas de mayor largo.....docena..	4. 00
finas, de todas clases.....docena..	Vista.

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Boxes (cases)—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cardboard, with or without gilding or colored figures, for bonbons, wrapper included .....pound..	. 657
Pockets, small baskets, and other similar fancy articles, cardboard or wood, empty, lined with silk, pure or mixed with cotton, or ornamented in any other way, for bonbons, wrapper included .....pound..	2. 30
Other kinds, small .....do....	Sight.
Cases—	
Wooden, for packing wines or liquors, gross weight.....pound..	. 986
Lime—	
Stone or shell, gross weight .....pound..	. 197
Shoehorns—	
Leather, or yellow or nickel-plated metal, with or without hook..dozen..	. 578
Imitation tortoise.....do....	1. 085
Other kinds .....do....	Sight.
Decalcomanies, wrapper included .....pound..	. 657
Baskets —	
Reed, for clothing, up to 112 centimeters height, in sets of three....set..	4. 338
Osier, straw, cane, or others similar, without ornaments, for school and other uses.....pound..	. 657
Osier, for bottles.....dozen..	5. 784
Osier, with tin lining, for table cutlery, dishes, victuals, or sewing..do....	2. 169
And small baskets of tortoise, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, wrapper included.....pound..	6. 572
Other kinds .....do....	Sight.
Caramel—	
Liquid, for coloring spirits .....quart..	. 148
In paste or liquid, for brewers, gross weight.....pound..	. 328
Needlecases (tubes)—	
Common, of all kinds .....gross..	. 578
Tortoise, ivory, or mother-of-pearl .....dozen..	2. 169
Other kinds .....do....	Sight.
Pipes—	
Clay, for aqueducts and other purposes.....pound..	. 328
Charcoal—	
Wood.....do....	. 099
Animal .....do....	. 328
Crayons—	
In pencils for drawing, wrapper included .....do....	1. 576
Cards—	
All sizes, for friezing cloth.....doz. prs..	2. 892
Tortoise shell—	
In sheets, unwrought, wrapper included .....pound..	1. 643
With settings, open-worked or carved.....do....	6. 572
Letter cases—	
Leather or India rubber, common, for offices, up to 30 centimeters in length .....dozen..	. 723
The same, longer.....do....	2. 892
Fine, all kinds .....do....	Sight.

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nes.</i>	
Carteras—	
de cuero, llamadas portafolios, llanas ó labradas, con útiles para escribir, docena ..	12. 00
id. llamadas bibliographes docena ..	6. 00
y portamonedas, hasta 15 centímetros de largo, para el bolsillo, con forro de cuero ó género labrado, pintado ó llano y las de composición, sin útiles docena ..	1. 50
las mismas, con útiles docena ..	3. 00
las mismas, de más de 15 hasta 22 centímetros de largo, sin útiles, docena ..	3. 00
las mismas, con útiles docena ..	4. 00
y portamonedas de cuero de Rusia ó su imitación, hasta 15 centímetros de largo, sin útiles docena ..	3. 00
las mismas, con útiles docena ..	4. 00
las mismas, de más de 15 hasta 22 centímetros de largo, sin útiles, docena ..	4. 00
las mismas, con útiles docena ..	5. 00
las mismas, de más de 22 centímetros de largo, sin útiles docena ..	6. 00
las mismas, con útiles docena ..	9. 00
con tapa ó tapas de carey, marfil ó nácar, sin útiles docena ..	12. 00
las mismas, con útiles docena ..	18. 00
Cartón—	
ordinario, de paja ó pulpa de madera, en hojas ó recortado, peso bruto, kilo ..	. 08
blanco ó de colores, ordinario, que no sea trasparente, para boletos ó tar- jetas ordinarias, peso bruto kilo ..	. 25
llamado de bristol ó de marfil, para tarjetas de visita ó fotografía, peso bruto kilo ..	. 50
fino ó enamelado, de un sólo color, de fantasía, llamado de porcelana, peso bruto kilo ..	. 60
preparado para bordar, peso bruto kilo ..	. 90
preparado, con alquitrán, para techos, peso bruto kilo ..	. 07
de colores, en hojas ó recortado, peso bruto kilo ..	. 70
grueso para fondos de cuadros y otros usos, peso bruto kilo ..	. 05
Casas—	
de madera, se declara valor.	
Cedazos—	
de crín ó de cualquiera otra tela, hasta 20 centímetros de diámetro, docena ..	2. 00
los mismos, de más de 20 centímetros de diámetro docena ..	5. 00
Cepillos—	
de junquillo, para lavanderas docena ..	. 30
de mayor tamaño, para otros usos docena ..	. 60
con tapa de madera, charolada ó no, para ropa, pelo ó sombrero y los arqueados ó rectos, para mesas, ordinarios docena ..	3. 00
los mismos, con otra clase de tapa superior docena ..	6. 00
para uñas, dientes ó peines grueza ..	10. 00
para botas y zapatos, corrientes docena ..	. 80
grandes con mango, para barrer, inclusive las llamadas cabeza de lobo, docena ..	2. 50
los mismos, sin mango docena ..	2. 00
para una mano, llamados de banco docena ..	1. 80

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Pocketbooks, portfolios, etc.—	<i>Dollars.</i>
Portfolios, leather, plain or worked, with writing utensils .....dozen..	8. 676
“Bibliographs” so called.....do....	4. 338
Portemonnaies, up to 15 centimeters length, for the pocket, with cover of leather or cloth, worked, painted, or plain, and those of composition, without appurtenances .....dozen..	1. 085
The same, with appurtenances.....do....	2. 169
The same, more than 15 up to 22 centimeters length, without appurtenances ... ..dozen..	2. 169
The preceding, with appurtenances.....do....	2. 892
Portemonnaies, Russia leather or imitation, up to 15 centimeters length, without appurtenances .....dozen..	2. 169
The same, with appurtenances.....do....	2. 892
The same, more than 15 up to 22 centimeters length, without appurtenances .....dozen..	2. 892
The preceding, with appurtenances .....do....	3. 615
The same, more than 22 centimeters length, without appurtenances.do....	4. 338
The preceding, with appurtenances .....do....	6. 507
With cover or covers of tortoise, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, without appurtenances .....dozen..	8. 676
The same, with appurtenances.....do....	13. 014
Cardboard—	
Common, straw or wood pulp, in sheets or cut out, gross weight..pound..	. 026
White or colored, common, not transparent, for tickets or common visiting cards, gross weight .....pound..	. 082
Bristol or marble board, for visiting or photograph cards, gross weight, .....pound..	. 164
Fine or enameled, single color, fancy, gross weight.....do....	. 197
Prepared for embroidering, gross weight.....do....	. 296
Tarred paper, for roofs, gross weight.....do....	. 023
Cardboard, colored, in sheets or cut out, gross weight.....do....	. 23
Heavy, for backs of pictures and other uses, gross weight.....do....	. 016
Houses—	
Wooden, invoice value.	
Sieves—	
Haircloth or any other cloth, up to 20 centimeters diameter.....dozen..	1. 446
The same, more than 20 centimeters.....do....	3. 615
Brushes—	
Reed, for washerwomen.....do....	. 217
Larger size, for other uses .....do....	. 434
With wooden back, lacquered or not, for clothing, hair, or hat, and common table brushes, curved or straight.....dozen..	2. 169
The same, with back of better quality .....do....	4. 338
For nails, teeth, and combs .....gross.	7. 23
Shoe brushes, common.....dozen..	. 263
Large, with handle, for sweeping .....do....	1. 808
The same, without handle.....do....	1. 446
For one hand .....do....	1. 301

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 35 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Cepillos—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
ó bruzas, para caballos	docena.. 1. 50
para dos usos, con ó sin mango, para zapatos.....	docena.. 1. 20
con tapa de carey, nácar ó marfíl	docena.. Vista.
para limpiar tubos y cañones de armas de fuego	docena.. 1. 00
Cera—	
vegetal, animal ó mineral, amarilla ú oscura.....	kilo.. . 25
beneficiada, blanca, pura ó mezclada.....	kilo.. . 50
en cerillos, flores ó cualquiera otra figura	kilo.. 2. 00
Cerote—	
en pasta, para zapateros, peso bruto.....	kilo.. . 40
Cerda—	
en masos ó cajitas, para zapateros.....	kilo.. 1. 00
Ceniza—	
de madera, peso bruto.....	kilo.. . 05
Cigarreras—	
ordinarias, de pita, paja, papier mâché, cartón barnizado ú otra materia, de todas formas, para cigarrillos.....	docena.. 1. 50
las mismas, para puros	docena.. 2. 00
de cuero, para cigarrillos.....	docena.. 3. 00
las mismas, para puros	docena.. 4. 00
de paja fina	docena.. 20. 00
de cuero de Rusia ó su imitación, lisas, para cigarrillos.....	docena.. 15. 00
las mismas, con figuras.....	docena.. 20. 00
como las anteriores, lisas, para puros.....	docena.. 20. 00
las mismas, con figuras.....	docena.. 24. 00
de carey, nácar ó marfíl, de todas clases	kilo.. 25. 00
como las anteriores, grandes.....	kilo.. 40. 00
de todas las demás clases.....	kilo.. Vista.
Cigarros—	
puros, derecho específico*.....	kilo.. 4. 00
de papel, id., id†	kilo.. 3. 00
Cimiento—	
romano para estucar, peso bruto.....	kilo.. 2. 00
de cola, para cisar	kilo.. . 20
líquido de jebe, peso bruto	kilo.. . 60
de asbestos para tubos de vapor, peso bruto.....	kilo.. . 30
Cohetes—	
de la China de todos tamaños y fuegos artificiales, peso bruto	kilo.. . 40
Cola—	
común, peso bruto	kilo.. . 20
preparada, para clarificar vinos.....	kilo.. . 60
Cola-fluida—	
peso bruto.....	kilo.. . 18
Cola-pep—	
peso bruto.....	kilo.. 3. 00
Coral—	
en estado natural.....	kilo.. 5. 00
Corchos—	
en tabla ó corteza, peso bruto.....	kilo.. . 08
para botellas comunes, peso bruto.....	kilo.. . 20

* Derecho B. 2.00.

† Derecho B. 1.50.

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Brushes—Continued.	
Horse brushes.....dozen..	1.085
Shoe brushes, for blacking and polishing, with or without handle.do....	.868
Brushes with back of tortoise, mother-of-pearl, or ivory.....do....	Sight.
For cleaning tubes and gunbarrels.....do....	.723
Wax—	
Vegetable, animal, or mineral, yellow or dark.....pound..	.082
Purified, white, pure or mixed.....do....	.164
In papers, flowers, or any other figure.....do....	.657
Shoemaker wax—	
In cake, gross weight.....do....	.131
Bristles—	
In bundles or boxes, for shoemakers.....do....	.328
Ashes—	
Wood, gross weight.....do....	.016
Cigar and cigarette cases—	
Common, pita, straw, papier mâché, varnished cardboard, or other material, all shapes, for cigarettes.....dozen..	1.085
The same, for cigars.....do....	1.446
Leather, for cigarettes.....do....	2.169
The same, for cigars.....do....	2.892
Fine straw.....do....	14.46
Russia leather or imitation, plain, for cigarettes.....do....	10.845
The same, with figures.....do....	14.46
The preceding, plain, for cigars.....do....	14.46
The same, with figures.....do....	17.352
Tortoise, mother-of-pearl, or ivory, all kinds.....pound..	8.215
The same, large.....do....	13.144
All other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Cigars—	
Tobacco wrapper, specific duty*.....do....	1.314
Paper wrapper, specific duty†.....do....	.986
Cement—	
Roman, for stucco, gross weight.....do....	.657
Of glue, for sizing.....do....	.066
Liquid, common, rubber, gross weight.....do....	.197
Of asbestos, for steam pipes, gross weight.....do....	.099
Rockets—	
Chinese, all sizes, and fireworks, gross weight.....do....	.131
Glue—	
Common, gross weight.....do....	.066
Isinglass, for clarifying wines.....do....	.197
Liquid, gross weight.....do....	.059
Fish-glue, gross weight.....do....	.986
Coral—	
In natural state.....do....	1.643
Cork (corks and stoppers)—	
In sheets or in the bark, gross weight.....do....	.026
For common bottles, gross weight.....do....	.066

* Duty \$1.446,

† Duty \$1.085.

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Corchos—Continúa.	
cortado ó labrado, en plantillas, ó para otros usos, peso bruto.....kilo..	.80
con boquillas ó figuras, de plomo ó porcelana.....docena..	.50
los mismos, dorados ó plateados ó de metal blanco.....docena..	1.50
para frascos de botica, peso bruto.....kilo..	.40
Coronas—	
fúnebres de abalorios ó cuentas de vidrio, madera ó metal, engarzadas en alambre, con ó sin adornos de otra materia.....kilo..	.80
Córtes—	
de vapor de seda, bordados para zapatos y gorras.....kilo..	.30
de tafilete, charol ó becerro, para botas y medias botas, por pares.docena..	12.00
de tafilete, charol ó becerro, para botines, por pares.....docena..	8.00
para marroquín, para id., por pares.....docena..	12.00
de cabritilla y tafilete, llanos para zapatos, por pares.....docena..	2.00
los mismos, bordados, por pares.....docena..	3.00
de cuero, hilo ó tafilete, sin costura para botas, por pares.....docena..	10.00
de cuero para remontar botas, por pares.....docena..	5.00
Corta-papel—	
de carey, marfil ó nácar.....kilo..	15.00
de madera, hueso y otras clases.....kilo..	1.00
Correderas—	
de madera para mesas de comedor.....par..	4.00
Costureros—	
con útiles en cajas llanas, hasta 15 centímetros de largo.....docena..	12.00
los mismos, de más de 15 hasta 30 centímetros de largo.....docena..	20.00
los mismos, de mayor tamaño.....docena..	36.00
con útiles, en cajas incrustadas ó pintadas, de la China ú otras proceden- cias, medidos por centímetros en su mayor largo....centímetro..	.15
con útiles, en cajas de música y de otras clases, se declara valor...uno..	Vista.
con útiles de cuero ó paja de todo tamaño.....docena..	10.00
Crín—	
animal en rama.....kilo..	.30
vegetal, para tapizar muebles y otros usos.....kilo..	.08
tejido para forro de muebles, liso, de un color, hasta 70 centímetros de ancho.....metro..	.50
el mismo, labrado de más colores, hasta 70 centímetros de ancho.metro..	.75
animal en telas, para crinolinas.....metro cuadrado..	.40
en piezas para cedazos, hasta 50 centímetros cuadrados.....docena..	1.50
Cristalería—	
botellas de vidrio ordinario, para envase de licores, peso bruto.....kilo..	.03
damajuanas de vidrio, de todo tamaño.....docena..	4.00
dulceras de cristal, con platillo ó tapa de metal, nikelado ó no, por decí- metro cúbico del envase.....decímetro cúbico..	.40
las mismas, con tapa plateada.....docena..	36.00
las mismas, con platillo de madera.....docena..	4.00
floreros de cristal fundido y los de barro fino, por decímetro cúbico del envase.....decímetro cúbico..	.08
floreros de las demás clases, inclusive los de porcelana, por id., id., .....decímetro cúbico..	.15
floreros con remates de plaqué, metal, etc., por id., id.decímetro cúbico..	.40
fundidos, por id., id.....decímetro cúbico..	.05
de las demás clases, por id., id.....decímetro cúbico..	.12

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cork (corks and stoppers)—Continued.	
Cut or worked, in insoles or for other uses, gross weight .....pound..	. 263
With mouthpieces or figures of lead or porcelain.....dozen..	. 362
The same, gilded or plated, or white metal.....do....	1. 085
For druggists' jars, gross weight.....pound..	. 131
Wreaths—	
Funereal, of bugles, of beads of glass, wood, or metal, strung on wire, with or without ornaments of other material.....pound..	. 263
Patterns (cuts)—	
Silk, embroidered, for shoes and caps.....do....	. 099
Morocco, patent leather or calf, for boots and half boots....dozen pairs..	8. 676
Morocco, patent leather or calf, for gaiters.....do....	5. 784
For morocco, for gaiters.....do....	8. 676
Kid and morocco, plain for shoes.....do....	1. 446
The same, embroidered.....dozen..	2. 169
Leather, linen or morocco, seamless, for boots.....dozen pairs..	7. 23
Leather, for repairing boots.....do....	3. 615
Paper-cutters—	
Tortoise, ivory, or mother-of-pearl.....pound..	4. 929
Wood, bone, and other kinds.....do....	. 338
Casters—	
For dining tables, wooden.....pair..	2. 892
Workboxes (sewing)—	
With accessories in flat boxes, up to 15 centimeters length.....dozen..	8. 676
The same, more than 15 up to 30 centimeters length.....do....	14. 46
The same, larger.....do....	26. 028
With accessories, in inlaid or painted boxes, Chinese or other, per centimeter largest dimension.....	. 108
With accessories, in music boxes or others, invoice value.....each..	Sight.
With accessories, leather or straw, all sizes.....dozen..	7. 23
Hair—	
Animal, unmanufactured. ....pound..	. 099
Vegetable, for upholstering furniture and other uses.....do....	. 026
Woven, for upholstering furniture, plain, single color, up to 70 centimeters width.....meter..	. 362
The same, worked, more than one color, up to 70 centimeters width.do....	. 542
Animal, woven, for crinoline.....square meter..	. 289
In pieces, for sieves, up to 50 centimeters square.....dozen..	1. 085
Glass and crystal—	
Bottles, common glass, for liquors, gross weight.....pound..	. 01
Demijohns, glass, all sizes.....dozen..	2. 892
Preserve jars, crystal, with metal top or cover, nickel or plain, per cubic decimeter, package included.....	. 289
The same, silver-plated top.....dozen..	26. 03
The same, with wooden dish.....do....	2. 892
Flower vases, cast crystal or fine clay, per cubic decimeter, package included.....	. 058
The same, other kinds, including porcelain, per cubic decimeter, package included.....	. 108
The same, with border of plaque, metal, etc., per cubic decimeter, package included.....	. 289
Cast, per cubic decimeter, package included.*.....	. 036
Other kinds, per cubic decimeter, package included.....	. 087

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Cristalería—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
con remates de metal, por id., id.....decímetro cúbico..	.40
gasógenos y secsógenos de piedra arcénica ó de vidrio para fabricar agua de soda, etc	uno.. 3.00
gasómetros de cristal, para encender lumbre.....	uno.. 3.00
globos y pantallas, para lámparas, por decímetro cúbico del envase,	decímetro cúbico.. .06
graduadores de cristal.....	docena.. 1.00
guarda-brisas y guarda-polvos de cristal, de toda forma y tamaño, por decímetro cúbico del envase.....	decímetro cúbico.. .09
los mismos, con ramos y figuras, por id., id.....	decímetro cúbico.. .12
lámparas de todas clases, tamaño y calidad, de una ó más luces, inclusive las arañas, adornos, piezas y demás útiles que pertenezcan á dichos aparatos, que vengan en el mismo envase, por id., id.,	decímetro cúbico.. .20
lámparas y depósitos de sólo vidrio, para kerosene, con sus útiles, por id., id.....	decímetro cúbico.. .10
jarras de cristal con mango, pié y tapa de plaqué.....	una.. 6.00
jarras de cristal con tapa de metal.....	docena.. 12.00
mantequilleras de cristal, en platillo de madera, por decímetro cúbico del envase.....	decímetro cúbico.. .10
sifones de vidrio, con boquilla de peltre, para envase de bebidas gaseosas, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .20
tubos de vidrio para lámparas y linternas de mano, por decímetro cúbico, del envase.....	decímetro cúbico.. .05
tubos para niveles, máquinas ú otros usos, por id., id.....	decímetro cúbico.. .15
vasos de cristal para cerveza, de todo tamaño, con tapa de plaqué, tengan ó no parte dorada, por id., id.....	decímetro cúbico.. .40
vidrios corrientes, planos, llanos, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .05
vidrios raspados, labrados ó de colores, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .15
vidrios blancos, para fotografías y los ovalados para faroles, peso bruto,	kilo.. .30
vidrios preparados, para fotografías, llamados placas secas, peso bruto,	kilo.. .45
vidrios para relojes de bolsillo.....	grueza.. 3.00
vidrios ordinarios para anteojos	docena.. .40
vidrios de cristal de roca, para id.....	docena.. 2.00
vidrios de aumento para cosmoramas y otros usos, con mangos ó sin ellos,	docena.. 8.00
vidrios para faroles refractantes de vidriera	uno.. 3.00
vidrios grandes, blancos, llanos, planos ó curvos, para ventanas de tiendas ú otros usos, peso bruto	kilo.. .25
vidrios, dobles, ordinarios, para pisos y otros usos, peso bruto....	kilo.. .10
Crudo—	
para fieltro	ciento.. 3.50
Cuadernos—	
en blanco de papel chino, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .20
Cuardernales—	
ó motones de madera de una ó más roldanas.....	kilo.. .20
Cuadros—	
de pintura.....	uno.. Vista.
Cuajo—	
en polvo, inclusa envoltura.....	kilo.. .05

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Glass and crystal—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
With border of metal, per cubic decimeter, package included.....	.289
Gas-generators, of stone or glass, for making soda water, etc.....each..	2.169
Gas-generators, of crystal, for lighting fires, gas, etc.....do....	2.169
Globes and screens, for lamps, per cubic decimeter of package.....	.043
Graduates, crystal.....dozen..	.723
Shades, lamp and bell glasses, of crystal, all shapes and sizes, per cubic decimeter of package.....	.065
The same, with branches and figures, per cubic decimeter of package..	.087
Lamps, all kinds, sizes, and qualities, one or more lights, including sconces, ornaments, pieces, and other appurtenances, imported in the same package, per cubic decimeter of package.....	.145
Lamps and receptacles, of glass only, for kerosene, with appurtenances, per cubic decimeter of package.....	.072
Jars, crystal, with handle, foot and top of plaqué.....each..	4.338
Jars, crystal, metal cover.....dozen..	8.676
Butter dishes, crystal, in wooden plate, per cubic decimeter of package..	.072
Siphon bottles, with pewter mouthpiece, for gaseous beverages, gross weight.....pound..	.066
Chimneys, glass, for lamps and hand lanterns, per cubic decimeter of package.....	.036
Tubes, for levels, machines, and other uses, per cubic decimeter of package.....	.108
Mugs or glasses, crystal, for beer, all sizes, with top of plaqué, with or without gilding, per cubic decimeter of package.....	.289
Glass, common window, plain, flat, gross weight.....pound..	.016
Glass, rough surface, wrought or colored, gross weight.....do....	.049
Glass, white, for photographers, and oval shaped, for lanterns, gross weight.....pound..	.099
Glass, prepared for photographers, called dry plates, gross weight..do....	.148
Watch crystals.....gross..	2.169
Lenses, common, for eyeglasses.....dozen..	.289
Lenses, rock crystal, for eyeglasses.....do....	1.446
Magnifying glasses, for cosmoramas, and other uses, with or without handles.....dozen..	5.784
Glass, glasses for refraction lanterns (light-house).....each..	2.169
Glass, large, white, plain, flat, or curved, for shop windows and other uses, gross weight.....pound..	.082
Glass, double thickness, common, for floors and other uses, gross weight,.....pound..	.033
"Crudo"—	
For felt.....per hundred..	2.53
Writing books—	
Blank, China paper, gross weight.....pound..	.066
Pulley-blocks—	
Wooden, one or more sheaves.....do....	.066
Paintings (pictures).....each..	Sight.
Rennet—	
Powdered, wrapper included.....pound..	.016

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Cuajo—Continúa.	
líquido, en frascos de un litro de contenido docena..	8. 00
líquido en barriles litro..	. 50
ó estómagos salados kilo..	1. 00
Cucuruchos—	
y bolsas de género de seda, con ó sin mezcla de algodón, con bordados ó dibujos estampados, con ó sin amarras de cintas ó cordones, para confites, inclusa envoltura kilo..	. 50
Cuerdas—	
de tripa para instrumentos, inclusa envoltura kilo..	. 12
Cueros—	
de becerro de carnero, curtidos kilo..	1. 00
charolados de cualquiera clase kilo..	1. 60
de chancho ó su imitación kilo..	1. 20
de ante, para botas y zapatos kilo..	3. 00
de ante, para limpiar mercería docena..	4. 00
de chebró ó cabritilla docena..	6. 00
de tafilete ó marroquín docena..	5. 00
llamados badanas (piel de oveja) docena..	3. 00
de otras clases al pelo, para poner en coches descubiertos, sobrecamas y otros usos uno..	Vista.
en tiras angostas, para adornos y otros usos kilo..	Vista.
de matriz, preparado para adornos kilo..	Vista.
y pieles no denominadas kilo..	Vista.
de vaca, enteros, charolados ó sin charolar, imitación chagrí uno..	10. 00
de vaca, enteros, teñidos uno..	8. 00
de caballos, enteros, charolados ó no uno..	7. 00
medios cueros sin teñir, llamados suelas uno..	3. 00
pergamino kilo..	4. 00
Chimojeno—	
peso bruto kilo..	. 15
Chisquetes—	
para el carnaval kilo..	. 35
Dedales—	
de hueso docena..	. 80
de marfil, nácar ó carey docena..	2. 00
Destiladeras—	
ó fieltros comunes de loza, piedra ó composición una..	4. 00
Dibujos—	
diseños ó modelos para bordar, pintados en papel ó cartón kilo..	4. 00
en madera de pino para calar, inclusa envoltura kilo..	. 80
en papel ó patrones, para modelo de vestidos, inclusa envoltura . . . kilo..	1. 60
Dientes—	
y muelas artificiales de todas clases ciento..	5. 00
Dinamita—	
gelatina, peso bruto kilo..	1. 00
Dormilonas—	
aretes, argollas, zarcillos, etc., de la clase más ordinaria, con piedras ó vidrios de colores, sin dorado ni esmalte, en cartones grueza..	10. 00

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Rennet—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Liquid, in bottles of 1 quart .....dozen..	5. 784
Liquid, in barrels.....quart..	. 362
Stomachs, salted .....pound..	. 328
Rouleaux and pockets—	
Silk, with or without cotton mixture, with embroidery, or stamped figures, with or without ties of ribbon, or cord, for bonbons, wrapper included.....pound..	. 164
Strings (cords)—	
Catgut, for musical instruments, wrapper included.....do....	. 039
Leather or skins—	
Calf or sheepskin, tanned .....do....	. 338
Patent leather, any kind.....do....	. 526
Pigskin, or imitation.....do....	. 394
Buckskin or chamois, for boots and shoes.....do....	. 986
Chamois, for cleaning small wares.....dozen..	2. 892
Goat or kid.....do....	4. 338
Morocco .....do....	3. 615
Sheepskins .....do....	2. 169
Other kinds, with hair, for coach rugs, bedspreads and other uses..each..	Sight.
In narrow strips, for ornaments and other uses .....pound..	Sight.
Stamped, prepared for ornaments.....do....	Sight.
Not specified.....do....	Sight.
Cowhide, entire, dressed as patent leather or not, imitation chagreen, .....each..	7. 23
Cowhide, entire, colored.....do....	5. 784
Horsehide, entire, patent leather, dressed or not.....do....	5. 061
Sides, not colored, called sole leather.....do....	2. 169
Parchment.....pound..	1. 314
Chimojeno, gross weight.....do....	. 049
Squirts—	
For the carnival .....do....	. 115
Thimbles—	
Bone.....dozen..	. 578
Ivory, mother-of-pearl, or tortoise.....do....	1. 446
Filters—	
Common, crockery, stone, or composition.....each..	2. 892
Drawings—	
Designs or patterns for embroidering, painted on paper or cardboard, .....pound..	1. 314
On pine wood, for open work, wrapper included.....do....	. 263
On paper (patterns), for clothing, wrapper included.....do....	. 526
Teeth—	
Artificial, all kinds.....hundred..	3. 615
Dynamite—	
Gelatine, gross weight.....pound..	. 338
Earrings—	
Eardrops, hoops, rings, etc., of the most common kind, with stones or colored glass, without gilt or enamel, on cards.....gross..	7. 23

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Efijies—	
de santos, de madera, piedra ó pasta, por decímetro cúbico del envase, .....decímetro cúbico..	. 15
y otras piezas de metal, marfíl, nácar ó carey, labrados, por id., id., .....decímetro cúbico..	. 50
Empaquetadura—	
de cáñamo ó cordel deshecho para máquinas ú otros usos, peso bruto.. kilo..	. 15
de jebe en lámina redonda ó cuadrada, sin alma de otra materia, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 00
con mezcla de plumbagina, sebo ú otra graza, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 25
Encerado—	
para pisos, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
ó hule sencillo, con ó sin friza, para sobremesas y carruajes, peso bruto, .....kilo..	. 40
transparente impermeable, en tela de algodón, para forro de sombreros y otros usos .....metro cuadrado..	. 50
el mismo, en tela de seda. ....metro cuadrado..	1. 00
ó tela alquitranada para embalaje, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 05
Enchapados—	
comúnes, de caoba, jacarandá ó cualquiera otra madera de ebanista, peso bruto .....kilo..	1. 00
delgados sobre papel de las mismas maderas que los de la partida ante- rior, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 20
Engrudo—	
de la China, para lavar, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 05
Entorchados—	
para instrumentos, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	8. 00
Escaleras—	
de madera, dobles ó sencillas, de peldaño común, por cada peldaño .. kilo..	. 30
de peldaño plano, hasta 12 centímetros de piso, por cada peldaño.. kilo..	. 40
Escobas—	
de rama de todo tamaño, con cabo.....docena..	3. 00
las mismas, sin cabo .....docena..	2. 00
de mango para buques .....docena..	1. 00
Escobitas—	
de bejuco de la China y las de otras clases y procedencias, chicas, sin mango .....docena..	. 50
de esparto.....docena..	. 80
Esferas—	
esmaltadas, para relojes de bolsillo.....docena..	2. 00
para relojes americanos de mesa ó de colgar, ordinarios, sin esmalte, .....docena..	2. 50
finas de las demás clases .....docena..	4. 00
Esmeril—	
piedra ferruginosa en polvo, para pulimentar acero, inclusa envoltura. kilo..	. 10
Específico—	
para limpiar calderas, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 08
Espejitos—	
en cartón, hasta 20 centímetros de largo, incluso el marco.....docena..	. 25
redondos, con marco de lata ó latón, hasta 10 centímetros de diámetro, .....docena..	. 18
cuadrados ú ovalados, con marco de latón ó bronce, hasta 18 centímetros de largo, incluso el marco .....docena..	. 40

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Images—	
Of saints, wood, stone, or composition, per cubic decimeter of package..	. 108
And other pieces of metal, ivory, mother-of-pearl, or tortoise, wrought, per cubic decimeter of package.....	. 362
Packing—	
Hemp or oakum, for machinery and other uses, gross weight....pound..	. 053
Rubber, in round or square sheets, without foundation of other material, gross weight.....pound..	. 338
With mixture of black lead, tallow, or other grease, gross weight..do....	. 082
Oilcloth—	
For floors, gross weight.....do....	. 099
Oilcloth, single, with or without border, for table covers and carriages, gross weight.....pound..	. 131
Transparent, waterproof, cotton, for hat covers and other uses, square meter.....	. 362
The same, silk.....square meter..	. 723
Tarred cloth, for packing, gross weight.....pound..	. 328
Veneer—	
Common, mahogany, rosewood, or any other cabinet wood, gross weight, .....pound..	. 328
Thin, on paper, same woods as preceding, gross weight.....do....	. 394
Dressing glue—	
China, for washing, gross weight.....do....	. 016
Bass strings—	
For musical instruments, wrapper included.....do....	2. 629
Ladders—	
Wood, double or single, common steps, for each step.....do....	. 096
Flat steps, up to 12 centimeters width of step.....do....	. 131
Brooms—	
Of twigs, all sizes, with handle.....dozen..	2. 169
The same, without handle.....do....	1. 446
Scrub brooms, with handles, for ships.....do....	. 723
Whisk brooms—	
China cane, and other kinds, small, without handle.....do....	. 362
Broom grass.....do....	. 578
Watch dials—	
Enameled.....do....	1, 446
Clock dials, American, common, not enameled.....do....	1. 807
Fine, all other kinds.....do....	2. 892
Emery—	
Powdered, for polishing steel, wrapper included.....pound..	. 033
Composition—	
For cleaning boilers, gross weight.....do....	. 026
Mirrors, small—	
In cardboard, up to 20 centimeters length, frame included.....dozen..	. 181
Round, tin or brass frame, up to 10 centimeters diameter.....do....	. 131
Square or oval, brass or bronze frame, up to 18 centimeters length, frame included.....dozen..	. 289

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Espejitos—Continúa.	
tocadores en cajas de madera y papel pintado, desde 18 hasta 30 centímetros de largo docena..	1. 20
ordinarios con marco de pasta, papel ó madera, dorado ó pintado, cuyas lunas midan hasta 10 centímetros de largo docena..	. 25
como los anteriores, hasta 20 centímetros docena..	. 65
los mismos, hasta 25 centímetros docena..	2. 00
los mismos, hasta 30 centímetros docena..	3. 00
los mismos, hasta 36 centímetros docena..	6. 00
los mismos, hasta 41 centímetros docena..	15. 00
los mismos, hasta 46 centímetros docena..	20. 00
los mismos, hasta 51 centímetros docena..	25. 00
Espejos—	
de mejor clase, de forma cuadrilátera, con marco de madera, dorado ó pintado, para practicar el aforo, se tomará la superficie de las lunas y se avaluarán con arreglo á la siguiente escala:	
desde 1, 734 hasta 2, 090 centímetros superficies uno..	4. 00
desde 2, 091 hasta 2, 480 centímetros superficies uno..	5. 00
desde 2, 481 hasta 2, 904 centímetros superficies uno..	6. 00
desde 2, 905 hasta 3, 360 centímetros superficies uno..	7. 00
desde 3, 361 hasta 3, 850 centímetros superficies uno..	8. 00
desde 3, 851 hasta 4, 374 centímetros superficies uno..	10. 50
desde 4, 375 hasta 4, 929 centímetros superficies uno..	13. 00
desde 4, 930 hasta 5, 520 centímetros superficies uno..	16. 50
desde 5, 521 hasta 6, 144 centímetros superficies uno..	20. 00
desde 6, 145 hasta 6, 906 centímetros superficies uno..	23. 00
desde 6, 907 hasta 7, 631 centímetros superficies uno..	26. 00
desde 7, 632 hasta 8, 000 centímetros superficies uno..	30. 00
desde 8, 001 hasta 9, 126 centímetros superficies uno..	40. 00
desde 9, 127 hasta 9, 921 centímetros superficies uno..	44. 00
desde 9, 922 hasta 10, 751 centímetros superficies uno..	48. 00
desde 10, 752 hasta 11, 616 centímetros superficies uno..	54. 00
desde 11, 617 hasta 12, 510 centímetros superficies uno..	60. 00
desde 12, 511 hasta 13, 441 centímetros superficies uno..	66. 00
desde 13, 442 hasta 14, 406 centímetros superficies uno..	72. 00
desde 14, 407 hasta 15, 401 centímetros superficies uno..	78. 00
desde 15, 402 hasta 16, 432 centímetros superficies uno..	86. 00
desde 16, 433 hasta 17, 496 centímetros superficies uno..	94. 00
desde 17, 497 hasta 18, 816 centímetros superficies uno..	102. 00
desde 18, 817 hasta 19, 950 centímetros superficies uno..	110. 00
desde 19, 951 hasta 21, 121 centímetros superficies uno..	118. 00
desde 21, 122 hasta 22, 326 centímetros superficies uno..	128. 00
desde 22, 327 hasta 23, 660 centímetros superficies uno..	138. 00
desde 23, 661 hasta 24, 831 centímetros superficies uno..	148. 00
desde 24, 832 hasta 26, 136 centímetros superficies uno..	158. 00
desde 26, 137 hasta 27, 469 centímetros superficies uno..	168. 00
desde 27, 470 hasta 28, 841 centímetros superficies uno..	180. 00
desde 28, 842 hasta 30, 246 centímetros superficies uno..	192. 00
desde 30, 247 hasta 31, 680 centímetros superficies uno..	200. 00
desde 31, 681 hasta 33, 151 centímetros superficies uno..	210. 00
desde 33, 152 hasta 34, 949 centímetros superficies uno..	220. 00
desde 34, 950 hasta 36, 600 centímetros superficies uno..	230. 00
desde 36, 601 hasta 38, 200 centímetros superficies uno..	240. 00

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mirrors, small—Continued.	
Dressing case, in wooden or painted paper boxes, from 18 to 30 centimeters length.....dozen..	. 868
Common, with frame of pasteboard, paper or wood, gilt or painted, with glass, up to 10 centimeters length.....dozen..	. 181
The preceding, up to 20 centimeters.....do....	. 47
The same, up to 25 centimeters.....do....	1. 446
The same, up to 30 centimeters.....do....	2. 169
The same, up to 36 centimeters.....do....	4. 338
The same, up to 41 centimeters.....do....	10. 845
The same, up to 46 centimeters.....do....	14. 46
The same, up to 51 centimeters.....do....	18. 075
Mirrors—	
Of better grade, quadrilateral in shape, wooden frame, gilt or painted. For making the valuation the surface of the glass will be taken, and the valuation made according to the following scale, centimeters surface each:	
From 1,734 to 2,090.....	2. 892
From 2,091 to 2,480.....	3. 615
From 2,481 to 2,904.....	4. 338
From 2,905 to 3,360.....	5. 061
From 3,361 to 3,850.....	5. 784
From 3,851 to 4,374.....	7. 591
From 4,375 to 4,929.....	9. 399
From 4,930 to 5,520.....	11. 993
From 5,521 to 6,144.....	14. 46
From 6,145 to 6,906.....	16. 629
From 6,907 to 7,631.....	18. 798
From 7,632 to 8,000.....	21. 69
From 8,011 to 9,126.....	28. 92
From 9,127 to 9,921.....	31. 812
From 9,922 to 10,751.....	34. 701
From 10,752 to 11,616.....	39. 042
From 11,617 to 12,510.....	43. 38
From 12,511 to 13,441.....	47. 712
From 13,442 to 14,406.....	52. 056
From 14,407 to 15,401.....	56. 394
From 15,402 to 16,432.....	62. 178
From 16,433 to 17,496.....	67. 962
From 17,497 to 18,816.....	73. 746
From 18,817 to 19,950.....	79. 53
From 19,951 to 21,121.....	85. 314
From 21,122 to 22,326.....	92. 544
From 22,327 to 23,600.....	99. 774
From 23,601 to 24,831.....	107. 004
From 24,832 to 26,136.....	114. 234
From 26,137 to 27,469.....	121. 464
From 27,470 to 28,841.....	130. 14
From 28,842 to 30,246.....	138. 816
From 30,247 to 31,680.....	144. 60
From 31,681 to 33,151.....	151. 83
From 33,152 to 34,949.....	159. 06
From 34,950 to 36,600.....	166. 29
From 36,601 to 38,200.....	173. 52

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Espejos—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
desde 38, 201 hasta 40, 000 centímetros superficies.....uno..	255. 00
desde 40, 001 hasta 41, 500 centímetros superficies.....uno..	280. 00
desde 41, 501 hasta 43, 000 centímetros superficies.....uno..	300. 00
desde 43, 001 hasta 44, 500 centímetros superficies.....uno..	320. 00
desde 44, 501 hasta 46, 000 centímetros superficies.....uno..	350. 00
ovalados ó elípticos, con marco de madera, dorado ó pintado, se aumentará para su avalúo un 25 por ciento sobre cada una de las escalas precedentes.	
NOTA.—La medida de esta clase de espejos se practicará multiplicando el mayor largo por el mayor ancho de las lunas, como si fueran cuadriláteras.	
de fantasía y los llamados de la China, de 2 ó 3 lunas, se declara valor.	
Esperma—	
de ballena, sin refinar.....kilo..	. 70
la misma, refinada.....kilo..	1. 00
Esponja—	
fin.....kilo..	12. 00
ordinaria, peso bruto.....kilo..	2. 50
Esprimidores—	
de limón, de madera sólo.....docena..	1. 50
los mismos, de las demás clases.....docena..	3. 00
para ropa con cilindro de jebe ú otra materia, hasta 32 centímetros de largo en el cilindro.....uno..	4. 00
los mismos, de mayor tamaño.....uno..	6. 00
Estampas—	
en papel, ordinarias, grabadas ó litografiadas, inclusa envoltura...kilo..	1. 20
como las anteriores, finas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 00
como las anteriores, en cartón, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 50
llamadas oleografías, sueltas ó pegadas sobre papel, género ó cartón, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 00
como las anteriores, en marco de madera ó pasta.....kilo..	Vista.
Estaquillas—	
de madera, para calzado, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
Estátuas—	
de toda clase, para adornos de edificios.....kilo..	Vista.
Estearina—	
en pasta.....kilo..	. 30
Esteras—	
de la China, para pisos, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
Estereoscopos—	
de mano, de madera fina con 12 vistas ó sin ellas.....uno..	4. 00
de mayor tamaño.....uno..	Vista.
de mano, de cartón, con 12 vistas ó sin ellas.....docena..	10. 00
Esterilla—	
ó tejido de madera pintada, para persianas, por metro cuadrado,.....metro cuadrado..	. 50
Estinguidores—	
ó matafuegos, para incendio, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
Estopa—	
para muebles, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 05

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Mirrors—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
From 38,201 to 40,000.....	184. 365
From 40,001 to 41,500.....	202. 44
From 41,501 to 43,000.....	216. 90
From 43,001 to 44,500.....	231. 36
From 44,501 to 46,000.....	253. 05
Oval or elliptic wooden frame, gilt or painted, will be valued 25 per cent higher than the corresponding in above list.	
NOTE.—The measure of this latter class of mirrors will be found by multiplying the greatest length by greatest breadth of the glasses, as if they were quadrilateral.	
Fancy mirrors, and those called Chinese, of one or three glasses, invoice value.	
Spermaceti—	
Crude.....pound..	. 23
Refined.....do....	. 328
Sponge—	
Fine.....do....	3. 943
Common, gross weight.....do....	. 822
Wringers, squeezers—	
Lemon, wooden only.....dozen..	1. 085
The same, all other kinds.....do....	2. 169
For clothes, with cylinder of rubber or other material, up to 32 centimeters length of cylinder.....each..	2. 892
The same, larger size.....do....	4. 338
Prints, cuts, engravings—	
On paper, common, engraved or lithographed, wrapper included..pound..	. 394
The same, fine, wrapper included.....do....	1. 314
The same, on cardboard, wrapper included.....do....	. 822
Those called oleographs, loose or pasted on paper, cloth or cardboard, wrapper included.....pound..	. 986
The same, in wooden or pasteboard frames.....do....	Sight.
Shoe pegs—	
Wooden, gross weight.....do....	. 033
Statues—	
All kinds, for ornaments for buildings.....do....	Sight.
Stearine—	
In cake.....do....	. 099
Mats—	
China, for floors, gross weight.....do....	. 066
Stereoscopes—	
Hand, fine wood, with twelve views, or without.....each..	2. 892
Larger size.....do....	Sight.
Hand, of cardboard, with twelve views or without.....dozen..	7. 23
Mat-work—	
Or woven wood, painted, for window blinds.....square meter..	. 362
Fire extinguishers, gross weight.....pound..	. 066
Tow—	
For furniture, gross weight.....do....	. 016

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Estribos—	
de madera sin forrar, en forma de oro.....docena..	4. 00
los mismos, llamados baules, por pares.....par..	3. 00
Estuches—	
ó cajas vacías, ordinarias y grandes, para cadenas, relojes, ternos, medios ternos, etc.....docena..	12. 00
como las anteriores, finas.....docena..	25. 00
ó cajas vacías, ordinarias ó pequeñas, para prendedores, anillos, botones, etc.....docena..	6. 00
como las anteriores, finas.....docena..	12. 00
para boquillas de cigarrillos ó cigarros.....docena..	2. 50
Etiquetas—	
impresas, para botellas y letras de papel ó cartón, para marcar, con ó sin lustre, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 60
las mismas, con dorado, plateado ó bronceado.....kilo..	3. 00
ó viñetas de papel, sin distinción de calidad.....kilo..	4. 00
Fajas—	
de cuero de todas clases, para ruedas de máquinas, peso bruto.....kilo..	2. 00
de algodón ó lino, para id.....kilo..	1. 50
de cuero, para sábanas de baño, con ó sin azas de metal.....kilo..	2. 50
Faroles—	
para carruajes.....par..	8. 00
comunes de vidrio, ordinarios.....docena..	10. 00
de papel.....docena..	1. 00
Felpa..	
de lana alquitranada, para techos ú otros usos, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
Felpudos—	
de esparto ó coco, para antesalas.....kilo..	. 50
id., id., con guarda de lana, felpa corta.....kilo..	1. 10
de lana de todas clases.....kilo..	1. 50
de otras clases.....kilo..	Vista.
Fichas—	
letras ó números de cautchou, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	5. 00
las mismas, de hueso y cobre.....ciento..	. 80
de marfil, nácar ó carey.....ciento..	3. 00
Figuras—	
adornos y otras piezas de fantasía de marfil, nácar ó carey, por decímetro cúbico del envase.....decímetro cúbico..	. 60
adornos y otras piezas de fantasía no denominados, por id., id., .....decímetro cúbico..	. 40
adornos y otras piezas de fantasía de barro fino, con ó sin dorado, por id., id.....decímetro cúbico..	. 15
adornos, etc., de loza común, pasando de 10 centímetros de alto, por id., id.....decímetro cúbico..	. 10
Filástica—	
de cáñamo.....kilo..	. 12
Filtros—	
con caja de fierro, piedra, madera ó metal, para destilar agua.....uno..	6. 00
en forma de garrafa, con embudo de cristal, para mesa.....docena..	12. 00
repuestos de carbón para botellas de mesa.....docena..	2. 00
de loza, barro ó lata, para destilar agua.....uno..	4. 00
de tubo, para bolsillo, para sólo destilar agua.....docena..	6. 00

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Stirrups—	
Wooden, without cover, in form of hoop .....dozen..	2. 892
The same, covered .....pair..	2. 169
Cases—	
Or boxes, empty, common and large, for chains, watches, sets of jewelry, etc.....dozen..	8. 676
The same, fine.....do....	18. 075
Common or small, for pins, rings, buttons, etc.....do....	4. 338
The same, fine.....do....	8. 676
For cigar or cigarette holders.....do....	1. 808
Labels—	
Printed, for bottles, and letters of paper or cardboard, for marking, plain or glazed, gross weight.....pound..	. 526
The same, with gilding, plating or bronzing.....do....	. 986
Paper vignettes, any quality.....do....	1. 314
Bands—	
Leather, all kinds, for machine wheels, gross weight.....do....	. 657
Cotton or linen, for machine wheels.....do....	. 493
Leather, for bathing sheets, with or without metal fastenings.....do ...	. 822
Lanterns—	
For carriages.....pair..	5. 784
Common glass, ordinary quality.....dozen..	7. 23
Paper.....do....	. 723
Felt—	
Wool, tarred, for roofing and other uses, gross weight.....pound..	. 066
Door mats—	
Grass, cocoa.....do ...	. 164
Woolen guard, short shag.....do ...	. 361
Woolen, all kinds.....do ...	. 493
Other kinds .....do ...	Sight.
Markers or counters—	
Letters or numbers of rubber, wrapper included.....do....	1. 643
The same, bone or copper.....hundred..	. 578
Ivory, mother-of-pearl or tortoise.....do ...	2. 169
Figures—	
Ornaments and other fancy pieces, ivory, mother-of-pearl or tortoise, per cubic decimeter of package.....	. 434
Ornaments and other fancy pieces not mentioned, per cubic decimeter of package.....	. 289
Ornaments and other fancy pieces, fine clay, with or without gilding, per cubic decimeter of package.....	. 108
Ornaments and other fancy pieces earthenware, more than 10 centimeters high, per cubic decimeter of package.....	. 072
Yarn—	
Hemp.....pound..	. 039
Filters—	
With case of iron, stone, wood or metal, for water.....each..	4. 338
In shape of bottle, with crystal funnel, for table.....dozen..	8. 676
Vessels of charcoal for table filters.....do....	1. 446
Crockery, earthen or tin, for water.....each..	2. 892
Tubular, for the pocket, for water only.....dozen..	4. 338

SÉPTIMA SECCION.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Flores—	
y plantas artificiales, ordinarias, por decímetro cúbico de las cajas que las contengan.....decímetro cúbico..	. 20
las mismas, finas, por id., id.....decímetro cúbico..	. 25
Fosforeras—	
de cuero, ordinarias.....docena..	1. 20
de papier mâché (pasta de papel), con ó sin incrustaciones, de nácar ó bronce.....docena..	1. 00
de cuero de Rusia ó su imitación, lisas.....docena..	10. 00
como las anteriores, con figuras ó dibujos.....docena..	13. 50
de marfil, nácar ó carey, corrientes.....docena..	10. 00
Fósforos—	
de palo, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 23
de cera, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 70
de papel, fieltro y los de madera, para viento, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 80
de otras clases.....kilo..	Vista.
Fotografías—	
en tarjetas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	5. 50
para estereoscopos, id., id.....kilo..	10. 00
Fuelles—	
de todo tamaño, para herreros, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 15
de mano, para cocina y otros usos... ..docena..	5. 00
Fundas—	
de paja común, para acomodar botellas ... ..kilo..	. 02
Fustes—	
de madera, para formar monturas.....docena..	16. 00
los mismos, forrados, para id., id.....docena..	20. 00
de fierro, con resorte ó sin él, para id., id.....docena..	24. 00
Galipot—	
ó brea seca, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 06
Garruchas—	
chicas de madera, hasta 7 centímetros de largo.....docena..	1. 00
Globitos—	
de jebe, con ó sin boquillas de madera ó lata, para inflar, inclusa envol- tura.....kilo..	5. 00
Glucosa—	
para la industria, sólida ó líquida, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
Goma—	
elástica en bruto.....kilo..	. 20
preparada en caños, empaquetadura ó planchas, con ó sin género, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 00
elástica preparada para dibujo ó escritorio, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
la misma, embutida en madera y los elásticos para papeles.....kilo..	3. 40
para dentistas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 00
líquida en frascos, con ó sin brocha.....kilo..	. 60
laca y copal, entera ó en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 50
Graza—	
de pino y demás vegetales, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 06
impura, la que se extrae de las cocinas de los buques ó sirve para jabón, .....kilo..	. 12
animal, impura ó mezclada con alquitran, para ruedas ó máquinas peso bruto.....kilo..	. 06
saponificada, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 60

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Artificial flowers and plants—	
Common, per cubic decimeter of the boxes which contain them.....	. 147
The same, fine, per cubic decimeter of the boxes which contain them...	. 181
Match-boxes—	
Leather, common.....dozen..	. 868
Papier mâché, with or without inlaid work of mother-of-pearl or bronze, .....dozen..	. 723
Russia leather, or imitation, plain.....do....	7. 23
The same, with figures.....do....	9. 76
Ivory, mother-of-pearl, or tortoise, common.....do....	7. 23
Matches—	
Wood, gross weight.....pound..	. 076
Wax, gross weight.....do....	. 23
Paper, felt or wood, wind-proof, gross weight.....do....	. 263
Other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Photographs—	
On cards, wrapper included.....do....	1. 807
For stereoscopes, wrapper included.....do....	3. 286
Bellows—	
For blacksmiths, all sizes, gross weight.....do....	. 049
Hand, for kitchen and other uses.....dozen..	3. 615
Covers—	
Common straw, for packing bottles.....pound..	. 007
Saddletrees—	
Wood.....dozen..	11. 568
The same, covered.....do....	14. 46
Iron, with or without spring.....do....	17. 352
Burgundy pitch—	
White rosin, gross weight:.....pound..	. 02
Pulleys—	
Wood, up to 7 centimeters length.....dozen..	. 723
Balloons (toy)—	
Rubber, with or without wooden or tin mouthpieces, wrapper inclu- ded.....pound..	1. 643
Glucose—	
For manufacturing purposes, solid or liquid, gross weight.....do....	. 033
India rubber—	
In the rough (crude).....do....	. 066
Prepared in tubing, packing, or sheets, with or without cloth, gross weight.....pound..	. 328
Prepared, for drawing or desk work, wrapper included.....do....	. 657
The same, set in wood, and elastic for papers.....do....	1. 117
For dentists, wrapper included.....do....	1. 314
Liquid, in bottles, with or without brush.....do....	. 197
Lac and copal, whole or powdered, gross weight.....do....	. 164
Oil or grease—	
From pine and other plants, gross weight.....do....	. 02
Impure, kitchen grease, or soap grease.....do....	. 039
Animal, impure, or mixed with tar, for wheels, or machinery, gross weight.....pound..	. 02
Saponified, gross weight.....do....	. 197

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Hamacas—	<i>Bolivia-</i>
de pita, con ó sin saco.....docena..	<i>nos.</i>
de las demás clases .....docena..	24. 00
Hilo—	Vista.
de papel, imitación al de cáñamo, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 25
Hojas—	
para hacer tinta .....grueza..	1. 00
de papel, para floristas, por hojas.....grueza..	. 07
de género para id., por hojas .....grueza..	. 16
Hormas—	
de madera, corrientes, para botas .....par..	1. 25
las mismas, para zapatos.....par..	. 25
de madera, para sombreros .....una..	. 80
Horquillas—	
de hueso, cautchou ó composición para prender el pelo, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 00
Hormillas—	
de madera ó hueso, para hacer botones.....grueza..	. 05
Instrumentos músicos y repuestos para los mismos—	
acordiones, hasta 20 centímetros de largo en la caja, con teclas de hueso ó marfil .....docena..	3. 00
acordiones, los mismos, de más de 20 hasta 25 centímetros.....docena..	8. 00
acordiones, los mismos, mayores de 25 centímetros.....uno..	12. 00
arcos, para violines y otros instrumentos de cuerda.....docena..	5. 00
arcos, los mismos, con guarniciones de plata.....docena..	50. 00
armónicos de boca de 4 á 12 tonos en un sólo lado.....docena..	. 40
armónicos, los mismos, hasta 16 tonos en ambos lados.....docena..	. 80
armónicos, los mismos, mayores de 16 tonos en un sólo lado...docena..	1. 00
armónicos, los mismos, de más de 16 tonos en ambos lados y los en forma de clarinete .....docena..	1. 80
armónicos, los mismos, con una ó más campanillas, se aumentará el 50 por ciento sobre sus avalúos.	
armoniflautas .....una..	25. 00
armoniflautas, de doble pedal .....una..	50. 00
armonium ó melodium, se declara valor.....una..	.....
bombardones, contrabajos de boca .....una..	15. 00
bombas de madera ó de metal, para bandas .....una..	15. 00
cajas, de música, de lata, con manubrio, hasta 7 centímetros de diámetro, .....docena..	4. 00
cajas, las mismas, de mayor tamaño .....docena..	8. 00
cajas, las mismas, de otras clases, hasta 15 centímetros de largo...una..	3. 00
cajas, las mismas, de más de 15 hasta 25 centímetros de largo .....una..	12. 00
cajas, las mismas, de más de 25 hasta 35 centímetros de largo .....una..	20. 00
cajas, las mismas, de más de 35 hasta 45 centímetros de largo .....una..	35. 00
cajas, las mismas, de más de 45 hasta 55 centímetros de largo .....una..	50. 00
cajas, las mismas, de mayor tamaño ó con figuras ú otros objetos de movimiento .....una..	Vista.
cajas de guerra .....una..	8. 00
cajas de madera, para violin .....una..	1. 60
cajas de madera, para violoncelo .....una..	8. 00
cajas de otras clases .....una..	Vista.
cítaras .....una..	10. 00
clarines de guerra.....uno..	2. 50

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Hammocks—	
Pita, with or without bag.....dozen..	17. 352
Other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Paper twine—	
Imitation of hemp, gross weight.....pound..	. 082
Leaves—	
For making ink.....gross..	. 723
Paper, for flower-makers.....do....	. 05
Cloth, for flower-makers.....do....	. 116
Lasts, or blocks—	
Wooden, common, for boots.....pair..	. 904
The same, for shoes.....do....	. 181
Wooden, for hats.....each..	. 578
Hairpins—	
Bone, gutta-percha, or composition, wrapper included.....pound..	1. 314
Button molds—	
Wood, or bone.....gross..	. 036
Musical instruments, and supplies for same—	
Accordions, up to 20 centimeters length, bone or ivory keys....dozen..	2. 169
Accordions, more than 20, up to 25 centimeters length, bone or ivory keys.....dozen..	5. 784
Accordions, more than 25 centimeters, bone or ivory keys.....each..	8. 676
Bows, for violins and other stringed instruments.....dozen..	3. 615
The same, with silver trimmings.....do....	36. 15
Harmonicas (harmoniums) from 4 to 12 notes on one side.....do....	. 289
The same, up to 16 notes on both sides.....do....	. 578
The same, more than 16 notes on one side.....do....	. 723
The same, more than 16 on both sides and those in shape of clarinet,.....dozen..	1. 301
The same, with one or more bells, will be valued at 50 per cent more.	
Armoniflautas.....each..	18. 075
The same, double pedal.....do....	36. 15
Melodeons, invoice value.....do....	
Trombones.....do....	10. 845
Bass drums, wood, or metal, for bands.....do....	10. 845
Music boxes, tin, with crank, up to 7 centimeters diameter.....dozen..	2. 892
The same, larger.....do....	5. 784
Music boxes, other kinds, up to 15 centimeters length.....each..	2. 169
The same, more than 15 up to 25 centimeters.....do....	8. 676
The same, more than 25 up to 35 centimeters.....do....	14. 46
The same, more than 35 up to 45 centimeters.....do....	25. 305
The same, more than 45 up to 55 centimeters.....do....	36. 15
The same, larger, or with figures, or other movements.....do....	Sight.
Drums.....do....	5. 784
Boxes, wood, for violin.....do....	1. 157
Boxes, wood, for bass viol.....do....	5. 784
Boxes, other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Citherns.....do....	7. 23
Bugles.....do....	1. 808

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia-</i>	
<i>nos.</i>	
Instrumentos músicos y repuestos para los mismos—Continúa.	
clarínes de armónia, con 3 pistones.....uno..	8. 00
clarinetes, de voz ó imitación.....uno..	6. 00
clarinetes de ébano ó su imitación ó granadillo.....uno..	10. 00
clarinetes, como los anteriores, con llaves de plata.....uno..	20. 00
clavicors, cornavacetes, pistones y requintos.....uno..	10. 00
clavijas para violines, violoncelos ó guitarras.....ciento..	3. 00
cornetas, para tropa.....una..	2. 00
cilindros, para órganos.....uno..	10. 00
chinezcos, para bandas.....uno..	12. 00
figlés.....uno..	10. 00
flautas de dos llaves.....docena..	12. 00
flautas de más de 2 hasta 5 llaves.....docena..	36. 00
flautas de más de 5 llaves.....docena..	72. 00
flautas del sistema bohem.....una..	30. 00
flautones del sistema bohem.....uno..	10. 00
flautines de todas las demás clases.....uno..	3. 00
flayolés.....uno..	8. 00
guitarras, guitarrillas, bandurrias, bandolines y demás instrumentos de cuerda, sueltos	uno.. 5. 00
guitarras, etc., como las anteriores, con incrustaciones y clavijas mecáni- cas.....una..	Vista.
metrónomos, para medir el compás de la música.....uno..	4. 00
música, impresa ó manuscrita.....kilo..	1. 00
órganos de todo tamaño, para iglesias, se declara valor.....uno..	.....
órganos pequeños de manubrio en cajas de madera ordinaria.....uno..	10. 00
órganos, como los anteriores, de mayor tamaño y alto.....uno..	50. 00
órganos pequeños, de manubrio en cajas de madera fina, hasta 50 centí- metros de alto.....uno..	30. 00
órganos, como los anteriores, de mayor tamaño.....uno..	100. 00
órganos, de otras clases.....uno..	Vista.
panderas, para bandas.....una..	2. 00
papel rayado para música.....kilo..	. 40
parches, para cajas de guerra.....kilo..	10. 00
pianos horizontales ó de pierna de calzon, de toda clase, armados ó des- armados, estén ó no completos, con ó sin asiento ó funda, hasta 1 metro 90 centímetros de largo.....uno..	350. 00
pianos, como los anteriores, de más de 1 metro 90 centímetros de largo, .....uno..	600. 00
pianos perpendiculares, de toda clase, id., id.....uno..	300. 00
pianos, llamados mecánicos, id., id.....uno..	400. 00
pitos de madera ó metal, para tropa.....docena..	2. 00
platillos de bronce, para bandas.....par..	5. 00
redoblantes con cuerda y tornillos.....uno..	12. 00
sacos de gamuza ú otra piel delgada, para instrumentos de banda militar, .....uno..	2. 00
sacos de cuero de vaca, para id., id.....uno..	3. 00
saxafones.....uno..	30. 00
sopranos con tres pistones.....uno..	6. 00
sopranos con tres cilindros.....uno..	10. 00
triángulos para bandas.....docena..	6. 00
trombonos, barítonos y bajos.....uno..	10. 00

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Musical instruments, and supplies for same—Continued.	
Horns, three slides each.	5. 874
Clarinets, vocal or imitation do . . .	4. 338
Clarinets, ebony or imitation or grenadille do . . .	7. 23
The same, with silver keys do . . .	14. 46
Clavichords, cornets, etc do . . .	7. 23
Pegs, for violins, bass viols, or guitars hundred.	2. 169
Cornets, military each.	1. 446
Cylinders, for organs do . . .	7. 23
Crescents, bells, for bands do . . .	8. 676
Bassoons do . . .	7. 23
Flutes, two keys do . . .	8. 676
Flutes, more than two, up to five keys do . . .	26. 028
Flutes, more than five keys dozen.	52. 056
Flutes, Boehm system each.	21. 69
Fifes, large, Boehm system do . . .	7. 23
Fifes, of all other kinds do . . .	2. 169
Flageolets do . . .	5. 784
Guitars, bandores, mandolins, and other stringed instruments . . . do . . .	3. 615
The same, with inlaid work and mechanical pegs do . . .	Sight.
Metronomes, for measuring musical time do . . .	2. 892
Music, printed or manuscript pound.	. 328
Organs, church, all sizes, invoice value each.	
Hand organs, common wood cases do . . .	7. 23
Hand organs, larger size and tall do . . .	36. 15
Organs, small, hand, in fine wood cases, up to 50 centimeters height. do . . .	21. 69
The same, larger size do . . .	72. 30
Organs, other kinds do . . .	Sight.
Timbrels, for bands do . . .	1. 446
Paper, ruled for music pound.	. 131
Parchment for drum heads do . . .	3. 286
Pianos, grand or square, all kinds, set up or in parts, complete or incomplete, with or without chair or cover, up to $1\frac{9}{10}$ meters length . . . each.	253. 05
The same, more than $1\frac{9}{10}$ meters do . . .	433. 80
Pianos, upright, all kinds, with or without chair or cover do . . .	216. 90
Pianos, called mechanical, all kinds do . . .	289. 20
Whistles, wood or metal, for soldiers dozen.	1. 446
Cymbals, bronze, for bands pair.	3. 615
Snare drums, with cord and screws each.	8. 676
Bags, chamois or other thin skin, for musical instruments do . . .	1. 446
Bags, cowhide, for musical instruments do . . .	2. 169
Saxaphones do . . .	21. 69
Sopranos, with three pistons do . . .	4. 338
Sopranos, with three cylinders do . . .	7. 23
Triangles for bands dozen.	4. 338
Trombones, baritones, and bassos each.	7. 23

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Instrumentos musicales y repuestos para los mismos—Continúa.	
trompas de caza.....	una.. 3. 00
trompas con tres pistones.....	una.. 10. 00
trompas con tres cilindros.....	una.. 15. 00
violines ordinarios, con ó sin arco, sueltos.....	uno.. 3. 00
violines, como los anteriores, en cajas.....	uno.. 4. 00
violines finos, con ó sin arco y caja.....	uno.. 12. 00
violoncelos.....	uno.. 20. 00
y útiles no especificados.....	uno.. Vista.
músicos chinos y sus útiles no denominados y los de otras clases.....	uno.. Vista.
NOTA.—Las cajas de instrumentos se aforarán por separado según sus clases y calidades.	
Jabón—	
común para lavar, peso bruto.....	kilo.. . 08
para limpiar objetos de metal, inclusa envoltura.....	kilo.. . 30
en polvo para lavar, inclusa envoltura.....	kilo.. . 35
Jarcia—	
blanca ó alquitranada, de cáñamo, esparto ó fibra de coco, peso bruto.....	kilo.. . 20
de manila de todo grueso, peso bruto.....	kilo.. . 18
sisal de todo grueso, peso bruto.....	kilo.. . 10
Jarras—	
de loza ó barro, con mango, pié y tapa de plaqué, por decímetro cúbico del envase.....	decímetro cúbico.. . 08
de cartón, para lavatorio.....	docena.. 6. 00
Jaulas—	
para pájaros, de madera.....	docena.. 12. 00
Jebe—	
labrado, en piezas no designadas, con el papel de la envuelta.....	kilo.. 3. 00
Jiros—	
llamados cheques ó letras de cambio, sueltos ó empastados, inclusa envoltura.....	kilo.. 3. 00
Juegos—	
de ajedrez de madera de boj.....	docena.. 30. 00
de ajedrez de hueso, marfil y otras clases, se declara valor.	
barajas de toda pinta y calidad.....	grueza.. 20. 00
dados de hueso, por pares.....	docena.. . 80
dados de nácar ó marfil, por pares.....	docena.. 1. 00
dameros de madera sin pintar, ordinarios.....	docena.. 8. 00
dameros, como los anteriores, pintados.....	docena.. 12. 00
dameros, de madera de caoba ó jacarandá.....	docena.. 15. 00
dominóes, de hueso y madera, compuestos de 28 piezas.....	docena.. 8. 00
dominóes, con fichas de marfil ó nácar, de 28 piezas.....	docena.. 12. 00
loterías en juegos de 24 cartones y en cajas de cartón.....	docena.. 3. 00
loterías, las mismas, en juegos de 48 cartones.....	docena.. 5. 00
loterías, en cajas de madera en juegos de 24 cartones.....	docena.. 7. 50
loterías, en cajas de madera pintada, en juegos de 48 cartones.....	docena.. 12. 00
tantos ó fichas de toda clase.....	ciento.. 3. 00

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Musical instruments, and supplies for same—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Trumpets (horns), hunting .....each..	2. 169
Trumpets, with three pistons .....do....	7. 23
Trumpets, with three cylinders.....do....	10. 845
Violins, common, with or without bow.....do....	2. 169
The same, in cases.....do....	2. 892
Violins, fine, with or without bow and case .....do....	8. 676
Violoncellos.....do....	14. 46
Accessories, not specified .....do....	Sight.
Chinese instruments and their appurtenances not specified, and all other kinds .....each..	Sight.
NOTE.—The cases of musical instruments will be valued separately, according to class and quality.	
Soap—	
Common washing, gross weight .....pound..	. 026
For cleaning articles of metal, wrapper included .....do....	. 099
Powdered, for washing, wrapper included .....do....	. 115
Cordage—	
White or tarred, hemp, grass, or cocoa fiber, gross weight. ....do....	. 066
Manilla, all sizes, gross weight.....do....	. 059
Sisal, all sizes, gross weight .....do....	. 033
Water jars—	
Crockery, or clay, with handle, foot and cover of plaqué, per cubic decimeter of package.....do....	. 026
Paper, for washstand .....dozen..	4. 338
Bird cages—	
Wooden .....dozen..	8. 676
India rubber—	
Manufactured, in pieces not specified, including paper wrapper.pound..	. 986
Drafts—	
Checks, or bills of exchange, loose or bound, wrapper included..do....	. 986
Games—	
Chess, boxwood .....dozen..	21. 69
Chess, bone, ivory, and other kinds, invoice value.....do....	.....
Packs of cards, of all colors and qualities.....gross..	14. 46
Dice, bone.....dozen pairs..	. 578
Dice, mother-of-pearl or ivory .....do....	. 723
Drafts, wooden, unpainted, common .....dozen..	5. 784
Drafts, wooden, painted.....do....	8. 676
Drafts, mahogany or rosewood .....do....	10. 845
Dominoes, 28 pieces, wood or bone .....do....	5. 784
Dominoes, 28 pieces, with counters of ivory or mother-of-pearl...do....	8. 676
Loto, in sets of 24 cards and in paper boxes.....do....	2. 169
The same, in sets of 48 cards .....do....	3. 615
Loto, in wooden boxes, painted, in sets of 24 cards .....do....	5. 532
The same, in sets of 48 cards .....do....	8. 676
Counters of all kinds.....hundred..	2. 169

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Juguetes—	
compuestos de piezas y figuras grandes, medianas ó menudas, de pasta, plomo, lata, madera ó cartón, con inclusión de las figuras de vidrio llano ó de porcelana y loza común, no pasando éstos de 10 centímetros de largo, inclusive el muzgo para adornos, por decímetro cúbico del envase.....	decímetro cúbico.. .10
finos, compuestos de piezas y figuras con resortes mecánicos ó sin ellos, por id., id.....	decímetro cúbico.. .15
de jebe y pelotas de goma, con ó sin piezas de otra materia, por id., id.,	decímetro cúbico.. .12
de loza ó porcelana, mayores de 10 centímetros de largo y los de bronce, fierro, alabastro, yeso, metal ó vidrio adornado. (Véase figuras de fantasía.)	
Lacre—	
en barritas, para cartas, inclusa envoltura.....	kilo.. 1.20
para tapar botellas, inclusa envoltura..	kilo.. .25
Ladrillos—	
de escorias, lisos, acanalados ó con molduras, para caballerizas, patios ó aceras de calles, hasta 30 centímetros de largo.....	millar.. 30.00
de arcilla ó cemento, lisos, acanalados, para todo uso, hasta 25 centímetros de largo.....	millar.. 32.00
como los anteriores, pulimentados.....	millar.. 40.00
como los anteriores, con mosaico de la misma materia.....	millar.. 65.00
azulejos, vidriados, blancos ó de colores, para pisos y pavimentos, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .06
ó valdosas de jaspe ó mármol pulimentados ó no, por metro cuadrado,	métre cuadrado.. 1.50
preparados para hornos de fundición.....	millar.. 15.00
para limpiar chuchillos, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .03
ordinarios para edificios.....	millar.. 12.00
Lápices—	
embutidos en madera, tamaño común, la clase ordinaria ó la corriente,	grueza.. .80
como los anteriores, finos.....	grueza.. 2.50
embutidos en madera, en cañutos de metal ú otra materia.....	grueza.. 4.20
embutidos en madera, para carpinteros.....	grueza.. 1.00
embutidos en madera, de carboncillo, para dibujo.....	grueza.. 2.50
embutidos en madera, de colores, para escribir.....	grueza.. 6.00
para pizarras.....	millar.. .70
de goma, embutidos en madera, para escritorio ó dibujo.....	kilo.. 3.40
dorados ó plateados, inclusive los de aluminio.....	docena.. 2.00
de nácar, carey ó marfil.....	docena.. Vista.
Lejia—	
común, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .02
phovenix, peso bruto	kilo.. .06
Levadura—	
líquida para fermentar cerveza, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .10
Libritos—	
de papel ú hojas sueltas para cigarillos, inclusa envoltura.....	kilo.. 1.60
de memoria, con hoja de marfil, para el bolsillo, inclusa envoltura..	kilo.. .12
con forro de cuero, labrados ó llanos, sin útiles.....	docena.. 1.50
los mismos, con útiles.....	docena.. 3.00
para marcar, y los llamados albums, para crochet, inclusa envoltura..	kilo.. .40

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Toys—	
Composed of pieces and figures, large, medium, or small, of pasteboard, lead, tin, wood, or paper, including figures of plain glass, porcelain and common crockery, not more than 10 centimeters in length, including moss for ornament, per cubic decimeter of package	.072
Fine, composed of pieces and figures, with springs or without, per cubic decimeter of package	.108
Rubber and rubber balls, with or without pieces of other material, per cubic decimeter of package	.087
Crockery or porcelain, more than 10 centimeters length, and those of bronze, iron, alabaster, gypsum, metal, or glass, ornamented. (See fancy figures.)	
Sealing wax—	
In bars, for letters, wrapper included	pound.. .394
For sealing bottles, wrapper included	do.... .082
Brick or tiles—	
Of scoria, smooth, grooved, or with moldings, for stables, yards, or street paving, up to 30 centimeters length	thousand.. 21.69
Clay or cement, smooth, grooved, for all uses, up to 25 centimeters length, thousand	23.136
The same polished (glazed)	thousand.. 28.92
The same with mosaic of same material	do.... 47.00
Glazed tiles, white or colored, for floors and pavements, gross weight, pound	.02
Flooring tiles, jasper and marble, polished or not ....per square meter..	1.085
Prepared, for smelting furnaces	thousand.. 10.845
For cleaning knives, gross weight	pound.. .01
Common, for building	thousand.. 8.676
Pencils (leads)—	
Set in wood, common size and grade	gross.. .578
The same, fine	do.... 1.808
Set in wood, in metal tubes, or other material	do.... 3.036
In wood, for carpenters	do.... .723
Drawing, in wood	do.... 1.808
Colored, in wood, or writing	do.... 4.338
Slate pencils	thousand.. .506
India rubber, in wood, for writing or drawing	pound.. 1.172
Gilt or plated, including aluminium	dozen.. 1.446
Mother-of-pearl, tortoise, or ivory	do.... Sight.
Lye—	
Common	pound.. .007
Concentrated, gross weight	do.... .02
Yeast (ferment)—	
Liquid, for fermenting beer, gross weight	do.... .033
Books (small)—	
Of paper or loose leaves, for cigarettes, wrapper included	do.... .526
Memorandum, with ivory leaf, wrapper included	do.... .039
Leather cover, worked or plain, without appurtenances	dozen.. 1.085
The same, with appurtenances	do.... 2.169
For marking, albums, for crochet, wrapper included	pound.. .131

SÉPTIMA SECCION.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Libritos—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de metal ordinario, para dorar y platear, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 00
de oro ó plata, para id., id., inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	30. 00
Libros—	
con empaste de nácar, marfil, ó carey, cuero de Rusia ó su imitación, con broches.....uno..	5. 00
con empaste de metal, terciopelo, madera, papier mâché ó cuero corrien- te con ó sin broches.....docena..	30. 00
y cuadernas, en blanco ó rayado, para escribir, la clase ordinaria y la co- rriente, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 00
como los anteriores, finos, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 50
en blanco, para copiar en prensa, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 80
ó tapas de cartón, con resortes de hierro ó bronce, para facturas ó cartas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 80
como los anteriores, sin resortes, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 50
Licoreras—	
ó frasqueras, en cajas de madera ordinaria, hasta 12 frascos ó botellas, con copas ó sin ellas.....una..	6. 00
ó frasqueras, en cajas pintadas ó embutidas, hasta 4 frascos ó botellas, con ó sin copas.....una..	12. 00
sin caja, en armazones de madera, hasta 4 frascos ó botellas, con ó sin co- pas.....una..	3. 00
sin caja, en armazon de metal blanco, hasta 4 frascos ó botellas, con ó sin copas.....una..	6. 00
de otras clases y formas.....una..	Vista.
Lija—	
papel de, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 08
ó esmeril sobre género, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 15
Limpiadientes—	
de marfil, carey ó nácar.....grueza..	6. 00
de hueso.....grueza..	3. 00
de plumas, por atados de á 25.....grueza..	1. 00
de madera, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 40
Limpiapiés—	
en cajas de madera, con cepillo.....uno..	2. 00
de jebe, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 90
Limpiaplumas—	
de toda clase, para escritorio.....docena..	2. 00
Loza—	
blanca ó de colores, de todas clases, por decímetro cúbico del envase, .....decímetro cúbico..	. 05
con tapas ó remates de estaño ú otras materias, por id., id., .....decímetro cúbico..	. 10
de barro ordinario sin vidriar, por id id.....decímetro cúbico..	. 03
Lúnas—	
de vidrio azogadas y las barnizadas, para practicar el aforo, se tomará la superficie de las lúnas y se avaluarán con arreglo á la escala de los es- pejos, con la rebaja de un 50 por ciento.....uno..	.....
de vidrio sin azogue, que pasen de 4 milímetros de espesor, para ventanas de tiendas ó almacenes, para practicar el aforo, se tomará la superficie de las lúnas, y se avaluarán con arreglo á la escala de los espejos, con la rebaja de un 75 por ciento.....uno..	.....

SECTION VII — MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Books (small)—Continued.	
Of common metal, for gilding and plating, wrapper included.... pound..	.986
Of gold or silver, for gilding and plating, wrapper included.....do....	9.858
Books—	
With cover of mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise, Russia leather or imitation, with clasps	each.. 3.615
With cover of metal velvet, wood, papier mâché, or common leather, with or without clasps	dozen.. 21.69
Blank, ruled, for writing common grade wrapper included.... pound..	.328
The same, fine, wrapper included.....do....	.46
Blank, for copying press, wrapper included.....do....	.263
Covers of pasteboard, with brass or iron springs for bills or letters, wrapper included.....	pound.. .263
The same, without spring.....do....	.164
Liquor cases—	
Or bottle cases, in common wooden boxes, up to 12 flasks or bottles, with or without cups	each.. 4.338
In boxes, painted or inlaid, up to 4 flasks or bottles with or without cups	each.. 8.676
Without box, in wooden frames, up to 4 flasks or bottles with or without cups	each.. 2.169
Without box, in white metal frame up to 4 flasks or bottles, with or without cups	each.. 4.338
Other kinds and shapes.....do....	Sight.
Sandpaper—	
Gross weight.....pound..	.026
Or emery cloth, gross weight.....do....	.049
Toothpicks—	
Ivory, tortoise or mother-of-pearl.....	gross.. 4.338
Bone.....do....	2.169
Quill, per bundle of 25	do .. .723
Wood, wrapper included.....	pound.. .131
Scrapers (foot)—	
In wooden boxes, with brush.....	each.. 1.446
Rubber, gross weight	pound.. .30
Penwipers—	
All kinds, for office	dozen.. 1.446
Crockery ware—	
White or colored, all kinds	per cubic decimeter of package.. .036
With tops or caps of tin or other material	do .. .072
Common earthen, unglazed	do.... .022
Mirror plates—	
Glass, with foil, or varnished. For valuation the surface of the mirrors will be taken and the valuation made according to the scale of mirrors, with a reduction of 50 per cent each.	
Glass, without foil, more than 4 millimeters thick, for shop windows. For valuation the surface of the glasses will be taken and the valuation made in accordance with the scale of mirrors, with a reduction of 75 per cent each.	

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Lúpulo—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
en envase de metal, fierro ó madera, peso bruto .....kilo..	.40
en envase de género, peso bruto.....kilo..	.60
Llaves—	
de madera ordinaria, para barriles, hasta 20 centímetros de largo.docena..	.80
las mismas, de más de 20 hasta 30 centímetros de largo.....docena..	1.60
las mismas, de mayor tamaño.....docena..	6.00
de madera barnizada, para barriles, con ó sin piezas de otra materia, hasta 20 centímetros de largo.....docena..	1.20
las mismas, de más de 20 hasta 30 centímetros de largo.....docena..	2.40
las mismas, de mayor tamaño.....docena..	8.00
de loza, para barriles.....kilo..	.10
Macilla—	
preparada con yeso, tisa ó albayalde, peso bruto.....kilo..	.08
Macetas—	
de barro ordinario, sin vidriar, por decímetro cúbico del envase, .....decímetro cúbico..	.03
de loza ó de barro, vidriadas, por id., id.....decímetro cúbico..	.04
de porcelana, por id., id.....decímetro cúbico..	.10
de fantasía, con ó sin remates, por id., id.....decímetro cúbico..	.25
Madera—	
de ebanista, sin labrar, á excepción de cedro, por decímetro cúbico, .....decímetro cúbico..	.03
la misma, de cedro, por id., id.....decímetro cúbico..	.02
ordinaria, sin cepillar, para construcciones, como pino, roble, etc., en ta- blas, tablones, vigas ú otras piezas semejantes, por quintales métricos, quintal métrico*..	2.30
como la anterior, cepillada ó machihembrada, con ámbas condiciones, en las mismas formas, por id., id.....quintal métrico †..	3.00
Mangos—	
de madera y los de cañuto ordinario, pintados ó no, con ó sin boquillas para plumas.....grueza..	.80
charolados, de metal nikelado ó labrado, llamados de cañuto, de cau- tchou, viruta, papier mâché, con boquillas ó sin ellas, para plumas, .....grueza..	1.00
de hueso, puerco-espin, id., id.....grueza..	2.20
de carey, nácar ó marfil, con boquillas ordinarias.....grueza..	18.00
los mismos, con boquillas de aluminio ó doblé.....grueza..	24.00
de madera, ordinarios, para paraguas ó parasoles.....docena..	1.50
de madera, para escobas, pintadas ó sin pintar, peso bruto.....kilo..	.30
de madera, para escobillones, pintados ó sin pintar, peso bruto....kilo..	.20
Mangueras—	
de jebe de todo grueso, peso bruto.....kilo..	.90
de cuero, de todo grueso, peso bruto.....kilo..	.50
de lona, de todo grueso, peso bruto.....kilo..	.40
Máqui—	
semilla, para dar color al vino.....kilo..	.10
Márcos—	
de todas clases, para retratos.....kilo..	Vista.
de todas clases, para cuadros.....kilo..	Vista.
de todas clases, para espejos, peso bruto.....kilo..	.50
de madera estucado, peso bruto.....kilo..	.25

* Derecho 10 por ciento.

† Derecho 15 por ciento.

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Hops—	
Packed in metal or wood, gross weight.....pound..	. 131
Packed in cloth, gross weight.....do....	. 197
Faucets, spigots—	
Common wood, for barrels, up to 20 centimeters length.....dozen..	. 578
The same, more than 20 up to 30 centimeters length.....do....	1. 157
The same, larger size.....do....	4. 338
Wooden, varnished, for barrels, with or without pieces of other material, up to 20 centimeters length.....dozen..	. 868
The same, more than 20 up to 30 centimeters length.....do....	1. 735
The same, larger size.....do....	5. 784
Earthen, for barrels.....pound..	. 033
Putty—	
Prepared with gypsum, chalk, or white lead, gross weight.....do....	. 026
Flower pots—	
Common clay, unglazed, per cubic decimeter of package.....	. 022
Earthen or clay, glazed, per cubic decimeter of package.....	. 039
Porcelain, per cubic decimeter of package.....	. 072
Fancy, with or without borders, per cubic decimeter of package.....	. 181
Wood—	
Cabinet, unwrought, except cedar..... cubic decimeter..	. 022
The same, cedar.....do....	. 014
Common, unplaned, for building, such as pine, oak, etc., in boards, planks, beams, and other like pieces*.....metric quintal..	1. 663
The same, planed or tongued and grooved†.....do....	2. 169
Handles—	
Wooden and common tube, painted or unpainted, with or without holder, for pens.....gross..	. 578
Japanned, metal, nickel-plated, or wrought, rubber, papier mâché, etc., with or without holders, for pens.....gross..	. 723
Bone, porcupine, for pens.....do....	1. 59
Tortoise, mother-of-pearl or ivory, with common holder, for pens..do....	13. 014
The same, with holders of aluminium or imitation gold.....do....	17. 352
Wooden, common, for umbrellas or parasols.....dozen..	1. 085
Wooden, for brooms, plain or painted, gross weight.....pound..	. 099
Wooden, for hair brooms, plain or painted, gross weight.....do....	. 066
Hose—	
Rubber, all sizes, gross weight.....do....	. 296
Leather, all sizes, gross weight.....do....	. 164
Canvas, all sizes, gross weight.....do....	. 131
Sumac—	
Seed for coloring wine.....do....	. 033
Frames—	
All kinds, for portraits.....do....	Sight.
For pictures, all kinds.....do....	Sight.
For mirrors, all kinds, gross weight.....do....	. 164
Wood, stuccoed, gross weight.....do....	. 082

* Duty 10 per cent.

† Duty 15 per cent.

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Marfíl—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
en bruto, peso bruto.....kilo..	6. 00
labrado en hojas ó figuras no designadas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	25. 00
Mariposas—	
ó veladores de cartón, madera, lata, loza ó porcelana, inclusa envoltura, kilo..	1. 00
de papel, sin armazón.....docena..	1. 50
los mismos, con armazón.....docena..	3. 00
id. de género, sin armazón.....docena..	3. 00
las mismas, con pié de madera y trasparente de tela.....docena..	6. 00
para lámparas en cajitas de madera ó cartón, que contengan de 90 á 180 mariposas; por cajas.....docena..	. 80
llamadas de composición ó de otras clases, para 6 ó 12 horas, peso bruto, kilo..	. 30
Mármoles—	
pulimentados en tablas para muebles, lápidas, etc., hasta 2 centímetros de grueso, por decímetro cúbico.....decímetro cúbico..	. 12
sin pulimentar, en tablas, para id, por id., id.....decímetro cúbico..	. 04
pulimentados, redondos, para cubiertos de mesas, por centímetro de diámetro.....centímetro..	. 15
los mismos, ovalados, se avaluarán conforme á los de la partida anterior, por su mayor diámetro.....centímetro..	. 15
toscas, para pedestales, escalones, etc., por metro cuadrado, metro cuadrado..	1. 00
piedra picada, para pisos, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 05
en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
en otras formas, para pilas, maosoléos, etc.....kilo..	Vista.
Máscaras—	
de alambre, cera ó composición de seda ó con mezcla de algodón.docena..	3. 50
de cartón, con ó sin barba de lana ó cerda.....docena..	. 80
Mechas—	
de algodón, para mecheros, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 10
de algodón, para toda clase de lámparas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 00
encebadas, para gasfiteros, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 08
Medallones—	
ó guardapelos, de carey, nácar ó marfíl.....docena..	6. 00
los mismos, de madera, hueso, vidrio, asta ó jebe, y de otras clases infe- riores, sin dorar.....docena..	1. 50
Minas—	
para lapiceros, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 50
Moldes—	
de madera y palos redondos, para tallarines.....kilo..	. 10
de madera, para dulces y pastas.....kilo..	. 25
de yeso, para hacer toda clase de relieves ó molduras, por decímetro cú- bico del envase.....decímetro cúbico..	. 04
compuestos de dos piezas de madera, para fabricar hasta 12 cigarros pu- ros.....docena..	6. 00
Molduras—	
de madera, para márcos, muebles, etc., estén ó no barnizadas, pintadas ó doradas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
de madera, preparadas con yeso, para dorar, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 16
y otros adornos de pasta, acerrín, papier mâché, con ó sin enchapado de madera, para muebles.....kilo..	1. 60

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Ivory—	
In the rough, gross weight.....pound..	1. 972
Manufactured in sheets or figures, not specified, wrapper included.do....	8. 215
Night lamps—	
Pasteboard, wood, tin, earthen or porcelain, wrapper included.....do....	. 328
Paper, without frame.....dozen..	1. 085
The same, with frame.....do....	2. 169
Cloth, without frame.....do....	2. 169
The same, with wooden foot, and cloth transparency.....do....	4. 338
For lamps, in small wooden or pasteboard boxes, containing from 90 to 150 tapers.....per dozen cases..	. 578
Composition and other kinds, for six to twelve hours, gross weight.....pound..	. 099
Marble—	
Polished, in slabs for furniture, gravestones, etc., up to 2 centimeters thick, per decimeter square.....	. 088
Unpolished, in slabs for furniture, gravestones, etc., per decimeter square.....	. 029
Polished, round, for table tops, per centimeter diameter.....	. 108
The same, oval, will be valued like the preceding, measuring the larger diameter.....centimeter diameter..	. 108
Unhewn, for pedestals, steps, etc.....per square meter..	. 723
Dressed, for floors, gross weight.....pound..	. 016
Powdered, gross weight.....do....	. 033
In other forms, for fonts, tombs, etc.....do....	Sight.
Masks—	
Wire, wax, or composition, silk or mixed with cotton.....dozen..	2. 531
Pasteboard, with or without beard of wool or hair.....do....	. 578
Wicks—	
For burners, wrappers included.....pound..	. 795
Cotton, for all kinds of lamps, wrapper included.....do....	. 723
Tallowed, for gas-fitters, gross weight.....do....	. 026
Medallions or lockets—	
Mother-of-pearl, tortoise or ivory.....dozen..	4. 338
Wood, bone, glass, horn, or rubber and other inferior kinds, ungilt.do....	1. 085
Leads—	
For pencilcases, wrapper included.....pound..	. 164
Molds—	
Wooden and round sticks for Italian pastes.....do....	. 033
Wooden, for sweetmeats and paste.....do....	. 082
Gypsum, for making any of kind relief work or moldings, per cubic decimeter of package.....	. 029
Composed of two pieces of wood, for making up to twelve cigars..dozen..	4. 338
Moldings—	
Wood, for frames, furniture, etc., plain or varnished, painted or gilded, gross weight.....pound..	. 099
Wood, prepared with gypsum for gilding, gross weight.....do....	. 053
And other ornaments of paste, sawdust, papier mâché, with or without wooden veneering, for furniture.....pound..	. 526

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTICULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Molinillos—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de madera, para vatir.....docena..	1. 00
Molinetes—	
y molinos de todas clases y tamaños, para moler café, peso bruto..kilo..	. 20
Morteros—	
para moler, de mármol, loza, granito, cristal ó composición, hasta 28 centímetros en la boca.....docena..	10. 00
de madera.....docena..	4. 50
Mosaicos—	
de madera.....kilo..	. 30
de barro, enlozado ó barnizado.....kilo..	. 10
de composición, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 03
Mostacilla—	
de metal, de cualquiera forma, sueltas ó en hilos, inclusa envoltura.kilo..	5. 40
Motones—	
y cuadernales de todas clases, por decímetro cúbico del envase, .....decímetro cúbico..	. 05
Nieveras—	
de cristal, montadas en plaqué, con ó sin parte dorada.....una..	2. 00
de otras clases.....una..	Vista.
Necesarios—	
de todas clases .....una..	Vista.
Obleas—	
de todas clases, con las cajas que las contengan.....kilo..	. 80
Odres—	
de cuero.....docena..	6. 00
Ojos—	
de vidrio, para pájaros, por pares .....ciento..	3. 00
de otras clases.....ciento..	Vista.
Pabilo—	
de algodón trenzado y él de colores, para fabricar velas.....kilo..	. 50
el mismo, sin trenzar.....kilo..	. 40
Paja—	
para escobas y otros usos .....kilo..	. 05
de todas clases, para tejer sombreros .....kilo..	. 50
Palas—	
y lampas, de madera, para granos, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
Palitos—	
para tejer, de hueso ó madera .....grueza..	3. 00
redondos ó cubiertos, para chinos.....grueza..	1. 00
de la China, para mantener el fuego, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
ó resortes, para lavanderas .....grueza..	. 30
Palo—	
para clarificar cerveza .....kilo..	. 10
de sándalo .....kilo..	1. 00
recortados, para cigarrillos, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 50
Papel—	
de hilo, de alcoy, de paja de trigo, de tabaco y de todas las demás clases, para cigarrillos, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 60
de algodón, llamado medio florete, para cigarrillos y otros usos, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 25

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Handmills—	
Wooden, for beating or whipping chocolate, eggs, etc.....dozen..	. 723
Coffee mills—	
All kinds and sizes, gross weight.....pound..	. 066
Mortars—	
For grinding, of marble, earthen, granite, crystal, or composition, up to 28 centimeters of mouth.....dozen..	7. 23
Wooden .....do....	3. 254
Mosaics—	
Wooden .....pound..	. 099
Clay, glazed or varnished.....do....	. 033
Composition, gross weight.....do....	. 01
Beads—	
Metal, of any shape, loose or on threads, wrapper included.....do....	1. 774
Pulley-blocks—	
All kinds, per cubic decimeter of package.....	. 036
Ice bowls—	
Crystal, mounted in plaqué, with or without gilding.....each..	1. 446
Other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Dressing cases—	
All kinds.....do....	Sight.
Wafers—	
All kinds, with the boxes containing them.....pound..	. 263
Wine bags—	
Leather.....dozen..	4. 338
Eyes—	
Glass, for birds.....hundred pairs..	2. 169
Other kinds.....hundred..	Sight.
Candle wicking—	
Cotton, braided and colored.....pound..	. 164
The same, not braided.....do....	. 131
Straw—	
For brooms and other uses.....do....	. 016
All kinds, for braiding hats.....do....	. 164
Spades and shovels—	
Wood, for grains, gross weight.....do....	. 033
Needles, sticks—	
Wood or bone, for knitting.....gross..	2. 169
Chopsticks.....do....	. 723
China sticks for keeping fire, gross weight.....pound..	. 099
Clothespins, for washerwomen.....gross..	. 217
Wood—	
For clarifying beer.....pound..	. 033
Sandal .....do....	. 328
Cut for cigarettes, gross weight.....do....	. 164
Paper—	
Linen, alcoy, wheat straw, tobacco, and all other kinds, for cigarettes, gross weight.....pound..	. 197
Cotton, for cigarettes and other uses, gross weight.....do....	. 082

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Papel—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de hilo ó algodón, para escribir cartas ú oficios, rayado ó sin rayar y él que venga en cajas con sobres, de todas clases, sin monogramas y él llamado arbolito, San Lorenzo ú otras márcas, para escribir ú otros usos, peso bruto	kilo.. .40
el mismo, con monogramas, con ó sin sobres, incluso el calado, estampado y labrado, peso bruto	kilo.. .70
rayado el márgen, para cuentas, peso bruto	kilo.. .70
para impresiones ó para obras, de algodón, peso bruto	kilo.. .25
el mismo, de hilo, peso bruto	kilo.. .30
de colores sin barniz, para cometas, carteles, envolver, etc., peso bruto,	kilo.. .16
el mismo, barnizado, para encuadernadores y otros usos, peso bruto,	kilo.. .50
el mismo, dorado ó plateado, llano, para id., id., peso bruto	kilo.. .80
el mismo, labrado, para id., id., peso bruto	kilo.. 1.50
impreso, para letras de cambio, órdenes, facturas, cuentas, recibos, etc., con ó sin empaste, peso bruto	kilo.. 1.00
de seda, suelto, para copiar en prensa, peso bruto	kilo.. .80
recortado ó no, para armar flores, sin dorar, peso bruto	kilo.. .50
el mismo, dorado, peso bruto	kilo.. 4.00
recortado y grabado, para formar cajetillas de cigarrillos, peso bruto,	kilo.. .50
recortados ó en rollos, para formar cigarrillos, peso bruto	kilo.. .80
secante, peso bruto	kilo.. .30
fieltro para pisos, peso bruto	kilo.. .10
de estraza, para envolver, peso bruto	kilo.. .12
pintado ó barnizado, para tapizar, de todas clases, incluso el dorado ordinario, peso bruto	kilo.. .40
el mismo, dorado á fuego, peso bruto	kilo.. 3.00
castor aceitado (impermeable), para prensas de copiar	kilo.. 1.20
especial en paquetes, para lugar escusado, peso bruto	kilo.. .20
imitación de pergamino, peso bruto	kilo.. .20
albuminado, para fotografías, peso bruto	kilo.. 2.00
barnizado, para tarjetas, peso bruto	kilo.. 2.00
de marquilla, peso bruto	kilo.. 1.20
en rollos, para dibujo, peso bruto	kilo.. 1.00
el mismo, en género, peso bruto	kilo.. 1.50
en tiras, para telégrafo, peso bruto	kilo.. .20
negro ó de colores, para fotografías, peso bruto	kilo.. 2.00
de música, sin rayar, peso bruto	kilo.. .30
en sacos ordinarios, para drogas ó muestras, peso bruto	kilo.. .25
calado, para tortas, asientos de fuentes y él para ramilletes, en hojas ó en forma de cucurrucho, inclusa envoltura	kilo.. 2.50
trasparente, aceitado, para calcar, inclusa envoltura	kilo.. 1.60
de otras clases.	kilo.. Vista.
Parafina—	
en pasta entera ó rota, peso bruto	kilo.. .16
Pasadores—	
de algodón, lino ó cuero, para calzado, peso bruto	kilo.. 2.00
Pasamanería—	
grecas, cordones y toda clase de tejidos de paja ó adornos de plumas, inclusa envoltura	kilo.. 6.00

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Paper—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Linen or cotton, for letters or documents, ruled or unruled, and that which is imported in boxes with envelopes, all kinds, without monograms, and that called arbolito, San Lorenzo, and other marks, for writing and other uses, gross weight.....pound..	. 131
The same, with monograms, with or without envelopes, including perforated, stamped, and wrought, gross weight.....pound..	. 23
Ruled on border, for accounts, gross weight.....do....	. 23
For printing or manufacture, cotton, gross weight.....do....	. 082
The same, linen, gross weight.....do....	. 099
Colored, unvarnished for kites, advertising cards, wrapping, etc., gross weight.....pound..	. 053
The same, varnished, for bookbinding and other uses, gross weight...do..	. 164
The same, gilded or silvered, smooth, for bookbinding and other uses, gross weight.....pound..	. 263
The same, wrought, for bookbinding and other uses.....do....	. 493
Printed, for bills of exchange, orders, invoices, accounts, receipts, etc., gross weight.....pound..	. 164
Tissue, loose, for copying press, gross weight.....do....	. 263
Cut out or not, for mounting flowers, and gilt, gross weight.....do....	. 164
The same, gilt, gross weight.....do....	1. 314
Cut and engraved, for cigarette boxes, gross weight.....do....	. 164
Cut or in rolls, for cigarettes, gross weight.....do....	. 263
Blotting, gross weight.....do....	. 099
Felt paper, for floors, gross weight.....do....	. 033
Brown wrapping, gross weight.....do....	. 039
Wall paper, painted or varnished, all kinds, including common gilt, gross weight.....pound..	. 131
The same, fire-gilt, gross weight.....do....	. 986
Castor, oiled, for copying press.....do....	. 394
Toilet, gross weight.....do....	. 066
Imitation parchment, gross weight.....do....	. 066
Albuminized, for photographers, gross weight.....do....	. 657
Glazed, for visiting cards, gross weight.....do....	. 657
Bristol, gross weight.....do....	. 394
Drawing, in rolls, gross weight.....do....	. 328
The same, cloth-lined, gross weight.....do....	. 493
Ribbons, for telegraph, gross weight.....do....	. 066
Black or colored, for photographers, gross weight.....do....	. 657
Music, unruled, gross weight.....do....	. 099
Common bags, for drugs or samples, gross weight.....do....	. 082
Perforated, for pies, mats for dishes, and for wreaths, in sheets or in shape of cornucopia, wrapper included.....pound..	. 822
Transparent, oiled, for tracing, wrapper included.....do....	. 526
Other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Paraffin—	
In whole or broken cake, gross weight.....do....	. 053
Shoe lacings—	
Cotton, linen, or leather, gross weight.....do....	. 657
Lace trimming—	
Cords, and all sorts of textures of straw or feather ornaments, wrapper included.....pound..	1. 972

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Pasamanería—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de viruta ó madera, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	3. 00
Pasta—	
para asentar navajas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 40
Peines—	
y escarpidores de madera, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	1. 20
los mismos, de goma ó cautchou, cuerno, hueso, níquel ó pasta, llamada marfilina, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
de hueso, imitación marfil.....kilo..	16. 00
de marfil.....kilo..	60. 00
de carey.....kilo..	60. 00
de asta ó fierro, para caballos .....docena..	. 50
Peinetas—	
de goma, lisas, circulares, para niños, con dibujos ó calados, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	3. 00
de goma, cautchou, cuerno, hueso, composición ó pasta, lisas, caladas ó labradas, con ó sin piezas ó adornos de otra materia, inclusa envoltura, .....kilo..	4. 00
de marfil ó carey.....kilo..	60. 00
de sándalo .....docena..	20. 00
Pelo—	
de conejo ó de liebre, para hacer sombreros, peso bruto .....kilo..	2. 00
Pelucas—	
peluquines ó tupes, para hombres ó mujeres .....una..	5. 00
Pepas—	
de algodón, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
Perfumería—	
agua de colonia en frasquitos largos comunes .....docena..	. 50
agua de banda ordinaria, en medias botellas de vidrio .....docena..	1. 50
agua, la misma, en tercias ó cuartas botellas .....docena..	. 80
agua florida ó de vervena, americana ó su imitación, ordinaria, cananga, celestial, divina ó duquesa, peso bruto.....docena..	. 40
jaboncillos ordinarios, incluso los disinfectantes, llamados de alquitrán carbónico, fénico, brea, etc., peso bruto .....docena..	. 70
de todas clases, con ó sin surtimento de jaboncillos finos ú ordinarios, peso bruto.....docena..	. 80
polvos de arroz ó violeta, en cajas de cartón, madera ó zinc, con plumeritos .....docena..	3. 00
polvos, los mismos, en cajas de vidrio ó porcelana .....docena..	6. 00
polvos, los mismos, llamados Veloutine, en cajas de cartón, hasta 125 gramos, peso bruto .....docena..	7. 00
Perillas—	
de loza, con remates de latón, para catres, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
de madera, hasta 8 centímetros de largo.....docena..	1. 00
las mismas, de mayor tamaño.....docena..	3. 00
Perlas—	
falsas de vidrio, incluso los hilos en que vienen enhebradas y los papeles que las contengan.....kilo..	4. 00
Persianas—	
de estera de la China, con ó sin útiles, por méτρο cuadrado, .....méτρο cuadrado..	1. 00
de seda, con ó sin útiles, por id., id.....méτρο cuadrado..	5. 00

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Lace trimming—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
Chip or wood trimming, wrapper included.....pound..	.986
Paste—	
For sharpening razors, wrapper included.....do....	.046
Combs—	
Coarse, wooden, wrapper included.....do....	.394
The same, rubber, horn, bone, nickel, or imitation ivory, wrapper included, .....pound..	.657
Bone, imitation ivory.....do....	5.258
Ivory.....do....	19.716
Tortoise shell.....do....	19.716
Horn or iron, for horses.....dozen..	.362
Dressing combs, rubber, smooth, round, with figures or perforated, wrap- per included.....pound..	.986
Rubber, horn, bone, composition, smooth, perforated or wrought, with or without pieces or ornaments of other material, wrapper included, .....pound..	1.314
Ivory or tortoise shell.....do....	19.716
Sandal wood.....dozen..	14.46
Fur—	
Rabbit or hare, for making hats, gross weight.....pound..	.657
Wigs—	
All sorts, for men or women.....each..	3.615
“Pepas”—	
Cotton, gross weight.....pound..	.033
Perfumery—	
Cologne water, in large common bottles.....dozen..	3.62
Water, common, perfumed, in half bottles of glass.....do....	1.085
The same, in third or quarter bottles.....do....	.578
Florida water, American or imitation, common cananga, and the brands “celestial,” “divina” or “duquesa”.....dozen..	.289
Soap, in cakes, including disinfectant, such as tar, carbonic, carbolic, etc., gross weight.....pound..	.23
All kinds, with or without assortment, of fine or common soaps, gross weight.....pound..	.263
Rice or violet powders, in pasteboard, wooden or zinc boxes, with puffs.....dozen..	2.169
The same, in glass or porcelain boxes.....do....	4.338
Powders called veloutine, in pasteboard boxes, up to 125 grams...do....	5.061
Knobs—	
Crockery, with brass caps, for bedsteads, gross weight.....pound..	.099
Wooden, up to 8 centimeters length.....dozen..	.723
The same, larger.....do....	2.169
Pearls—	
Imitation, glass, including the threads on which they are strung and their paper wrappers.....pound..	1.314
Curtains, window—	
Of China matting, with or without accessories.....square meter..	7.23
Silk, with or without accessories.....do....	3.615

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Persianas—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia-</i> <i>nos.</i>
pintadas en género de algodón, con útiles, por id., id.. métro cuadrado..	1. 50
de madera pintada, con dibujos de colores ó sin ellos.....una..	3. 00
Pesa-licores—	
ó areómetros.....docena..	2. 00
Petates—	
y esteras de toda clase, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 20
Pez—	
griega ó de Castilla, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 40
común, blanca ó rubia, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 10
Piedras—	
de mano, finas, para asentar navajas.....docena..	6. 00
ordinarias, para asentar herramientas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 06
pómez, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 07
de amolar, montadas, por centímetro de diámetro ... ciento..	. 03
las mismas, sin montar, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 02
para enlozar (excepto las de mármol) cuyo grueso no pase de 51 milíme- tros, por métro cuadrado .....métro cuadrado..	1. 00
de chispa, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 20
de repuesto, para mesas de billar, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 10
Pinceles—	
en cañuto de pluma, hasta 1 centímetro de diámetro.....grueza..	1. 00
los mismos ó con mango de madera de mayor diámetro .....grueza..	4. 00
Pinturas—	
en tubitos de plomo, para pintar al óleo .....kilo..	2. 00
de cobre, para buques .....litro..	. 60
albayalde seco, en pasta ó en polvo, azarcón ó mínio, humo de pez, tierra sombra ó tierra natural, calcinada y en general toda pintura en polvo, no clasificada en este arancel, peso bruto ... kilo..	. 15
almagre, ócre amarillo, meluza, yeso y tiza ordinaria, peso bruto...kilo..	. 03
amarilla rey, áncora amarilla ó verde y cardenillo, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 35
añil, peso bruto .....kilo..	1. 80
añilina de todas clases, en cajas.....kilo..	4. 00
azul de Prusia ordinario, llamado azul mineral y ócre quemado, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 10
azul, llamado ultramarino, en bolitas ó en polvo, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 25
azul fino, llamado de Berlín, peso bruto .....kilo..	2. 00
bermellón.....kilo..	2. 00
carmín fino, en panecitos ó en polvo .....kilo..	15. 00
laca, carminada ó amarilla, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 60
laca, la misma, líquida para confiteras y otros usos, peso bruto...kilo..	1. 50
preparada con aceite, ordinario, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 05
sobre cartones, para escuelas.....grueza..	4. 00
en cajas, con útiles.....una..	Vista.
finas, no denominadas.....una..	Vista.
y tintes, achiote en pasta, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 30
id. campeche en pasta, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 25
id. cochinilla, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 60
id. Cúrcuma, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 50
id. Fustete, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
id. Orchila, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 05
id. Palo del Brasil y otros no denominados, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 04

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Curtains, window—Continued.	
Painted on cotton cloth, with fixtures..... square meter..	1. 085
Painted wood, with or without colored design..... each..	2. 169
Areometers.....dozen..	1. 446
Mats—	
All kinds, gross weight pound..	. 066
Pitch—	
Greek or Castilian, gross weight.....do....	. 131
Common, white or red, gross weight .....do....	. 033
Stones—	
Hone, fine, for sharpening razors .....dozen..	4. 338
Whetstones, common, for sharpening tools, gross weight pound..	. 02
Pumice, gross weight.....do....	. 023
Grindstones, mounted, per centimeter diameter.....	. 01
The same, unmounted, gross weight.....pound..	. 007
Paving, except marble, not more than 51 millimeters thick.. square meter..	. 723
Flint, gross weight.....pound..	. 066
For repairs of billiard tables, gross weight .....do....	. 033
Brushes, painters'—	
Set in quill, up to 1 centimeter diameter .....gross..	. 723
The same, larger size, or with wooden handle .....do....	2. 892
Paints and dyes—	
In lead tubes, for painting in oil.....pound..	. 657
Copper, for ships.....quart..	. 434
White lead, dry, in paste or powder; red lead, lampblack, umber, burnt, and in general all paints in powder not specified in this tariff, gross weight.....pound..	. 049
Red ochre, yellow ochre, gypsum, and common chalk, gross weight..do....	. 01
Royal yellow, arzica, yellow or green, and Paris green, gross weight.do....	. 115
Indigo, gross weight.....do....	. 591
Aniline, all kinds, in boxes .....do....	1. 314
Prussian blue, common and burnt ochre, gross weight.....do....	. 033
Ultramarine blue, in balls or in powder, gross weight .....do....	. 082
Fine blue, called Berlin, gross weight .....do....	. 657
Vermilion .....do....	. 657
Carmine, fine, in cakes or powder.....do....	4. 929
Lake, red or yellow, gross weight.....do....	. 526
The same, liquid, for comfits and other uses, gross weight.....do....	. 493
Prepared with oil, common, gross weight.....do....	. 016
On cards, for schools.....gross..	2. 892
In cases, with appliances.....each..	Sight.
Fine, not specified.....do....	Sight.
Dyes, annatto, in paste, wrapper included.....pound..	. 099
Logwood, in paste, gross weight .....do....	. 082
Cochineal, gross weight .....do....	. 197
Turmeric, wrapper included .....do....	. 164
Fustic, gross weight.....do....	. 099
Orchil, gross weight.....do....	. 016
Brazil wood, and others not specified, gross weight.....do....	. 013

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Pinturas—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
id. en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	.08
id. pastas para tintes y el extracto de campeche, peso bruto.....kilo..	.25
id. raíces tintóreas, no denominadas, peso bruto.....kilo..	.20
id. y semillas tintoreales, no denominadas, peso bruto.....kilo..	.25
id. zumaqui, peso bruto.....kilo..	.10
Piola—	
y piolilla.....kilo..	.40
Pipas—	
ó cachimbas de yeso, para fumar.....kilo..	.35
de madera pequeñas, clase ordinaria y la corriente, sin cajas.....kilo..	8.00
de madera con boquilla de ámbar ó vidrio, sueltas ó en cajas, incluidas estas.....kilo..	18.00
de porcelana, sueltas ó en cajas.....kilo..	3.00
de espuma de mar ó su imitación, lisas ó con figuras, en estuches, incluidos estos.....kilo..	40.00
Pizarras—	
con marco de madera ó sin él, para la enseñanza.....docena..	1.00
para escritorios.....docena..	Vista.
de porcelana, de 1 hoja hasta 25 centímetros de largo.....docena..	10.00
de cartón.....kilo..	.20
Plantillas—	
de guta percha, para calzado, por pares.....docena..	1.80
de járcia, para id., id., por id.....docena..	.60
Plumas—	
finas de colores, para adornos de sombreros, de más de 25 centímetros sueltas, por plumas.....docena..	9.00
de la clase ordinaria ó la corriente, en penachos de 3 plumas, para id., id., por penachos.....docena..	6.00
de cisne, finas, para almohadas.....kilo..	4.00
para morriones y sombreros de militares.....kilo..	Vista.
de las demás clases, para hacer plumeros ó almohadas, por decímetro cúbico del envase.....decímetro cúbico..	.15
de avestruz en estado natural.....kilo..	1.80
de ave sin tajar, para escribir.....millar..	1.80
las mismas, tajadas ó labradas, sueltas ó en cajas.....millar..	3.50
Plumeritos—	
de todas clases, para pianos, hasta 18 centímetros en la pluma..docena..	3.00
Plumeros—	
de todas clases, hasta 28 centímetros de largo en la pluma, inclusive los de la China de pluma de gallo.....docena..	5.00
los mismos, hasta 56 centímetros en la pluma.....docena..	15.00
de cerda ó de otra clase inferior y los de cola de zorra ó su imitación,.....docena..	5.00
Pólvora—	
finas para caza, en tarros, peso bruto.....kilo..	1.00
en barriles, fina ú ordinaria, peso bruto.....kilo..	.60
Polvos—	
secantes, llamados de París ó de Venecia, para pintores, peso bruto.kilo..	.25
para dar color á los vinos, peso bruto.....kilo..	2.50
para clarificar vinos, peso bruto.....kilo..	1.60
para limpiar objetos de metal, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	.40

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Paints and dyes—Continued.	
The same, powdered, gross weight .....pound..	.026
Pastes, for dyes, and extract of logwood, gross weight .....do....	.082
Roots, for dyes, not specified, gross weight.....do....	.066
Seeds for dyes, not specified, gross weight.....do....	.082
Sumac, gross weight.....do....	.033
Marline—	
And spun yarn.....do....	.131
Pipes, tobacco—	
Gypsum or clay .....do....	.115
Wooden, small, common, without cases .....do....	2.629
Wooden, with amber or glass mouthpiece, loose or in cases, including cases.....pound..	5.915
Porcelain, loose or in cases.....do....	.986
Meerscham, or imitation, plain or carved, in cases, including cases.do....	13.144
Slates—	
With or without wooden frame, for schools .....dozen..	.723
For desks .....do....	Sight.
Porcelain, one leaf up to 25 centimeters length.....do....	7.23
Cardboard.....pound..	.066
Soles—	
Gutta percha, for shoes.....per dozen pairs..	1.301
Cord, for shoes.....do....	.434
Feathers—	
Fine, colored, for hats, more than 25 centimeters, loose.....dozen..	6.507
Common, in plumes of three feathers, for hats.....per dozen plumes..	4.338
Swans', fine, for pillows.....pound..	1.314
For helmets and military hats.....do....	Sight.
Other kinds, for dusters or pillows....per cubic decimeter of package..	.108
Ostrich, in natural state .....pound..	.571
For writing, uncut (quills).....per thousand..	1.301
For same, cut or worked, loose or in boxes.....do....	2.531
Dusters—	
All kinds, small, for pianos, up to 18 centimeters of feather.....dozen..	2.169
All kinds, up to 28 centimeters length of feather, including Chinese..do....	3.615
The same, up to 56 centimeters feather.....do....	10.845
Of hair, or other inferior class, and fox tail or imitation.....do....	3.615
Gunpowder—	
Fine sporting, in cans, gross weight.....pound..	.328
In barrels, fine or common, gross weight.....do....	.197
Powders—	
Dryers, called Paris or Venice, for painters, gross weight.....do....	.082
For coloring wines, gross weight.....do....	.822
For clarifying wines, gross weight.....do....	.526
For cleaning articles of metal, wrapper included.....do....	.131

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Porcelana—	
blanca, de todas clases, inclusive la de la China, por decímetro cúbico del envase .....decímetro cúbico..	. 12
la misma dorada, por id., id.....decímetro cúbico..	. 20
como las anteriores, con remate de latón ó metal blanco, nikelado, por id., id.....decímetro cúbico..	. 40
la misma, con remates de plaqué, por id., id.....decímetro cúbico..	. 60
Portamonedas—	
ordinarias, para el bolsillo, de todas clases, sin útiles.....docena..	2. 50
las mismas, con útiles.....docena..	5. 00
de cuero de Rusia ó su imitación, sin útiles....docena..	5. 00
las mismas, con útiles.....docena..	8. 00
de las demás clases.....docena..	Vista.
Portalibros—	
para colegiales.....docena..	1. 00
Prendedores—	
de broches, de la clase más ordinaria de vidrio, negro ó de colores, llanos sin engaste, ni adornos de metal.....grueza..	12. 00
Puertas—	
y ventanas de madera.....una..	Vista.
Pulseras—	
de cuentas, madera, hueso, pasta, loza ó vidrio, con elástico ó sin él, y en general toda pulsera ordinaria no designada, por pares.....docena..	3. 00
Puntas—	
de suela, para tacos de billar.....ciento..	. 50
Puños—	
para bastones, sombrillas y otros usos, que no sean de metal ....ciento..	Vista.
Recortes—	
de ámbar amarillo ó susino, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 00
Redes—	
sin plomo, para pezar, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 50
Reglas—	
cilíndricas de madera, para escritorios.....docena..	2. 00
planas ó cuadradas de madera, para id.....docena..	1. 00
Relojeras—	
de todas clases.....docena..	Vista.
Remos—	
para embarcaciones .....uno..	. 50
Rempujos—	
de suela, armados, para coser velas ó toldos, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 20
Rieles—	
y ruedas de papel, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 05
Rollitos—	
de papel secante .....docena..	2. 40
Rosarios—	
de madera, ordinarios, cuyas cuentas estén enganchadas en alambre, de bronce ó hierro.....grueza..	3. 20
como los anteriores, de madera labrada ó de coco, coroso ó hueso..grueza..	10. 00
de otras clases.....grueza..	Vista.
Sangre—	
cristalizada, para beneficiar azúcar, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 04
Sebo—	
de todas clases, en rama ó colado, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 12

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Porcelain—	
White, all kinds, including Chinese....per cubic decimeter of package..	.087
The same, gilt.....do.....do....	.145
The same, with ornament of brass or white metal, nickel-plated, .....per cubic decimeter of package..	.289
The same, with ornaments of plaqué.....do.....do....	.434
Portemonnaies—	
Common, for pocket, all kinds, without appurtenances.....dozen..	1.808
The same with appurtenances.....do....	3.615
Russia leather, or imitation, without appurtenances.....do....	3.615
The same, with appurtenances.....do....	5.784
Other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Book-holders—	
For schoolboys.....do....	.723
Breastpins—	
Glass, commonest kind, black or colored, plain, without setting or metal ornaments.....gross..	8.676
Doors and windows—	
Wooden.....each..	Sight.
Bracelets—	
Of beads, wood, bone, composition, crockery or glass, with or without elastic, and in general any common bracelet not specified..dozen pairs..	2.169
Billiard tips—	
Sole leather.....per hundred..	.362
Handles—	
For canes, parasols, and other uses, not of metal.....do....	Sight.
Cuttings (scraps)—	
Of yellow amber, gross weight.....pound..	.328
Nets—	
Without lead, for fishing, gross weight.....do....	.164
Rulers—	
Round, wooden, for desks.....dozen..	1.446
Flat or square, wooden, for desks.....do....	.723
Clock cases (watch cases)—	
All kinds.....do....	Sight.
Oars—	
For boats.....each..	.362
Palms, sailmakers'—	
For sewing sails, gross weight.....pound..	.066
Rails and wheels—	
Paper, gross weight.....pound..	.016
Blotting paper—	
In small rolls.....dozen..	1.735
Rosaries—	
Wooden, common, with beads strung on bronze or iron wire....gross..	2.314
The same, of carved wood, cocoanut, or bone.....do....	7.23
Other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Blood—	
Crystallized, for clarifying sugar, gross weight.....pound..	.013
Tallow—	
All kinds, crude or strained, gross weight.....do....	.039

SÉPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Sellos—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de jebe .....docena..	15. 00
Sobres—	
de papel, con ó sin género por dentro, sin monograma, peso bruto..kilo..	.60
los mismos, con monogramas ó timbrados; se aumentará un 20 por ciento sobre su aforo kilo..	.....
Sobre-mesas—	
de hule ó jebe, con ó sin friza, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 50
Sortijas—	
de jebe ó vidrio, ordinarias, con ó sin piedras falsas, sueltas ó en cajitas, .....grueza..	3. 00
Tabaco—	
de todas clases, picado ó en hojas, derecho específico *.....kilo..	. 80
en polvo, llamado rapé, id., id †.....kilo..	. 80
de mascar, id., id ‡.....kilo..	. 60
Tablas—	
para lavar, de todas clases .....docena..	2. 00
de madera labrada, para cortar pan.....docena..	2. 50
Tablitas—	
de madera, para hacer cajones de fideos, vinos, licores, etc., peso bruto, .....kilo..	. 01
de cedro, para hacer cajoncitos de cigarros puros, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 16
Tacos—	
de cartón ó fieltro, para escopetas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 40
de madera ordinarios, para billar.....docena..	6. 00
los mismos, finos, con embutidos ó incrustaciones docena..	12. 00
Talco—	
de Venecia entero, para jaboneros, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 03
el mismo, en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 05
el mismo, fino, en envase de loza ó vidrio, inclusos estos.....kilo..	. 12
Talleres—	
ó alcuza de madera ó cartón, barnizados, tengán ó no remates plateados, hasta 6 pomos .....docena..	6. 00
Taguo—	
ó coroso, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 05
Tapones—	
de madera, con ó sin espiche, para barriles ó pipas, peso bruto ....kilo..	. 20
Tarjetas—	
de toda clase, para visitas y otros usos, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	1. 00
de cartón, para retratos, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	. 60
con dibujos, para felicitaciones, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	2. 50
ó naipes Chinos, peso bruto .....kilo..	2. 00
Tierra—	
con óxido de hierro, para purificar gas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 06
Tinajas—	
de barro, finas, para agua.....kilo..	. 05
de barro, ordinarios, de todos tamaños .....kilo..	. 03

* E 1.90. † E 1.50. ‡ E 1.00.

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Rubber stamps .....dozen..	10. 845
Envelopes—	
Paper, with or without cloth lining, without monogram, gross weight, dozen	. 197
The same, with monogram, or stamped, will be valued 20 per cent higher.	
Table covers—	
Oilcloth or rubber, with or without border, gross weight .....pound..	. 164
Finger rings—	
Rubber or glass, common, with or without imitation stones, loose, or in boxes.....gross..	2. 169
Tobacco—	
All kinds, cut, or in leaf, specific duty*.....pound..	. 263
Snuff, specific duty†	. 263
Chewing, specific duty‡	. 197
Boards—	
Wash, all kinds .....dozen..	1. 446
Bread boards, for cutting .....do....	1. 808
Thin, for making boxes for macaroni, wines, liquors, etc., gross weight, .....pound..	. 003
Cedar, for cigar boxes, gross weight .....do....	. 053
Gun wads—	
Pasteboard or felt, wrapper included .....do....	. 46
Billiard cues—	
Wooden, common.....dozen..	4. 338
The same, fine, inlaid.....do....	8. 676
Talc—	
Venetian, whole, for soapmakers, gross weight .....pound..	. 01
The same, powdered, gross weight.....do....	. 016
The same, fine, packed in earthen or glass, package included.....do....	. 039
Casters—	
Wood or pasteboard, varnished, with or without plated ornaments, up to 6 cruets .....dozen..	4. 338
“Taguo,” or “coroso,” gross weight.....pound..	. 016
Bungs—	
With or without spigot, wooden, for barrels or hogsheads, gross weight, pound.....	. 066
Cards—	
All kinds, for visiting, and other uses, wrapper included .....pound..	. 328
For photographs, wrapper included .....do....	. 197
With designs, complimentary, wrapper included.....do....	. 822
Chinese, playing, gross weight .....do....	. 657
Iron ochre—	
For purifying gas, gross weight .....do....	. 02
Jars—	
Earthen, fine, for water.....do....	. 016
Earthen, common, all sizes .....do....	. 01

* Specific duty, \$1.374.

† Specific duty, \$1.085.

‡ Specific duty, \$0.723.

SEPTIMA SECCIÓN.—ARTÍCULOS DIVERSOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Tinta—	
para escribir, en botellitas, tarritos ó frasquitos de barro ó vidrio, hasta 150 gramos, incluso envase, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
la misma, en mayor envase que la anterior, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
de la China, en pasta, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 80
para marcar, en frasquitos, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 00
ordinaria en pasta, para marcar bultos, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
Tinteros—	
de vidrio, sueltos, con tapas de metal.....docena..	3. 00
Tiradores—	
de madera, para muebles.....docena..	. 40
de loza ó porcelana.....docena..	. 50
de vidrio.....docena..	1. 00
Tiza—	
preparada en panecitos, para sastres, tacos de billar y colegios, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 40
Trompos—	
de madera ordinaria, para niños.....grueza..	1. 00
los mismos, charoiados.....grueza..	4. 00
Trompitas—	
de fierro, para niños.....grueza..	. 80
Válvulas—	
de jebe, para máquinas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 80
Vasos—	
de asta ó talco.....docena..	1. 00
Velas—	
estearina, esperma, parafina ó composición, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 80
de sebo.....kilo..	. 50
de cera, con ó sin mezcla y las de estearina, con adornos.....kilo..	1. 20
como las anteriores con dorado.....kilo..	1. 50

OCTAVA SECCIÓN—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA.

[Derecho 25 por ciento sobre el avalúo oficial.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Acero—	
en planchas, agujereado.....kilo..	. 50
labrado en piezas no designadas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 25
ó fierro forrado para armado de polleras y otros usos, inclusa envoltura,.....kilo..	. 75
Adornos—	
de papel ó cartón, barnizado de negro, plateado ó dorado, para ataúdes, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
de lata, de lata y fierro, con ó sin pintura, para id., inclusa envoltura,.....kilo..	. 70
de metal blanco, plomo ó zinc, plateados, para id., inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 40
de bronce, plateados, para id., inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 20
de latón de bronce plateados, para id., inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	5. 60

SECTION VII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Ink—	
Writing, in bottles, jars, or flasks, of glass or earthen, up to 150 grams, packing included, gross weight pound..	. 033
The same, in larger package, gross weight do....	. 066
India, in cake, wrapper included do....	. 591
Marking, in small bottles, wrapper included do....	. 328
Common, in paste, for marking bundles, gross weight do....	. 099
Inkstands—	
Glass, loose, with metal caps dozen..	2. 169
Knobs (handles)—	
Wooden, for furniture do....	. 289
Crockery or porcelain do....	. 362
Glass do....	. 723
Chalk—	
Prepared, in small cakes, for tailors, billiard cues, and schools, wrapper included dozen..	. 131
Tops (toy)—	
Common wood, for children gross..	. 723
The same, varnished do....	2. 892
Trumpets (toy)—	
Iron, for children do....	. 578
Valves—	
Rubber, for machinery, gross weight pound..	. 263
Cups—	
Horn or talc dozen..	. 723
Candles—	
Stearine, spermaceti, paraffin, or composition, wrapper included . pound..	. 263
Tallow do....	. 164
Wax, pure or mixed, and stearine, ornamented do....	. 394
The same, gilt do....	. 493

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE.

[Duty 25 per cent on official valuation.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Steel—	
In plates, perforated pound..	. 164
Wrought, in pieces, not specified, gross weight do....	. 082
Or iron, covered, for hoop-skirts, and other uses, wrapper included, pound..	. 286
Ornaments—	
Paper, or cardboard, varnished black, plated, or gilt, for coffins, wrapper included pound..	. 657
Tin, tin and iron, painted or unpainted, for coffins, wrapper included, pound	. 23
White metal, lead, or zinc, plated, for coffins, wrapper included . do....	. 46
Bronze, silver-plated, for coffins, wrapper included do....	1. 052
Brass-bronze, silver-plated, for coffins, wrapper included do....	1. 84

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MECERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Agujas—	
capoteras, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 50
para costura, en papeles, cajitas ó estuches de cartón, inclusa envoltura, .....kilo..	4. 00
para enfardelar, curvas ó rectas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 50
para coser velas, triangulares.....kilo..	2. 40
para colchoneros ó tapiceros, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
para máquinas de coser, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	8. 40
para tejer al crochet, sin mango.....ciento..	1. 25
las mismas, con mango.....ciento..	2. 50
ó brújulas de bolsillo.....docena..	12. 00
ó compases de bitácora asimutal.....docena..	Vista.
Alambiques—	
de cobre ó bronce, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 75
Alambre—	
de fierro ó latón, para cuerdas de pianos y otros usos, inclusa envoltura, .....kilo..	2. 00
de fierro estañado, galvanizado ó no, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
de fierro forrado en papel ó algodón, para armar gorras, sombreros, etc., inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
el mismo, forrado en seda, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 00
planchuela de fierro galvanizado, con puas ó espinas ó sin ellas, para el uso de cercos de chacras, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 12
el mismo, sin galvanismo, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 09
de acero de todo grueso, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 25
de bronce ó cobre, para todo uso, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 50
de fierro galvanizado con bronce ó cobre, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 18
tejido de bronce ó cobre, para cedazos ó arneros, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
el mismo, de fierro, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 40
Alambrillo—	
con cepillo, para limpiar pipas y maderas.....grueza..	1. 00
Alambritos—	
de bronce, acero ó fierro, para encuadernar ó formar legajos, peso bruto, .....kilo..	. 50
Alfileres—	
comunes ó de gancho, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 25
con remate de vidrio, para la cabeza.....kilo..	1. 00
de otras clases, para id.....kilo..	Vista.
de madera, con ó sin resortes, para lavanderas.....ciento..	1. 25
Almireces—	
ó morteros de fierro colado, con ó sin estaño.....kilo..	. 16
Almohazas—	
ó rasquetas, para caballos.....docena..	1. 00
Ampolletas—	
de todo tamaño y clase.....docena..	2. 00
Anafes—	
comunes de lata.....docena..	5. 00
de bronce y bronce y lata.....docena..	8. 00
Anillos—	
coronas y puntillas de fierro, para paraguas, inclusa envoltura....kilo..	. 60
Anteojos—	
ordinarios, sin gafas, ni remates.....docena..	. 50

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Needles—	
Sail, wrapper included.....pound..	.493
Sewing, in papers, boxes, or cardboard cases, wrapper included..do....	1.314
Baling, bent, or straight, wrapper included.....do....	.164
Triangular, for sewing sails.....do....	.789
Mattress-makers' or upholsterers', wrapper included.....do....	.657
Sewing machine, wrapper included.....do....	2.74
Crochet, without handle.....per hundred..	.904
The same, with handle.....do....	1.808
Compasses—	
Pocket.....dozen..	8.676
Binnacle.....do....	Sight.
Stills—	
Copper or brass, gross weight.....pound..	.286
Wire—	
Iron or brass, for piano strings and other uses, wrapper included..do....	.657
Iron, tinned, galvanized, or plain, gross weight.....do....	.033
Iron, covered with paper, or cotton, for frames of caps, hats, etc., wrapper included.....pound..	.657
The same, covered with silk, wrapper included.....do....	.986
Galvanized iron, barbed, or smooth, for fencing, gross weight....do....	.039
The same, ungalvanized, gross weight.....do....	.03
Steel, all sizes, gross weight.....do....	.082
Bronze or copper, for any use, wrapper included.....do....	.059
Woven, bronze, or copper, for sieves, wrapper included.....do....	.657
The same, iron, wrapper included.....do....	.131
Fine, with brush, for cleaning pipes and wood.....gross..	.723
Small, brass, steel, or iron, for bookbinding, or paper files, gross weight,	pound..
	.164
Pins—	
Common, wrapper included.....do....	.41
With glass head, for the hair.....do....	.328
Other kinds, for the hair.....do....	Sight.
Clothespins, with or without springs, for laundries.....per hundred..	.901
Mortars—	
Cast iron, tinned, or untinned.....pound..	.053
Currycombs—	
For horses.....dozen..	.723
Hour-glasses—	
All sizes and kinds.....do....	1.446
Chafing dishes—	
Common, tin.....do....	3.615
Bronze, or bronze and tin.....do....	5.784
Rings—	
Slides, and ferrules, for umbrellas, wrapper included.....pound..	.197
Eyeglasses, opera glasses, telescopes—	
Common eyeglasses, without bows, or borders.....dozen..	.362

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Antejos—Continúa.	
con gafas de acero, asta, fierro, latón ó búfalo, sueltos ó en estuches, docena..	2. 00
con gafas de plata ú oro, con ó sin estuche..... docena..	20. 00
con gafas, plateados, dorados ó de carey, con ó sin estuches ... docena..	8. 00
de alambriño, para camino, con ó sin gafas ó estuches..... docena..	2. 00
sin gafas, con remate de acero, fierro, asta ó búfalo, con ó sin estuche, docena..	3. 00
con resortes, de oro ó plata, con ó sin estuche..... docena..	30. 00
llamados monóculos y los dorados ó plateados..... docena..	Vista.
sencillos para teatro..... uno..	3. 00
dobles ó gemelos, forrados en cuero ordinario barnizado, esmaltado ó de porcelana uno..	4. 00
los mismos, de cuero de Rusia ó su imitación, y los llamados de Mosi, uno..	10. 00
los mismos, de carey, nácar, marfil ú otra materia fina..... uno..	12. 00
con mango de plata ú oro..... uno..	25. 00
de larga vista, hasta 25 centímetros de largo uno..	7. 00
los mismos, de mayor tamaño..... uno..	12. 00
Anzuelos—	
de todo tamaño, peso bruto..... kilo..	. 60
Apagadores—	
para velas, con ó sin resorte..... docena..	. 50
Aparatos—	
de doblar, para hojalateros..... uno..	13. 00
de alambre, para id..... uno..	8. 00
Argollas—	
de acero, nikelado ó no, para llaves..... grueza..	4. 00
de madera, hasta 10 centímetros de diámetro..... docena..	1. 00
las mismas, de mayor diámetro..... docena..	1. 50
de fierro, con ó sin bronceado, para cortinas..... kilo..	. 35
de fierro, para otros usos..... kilo..	. 30
de fierro, con tornillo, para candados pequeños..... kilo..	. 45
de fierro, con tornillo fijo..... kilo..	. 60
de fierro estañado, para riendas ó cabezadas..... kilo..	. 35
de metal plateado, para id..... kilo..	1. 50
de peltre, para id..... kilo..	. 80
Arneros—	
ó cedazos de alambre amarillo, hasta 60 centímetros de diametro.docena..	13. 00
los mismos, de alambre de fierro..... docena..	10. 00
Artículos—	
de alambre de fierro estañado, nikelado ó bañado de cobre ó bronce, no designados en este arancel, peso bruto..... kilo..	. 40
de estaño para adornos, peso bruto..... kilo..	. 60
no considerados en esta sección..... kilo..	Vista.
Asientos—	
ó guarda-botellas de metal plateado, por pares..... par..	4. 00
Azafates—	
de fierro ó lata charolados, peso bruto..... kilo..	. 60
de latón amarillo, peso bruto..... kilo..	. 90
de latón con baño de metal blanco, peso bruto..... kilo..	1. 00
de metal blanco, peso bruto..... kilo..	1. 20
de metal plateado, tengan ó no parte dorada y los de plaqué..... kilo..	3. 50

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Eyeglasses, opera glasses, telescopes—Continued.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
With bows, of steel, horn, iron, or brass, loose, or in cases .....dozen..	1. 446
With bows of silver, or gold, with or without case.....do....	14. 46
With bows, plated, gilt, or tortoise shell, with or without cases...do....	5. 784
Of fine wire, for travelers, with or without bows or cases . ....do....	1. 446
Without bows, with border of steel, iron, or horn, with or without case, dozen.....	2. 169
With springs of gold, or silver, with or without case.....	21. 69
Monocles, and those gilt, or plated.....dozen..	Sight.
Opera glasses, single.....each..	2. 169
Double, covered with common leather, varnished, enameled, or of por- celain.....each..	2. 892
The same, of Russia leather, or imitation, and those called Mosi..do....	7. 23
The same, of tortoise, mother-of-pearl, ivory, or other fine material.do....	8. 676
With handle of silver, or gold.....do....	18. 075
Spy glasses, up to 25 centimeters length.....do....	5. 061
The same, larger .....do....	8. 676
<i>Fishhooks—</i>	
All sizes, gross weight .....pound..	. 197
<i>Extinguishers—</i>	
For candles, with or without spring .....dozen..	. 362
<i>Apparatus—</i>	
Folding, for tinner.....each..	9. 399
Wire, for tinner.....do....	5. 784
<i>Rings—</i>	
Steel, nickel-plated, or not, for keys.....gross..	2. 892
Wooden, up to 10 centimeters diameter .....dozen..	. 723
The same, larger .....do....	1. 085
Iron, bronzed, or not, for curtains.....pound..	. 115
Iron, for other uses.....do....	. 099
Iron, with screw, for small padlocks .....do....	. 148
Iron, with fixed screw.....do....	. 197
Iron, tinned, for reins and halters.....do....	. 115
Plated metal, for reins and halters .....do....	. 493
Pewter, for reins and halters .....do....	. 263
<i>Sieves—</i>	
Yellow wire, up to 60 centimeters diameter .....dozen..	9. 399
The same, iron wire.....do....	7. 23
<i>Articles—</i>	
Ironware, tin, nickel-plated, copper-plated, or bronzed, not specified in this tariff, gross weight .....pound..	. 131
Tin, for ornament, gross weight.....do....	. 197
Not specified in this section .....do....	Sight.
<i>Bottle-holders—</i>	
Plated metal.....per pair..	2. 892
<i>Trays, waiters—</i>	
Iron or tin, Japanned, gross weight.....pound..	. 197
Yellow brass, gross weight .....do....	. 296
Brass, plated with white metal, gross weight .....do....	. 328
White metal, gross weight.....do....	. 394
Plated metal, with or without gilding, and plaqué .....do....	1. 15

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Azucareros—	
de metal blanco, nikel ó plata alemana.....docena..	12. 00
de latón de fierro bruñido.....docena..	6. 00
de metal blanco, plateado ó plaqué.....docena..	36. 00
de peltre.....docena..	6. 00
Basinicas—	
de peltre, con ó sin tapa.....docena..	10. 00
como las anteriores, chatas, para uso de enfermos.....docena..	15. 00
las mismas, de hoja de lata.....docena..	5. 00
plateadas ó de plaqué.....kilo..	2. 50
Balas—	
de fierro, bombas, granadas y demás proyectiles (prohibido), peso bruto, .....kilo..	15. 00
de plomo, para fusiles (prohibido), peso bruto.....kilo..	10. 00
Balancitas—	
en cajas de madera, para pesar oro, cuyas tasas tengan de 7 á 15 centíme- tros de diámetro.....una..	4. 00
Balanzas—	
de colgar, con balancín de fierro y tasas de latón ó fierro, peso bruto, .....kilo..	. 50
las mismas, con tasas de cobre ó bronce, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 80
de bronce, llamadas de resorte, con un platillo de fierro, para colgar, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 25
de bronce, forma de esfera de reloj, para colgar, peso bruto.....kilo..	2. 50
como las anteriores, montadas sobre un aparato de fierro, con una tasa de latón, bronce, fierro ó cobre, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 10
pequeñas, con ó sin romana, con una sóla tasa de lata ó fierro, para mos- trador.....kilo..	. 50
con una sóla tasa y plataforma, llamadas Unión, para pesar hasta 125 ki- los, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 50
romanas de plataforma, en cajas de madera ó fierro, peso bruto....kilo..	. 30
para operaciones químicas ó ensayes.....kilo..	Vista.
con caja de madera ú otra materia y tapa de mármol, hasta 6 kilogramos de fuerza.....una..	4. 50
las mismas, de más de 6 hasta 30 kilogramos de fuerza.....una..	10. 00
las mismas, de mayor fuerza.....una..	16. 00
para botica, de columna de metal, cristal ó porcelana, doradas ó pintadas, de 51 á 60 centímetros de alto.....una..	25. 00
las mismas, de más de 60 centímetros de alto.....una..	40. 00
para pesar cartas.....docena..	4. 00
Baldes—	
de fierro.....kilo..	. 15
de mano ó portátiles, de lata pintada.....docena..	15. 00
de fierro ó zinc, pintados, estañados ó galvanizados.....kilo..	. 30
bañados con porcelana.....docena..	18. 00
ó cubetas de guta-percha.....docena..	20. 00
Baños—	
de lluvia, de latón pintado ó estañado, compuestos de varias piezas..uno..	35. 00
ó tinas, de latón pintado ó estañado, hasta 1 metro de largo, medidos en el fondo.....uno..	8. 00
los mismos, hasta 114 centímetros.....uno..	14. 00
los mismos, hasta 140 centímetros.....uno..	18. 00

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Sugar bowls—	
White metal, nickel, or German silver. ....dozen..	8. 676
Brass or polished iron. ....do....	4. 338
White metal, plated or plaqué .....do....	26. 028
Pewter. ....do....	4. 338
Chamber pots—	
Pewter, with or without top. ....do....	7. 23
The same, flat, for the sick .....do....	10. 845
The same, tin. ....do....	3. 615
Plated or plaqué .....pound..	. 822
Balls—	
Iron, bombs, grenade, , and other projectiles (prohibited), gross weight, .....pound..	4. 929
Lead, for guns (prohibited), gross weight. ....do..	3. 286
Scales, balances—	
In wooden cases, for weighing gold, with plates from 7 to 15 centimeters diameter .....each..	2. 892
Hanging, with iron arm and brass or iron plates, gross weight..pound..	. 164
The same, with bronze or copper plate, gross weight.....do....	. 263
Spring balances, bronze, with iron plate, hanging, gross weight ..do....	. 42
Bronze, clock-shaped, hanging, gross weight.....do....	. 822
The same, mounted on iron frame, with plate of brass, bronze, iron, or copper, gross weight.....pound..	. 361
Small, with or without balance, with single plate, of tin or iron, for counter.....pound..	. 164
Those called Union, with single plate and platform, for weighing up to 275 pounds, gross weight.....pound..	. 493
Platform scales, in wood or iron cases, gross weight.....do....	. 066
For chemical operations or assays.....do....	Sight.
With case of wood or other material and marble cover, capacity up to 6 kilograms.....each..	3. 254
The same, capacity from 6 to 30 kilograms.....do....	7. 23
The same, greater capacity... ..do....	11. 568
Apothecaries', with column of metal, crystal, or porcelain, gilt or painted, from 51 to 60 centimeters height.....each..	18. 075
The same, more than 60 centimeters height.....do....	28. 92
Letter scales .....dozen..	2. 892
Pails, buckets—	
Iron.....pound..	. 049
Hand, of painted tin.....dozen..	10. 845
Iron or zinc, painted, tinned, or galvanized.....pound..	. 066
Porcelain-lined .....dozen..	13. 014
Small tubs, of gutta-percha.....do....	14. 46
Bath-tubs—	
Shower, of brass, painted or tinned, composed of several parts....each..	25. 305
Brass, painted or tinned, up to 1 meter length, measured at the bottom, .....each..	5. 784
The same, up to 114 centimeters.....do....	10. 122
The same, up to 140 centimeters.....do....	13. 014

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo
Baños—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de asiento de latón, pintado ó estañado.....uno..	8. 00
para los piés, de id., id.....uno..	2. 50
Baquetas—	
con saca-trapos ó sin él, para armas de fuego.....docena..	9. 00
Barrilla—	
ó tierra mineral de estaño ó cobre, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 18
Bateas—	
de fierro, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 15
Bicheros—	
de fierro, con ó sin mango, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 12
Bocados—	
ó frenos de fierro pulido ó nikelado, con tapas ó piezas de metal platea- do.....docena..	8. 00
de fierro plateado ó dorado.....docena..	20. 00
de fierro fundido ó forjado, pulidos ó nikelados.....docena..	4. 00
los mismos, con copas ó piezas de metal amarillo.....docena..	6. 00
Boca-llaves—	
de fierro.....grueza..	1. 00
Bocinas—	
de fierro colado, para carruajes y carretones, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 15
Bombas—	
de lata para barriles.....docena..	1. 50
de cobre, para barriles.....docena..	4. 00
Bombillas—	
de lata.....docena..	2. 00
de metal plateado .....docena..	6. 00
Boquillas—	
de cobre ó bronce, para lámparas.....kilo..	2. 00
ó quemadores, para lámparas de gas... ..grueza..	2. 00
de peltre, para agua y las forradas para viaje.....docena..	5. 00
Bozalillos—	
ó filetes de fierro ó metal, para caballos.....docena..	3. 00
Braceritos—	
de bronce, para fumadores.....docena..	1. 80
de metal blanco ó plateado, para id.....docena..	5. 50
Braceros—	
de bronce, de la forma comunkilo..	1. 25
con marco del mismo metal.....uno..	8. 00
forma de florero, con ó sin tetera.....uno..	10. 00
de fierro batido, forma común, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 25
los mismos, de fierro colado, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
Bronce—	
en polvo, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	5. 00
manufacturado en los artículos siguientes, ya sean de bronce sólo ó con piezas de fierro ó porcelana: aldabas y armellas, almireces, cadenas para lámparas, argollas, ganchos, golpeadores, llaves para barriles, perchas, perillas, pesas, picaportes, resortes, roldanas, ruedecitas, tornillos y visagras, etc., inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	1. 10
los mismos, nikelados, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 70

NOTA.—En las partidas anteriores, se entenderán comprendidos otros artículos semejantes á los expresados y no consignados en este arancel.

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bath-tubs—Continued.	
Hip-bath, brass, painted or tinned.....each..	5. 784
Foot-bath, brass, painted or tinned.....do....	1. 808
Ramrods—	
With or without wad-extractor, for firearms .....dozen..	6. 507
Barilla—	
Or mineral earth, of tin or copper, gross weight.....pound..	. 059
Laundry tubs—	
Iron, gross weight.....do....	. 049
Boat-hooks—	
With or without handle, gross weight.....do....	. 039
Bridle bits—	
Iron, polished or nickel-plated, with stops or pieces of plated metal, .....dozen..	5. 784
Iron, plated or gilt.....do....	14. 46
Iron, cast or wrought, polished or nickel-plated.....do....	2. 892
The same, with swivels, or pieces of yellow metal.....do....	4. 338
Keyhole guards—	
Iron.....gross..	. 723
Wheel hoops—	
Cast iron, for carriages and wagons, gross weight.....pound..	. 049
Pumps—	
Tin, for barrels.....dozen..	1. 085
Copper, for barrels.....do....	2. 892
Mate tubes—	
Tin.....do....	1. 446
Plated metal.....do....	4. 338
Burners—	
Copper or bronze, for lamps.....pound..	. 657
Gas-burners.....gross..	1. 446
Mouthpieces—	
Pewter, for water, and those lined, for travelers.....dozen..	3. 615
Muzzles—	
Or snaffles, iron or metal, for horses.....do....	2. 169
Brasiers—	
Small, bronze, for smokers.....do....	1. 301
White or plated metal, for smokers.....do....	3. 977
Bronze, common shape.....pound..	. 41
With frame of same metal.....each..	5. 784
In shape of flowerpot, with or without teakettle.....do....	7. 23
Wrought iron, common shape, gross weight.....pound..	. 082
The same, cast iron, gross weight.....do....	. 033
Bronze—	
In powder, wrapper included.....do....	1. 643
Manufactured in the following articles of bronze alone or with parts of iron or porcelain: door handles, bolt staples, mortars, lamp chains, rings, hooks, knockers, faucets, racks, knobs, weights, picklocks, springs, casters, small wheels, screws, hinges, etc., wrapper included, .....pound..	. 361
The same, nickel-plated, wrapper included.....do....	. 559

NOTE.—In the preceding lists other articles similar to those mentioned and not specified in this tariff will be included.

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Bronce—Continúa.	
de latón, en los artículos siguientes: anillos y globos para lámparas, bo- callaves y otros artículos semejantes, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 75
los mismos, nikelados, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 50
en planchas.....kilo..	. 60
Cacerolas—	
surtidas de fierro, colado ó estañado, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 15
como los anteriores, con porcelana, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
Cafeteras—	
de lata sin charol, comunes.....docena..	6. 00
de peltre.....docena..	24. 00
de metal blanco, plateado ó plaqué.....una..	9. 00
montados en plata.....una..	Vista.
Cajas—	
de fierro colado ó fundido, para guardar dinero, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 15
las mismas, de fierro batido á prueba de fuego, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
Cajitas—	
de lata pintada, hasta 20 centímetros de largo.....docena..	8. 00
de peltre, sin plateado.....docena..	24. 00
de lata pintada, desde 20 hasta 50 centímetros de largo, para usos domés- ticos.....docena..	30. 00
de lata pintada, para moneda, sencilla.....kilo..	2. 50
de fierro ó acero, para id.....kilo..	. 80
Calentadores—	
de lata, para baños.....uno..	2. 50
de cobre, para id.....uno..	3. 00
de zinc ó lata, para los piés.....docena..	9. 00
de todas formas ó tamaños, con anafe para servicio de té ú otros usos, .....docena..	10. 00
los mismos, de cobre ó latón amarillo.....docena..	24. 00
los mismos, de metal blanco.....uno..	4. 00
los mismos, plateados ó montados con plata.....uno..	6. 00
Calzadores—	
de metal.....docena..	2. 00
de cuerno ó hueso.....docena..	1. 00
Campanas—	
de metal, llamado de composición.....kilo..	. 70
de acero.....kilo..	. 30
de fierro colado.....kilo..	. 15
coronas y anillos de bronce ó plateadas, para paraguas, inclusa envoltura, .....kilo..	2. 50
Campanillas—	
de metal con badajo, hasta 9 centímetros de diámetro, para sobremesas, .....docena..	2. 50
con resorte, para colgar en el interior de las casas, incluso útiles.....docena..	14. 00
de metal, llamadas cencerros, para bestias.....kilo..	1. 15
de fierro, para bestias.....kilo..	. 30
eléctricas.....kilo..	Vista.
de resorte ó botón de metal blanco ó amarillo y las nikeladas llamadas timbres.....docena..	6. 00
como las anteriores, de plaqué.....docena..	12. 00

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Bronze—Continued.	
Articles of brass, as follows : rings and globes, for lamps, keyhole guards, and other like articles, wrapper included pound..	. 575
The same, nickel-plated, wrapper included do....	. 822
Bronze, in plates do....	. 197
Stewpans, saucepans—	
Assorted, iron, cast or tinned, gross weight do....	. 049
The same, porcelain-lined, gross weight do....	. 066
Coffeepots—	
Tin, not Japanned, common dozen..	4. 338
Pewter do....	17. 352
White metal, plated or plaqué each..	6. 507
Mounted in silver do....	Sight.
Safes—	
Cast iron, for keeping money, gross weight pound..	. 049
The same, wrought iron, fireproof, gross weight do....	. 099
Boxes (small)—	
Painted tin, up to 20 centimeters length dozen..	5. 784
Pewter, unplated do....	17. 352
Painted tin, from 20 to 50 centimeters length, for household uses . . do....	21. 69
Painted tin, for coin, plain pound..	. 822
Iron or steel, for coin do....	. 263
Heaters—	
Tin, for bath each..	1. 808
Copper, for bath do....	2. 169
Zinc or tin for the feet dozen..	6. 507
Of all shapes and sizes, with stove, for tea service or other uses . . do....	7. 23
The same, copper or yellow brass do....	17. 352
The same, white metal each..	2. 892
The same, plated or mounted with silver do....	4. 338
Shoe-horns—	
Metal dozen..	1. 446
Horn or bone do....	. 723
Bells—	
Of bell-metal pound..	. 23
Steel do....	. 066
Cast iron do....	. 049
Slides and rings, bronze or plated, for umbrellas, wrapper included . do....	. 822
Small, of bell metal, with clapper, up to 9 centimeters diameter, for table, dozen..	1. 808
With spring, for hanging in houses, including accessories do....	10. 122
Metal, for animals pound..	. 378
Iron, for animals do....	. 066
Electric do....	Sight.
Call bells, with spring or knob, of white or yellow metal, or nickel-plated, dozen..	4. 338
The same, of plaqué do....	8. 676

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Canastillos—	
de metal plateado ó plaqué, hasta 30 centímetros de largo, para pan, fruta, etc.....uno..	8. 00
de alambre estañado, para macetas, flores, esponjas ú otros usos..docena..	3. 00
Candados—	
chicos, ordinarios, de latón ó fierro de resorte, con llave, para collares de perros.....docena..	. 40
de fierro de la clase más ordinaria, hasta 7 centímetros, en la parte más ancha, con ó sin boquilla de latón.....docena..	. 60
los mismos, entrefinos.....docena..	2. 00
de latón amarillo, ordinarios, hasta 4 centímetros de ancho.....docena..	. 80
los mismos, de más de 4 hasta 8 centímetros de ancho.....docena..	1. 50
de fierro ó latón, finos, incluidos los alfabéticos.....docena..	6. 00
de fierro, llamados de pilón, hasta 5 centímetros de ancho.....docena..	3. 00
los mismos, de mayor ancho.....docena..	6. 00
de latón, forma de pilón, hasta 15 centímetros de ancho.....docena..	4. 50
los mismos, de mayor ancho.....docena..	9. 00
de fierro, con cerrojillo, ordinarios, con barniz ó sin él, no pasando de diez centímetros medidos en su mayor ancho en la caja .....docena..	2. 50
los mismos, de mayor ancho que diez centímetros, para almacenes, etc., .....docena..	10. 00
los mismos, finos, para id., id.....docena..	20. 00
Candelabros—	
y candeleros de peltre ó metal blanco, hasta 40 centímetros de alto, .....docena..	7. 00
id. plateados ó montados en plata, y los de plaqué.....docena..	Vista.
plateados ó dorados, para pianos.....docena..	10. 00
id. con baño blanco ó colorado, hasta 50 centímetros de alto, para iglesias.....docena..	15. 00
los mismos, de más de 50 hasta 80 centímetros .....docena..	30. 00
los mismos, de mas de 80 centímetros .....docena..	60. 00
de bronce ó latón amarillo.....kilo..	1. 20
Cañería—	
de plomo para acueductos ú otros usos, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 12
ó cañones de fierro batido, para chimeneas ú otros usos .....kilo..	. 18
la misma, galvanizada .....kilo..	. 20
ó canales de fierro colado .....kilo..	. 08
de madera, para pozos, por decímetro lineal de largo .....decímetro..	. 02
de bronce ó cobre, con aleación de zinc ó cobre, para calderas, peso bruto, .....kilo..	. 60
de bronce ó cobre sólo ó sobre fierro, para escaleras, etc., inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	1. 25
Cañones—	
suelos para escopetas .....uno..	Vista.
Cápsulas—	
de metal, para tapas de botellas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 80
Carboneras—	
de cobre ó bronce, portátiles, para estufas .....kilo..	1. 30
de otras clases.....kilo..	Vista.
Cartuchos—	
de cartón, vacíos, para escopetas, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	1. 80
como los anteriores, cargados, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 40

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Baskets—	
Plated metal or plaqué, up to 30 centimeters length, for bread, fruit, etc., .....each..	5.784
Of tinned wire, for flower stands, flowers, sponges, or other uses, .....dozen..	2.169
Padlocks—	
Small, common, of brass or iron, with springs and key, for dog collars, .....dozen..	.289
Iron, commonest kind, up to 7 centimeters in widest part, with or without brass key-guard.....dozen..	.434
The same, better quality.....do....	1.446
Yellow brass, common, up to 4 centimeters width.....do....	.578
The same, from 4 to 8 centimeters width.....do....	1.085
Iron, brass, fine, including alphabetic.....do....	4.338
Iron, up to 5 centimeters width.....do....	2.169
The same, wider.....do....	4.338
Brass, up to 15 centimeters width.....do....	3.254
The same, wider.....do....	6.507
Iron, with bolt, common, varnished or unvarnished, not more than 10 centimeters in widest part.....dozen..	1.808
The same, larger size, for storehouses, etc.....do....	7.23
The same, fine, for storehouses, etc.....do....	14.46
Candlesticks and candelabra—	
Pewter or white metal, up to 40 centimeters height.....do....	5.061
Plated or mounted in silver, and those of plaqué.....do....	Sight.
Plated or gilt, for pianos.....do....	7.23
The same, with white or colored wash, up to 50 centimeters height, for churches.....dozen..	10.845
The same, from 50 to 80 centimeters.....do....	21.69
The same, more than 80 centimeters.....do....	43.38
Bronze or yellow brass.....pound..	.394
Tubing (piping)—	
Lead, for aqueducts and other uses, gross weight.....do....	.039
Wrought iron, for chimneys and other uses.....do....	.059
The same, galvanized.....do....	.066
Cast iron.....do....	.026
Wooden, for wells, per decimeter length.....do....	.014
Bronze or copper, with zinc or copper alloy, for boilers, gross weight, .....pound..	.197
Bronze or copper only, or on iron, for staircases, etc., wrapper included, .....pound..	.41
Gun barrels—	
Separate, for fowling pieces.....each..	Sight.
Bottle-caps—	
Metal, gross weight.....pound..	.263
Coal-hods—	
Copper or bronze, portable, for stoves.....do....	.427
Other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Cartridges—	
Paper, empty, for guns, wrapper included.....do....	.591
The same, loaded, wrapper included.....do....	.131

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Cartuchos—Continúa.	
metálicos vacíos, peso bruto.....kilo..	3. 50
los mismos, cargados, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 40
cargados para carabinas, fusiles y rifles, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 85
cargados para revólveres, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 10
cargados con munición, llamados fulminantes, inclusa envoltura..kilo..	4. 50
como los anteriores, cargados con bala, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 10
Carretes—	
de lata pintada, para colocar hilo sobre mostradores.....uno..	. 70
Carrilleras—	
de metal, plateadas ó doradas, para gorras.....docena..	20. 00
de latón, ordinarias.....docena..	3. 00
Cascabeles—	
de hoja de latón....kilo..	1. 10
de bronce, cobre ó nikelados.....kilo..	1. 70
Cedazos—	
pequeños de alambre, con mango ó sin él, hasta 7 centímetros de diámetro.....docena..	1. 20
especiales, para uso de té...docena..	. 50
plateados, para id.....docena..	3. 00
Clavos—	
de fierro galvanizado, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 12
los mismos, esquinados, pasando de 2 centímetros de largo, peso bruto,.....kilo..	. 09
de alambre de fierro, llamados punta de París, de todo tamaño y para todo uso, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 12
de zinc, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
de fierro, para herraduras, peso bruto....kilo..	. 25
de fierro, llamados estoperoles, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
de fierro, con cabeza de porcelana, hasta 3 centímetros de diámetro de cabeza.....grueza..	2. 50
los mismos, mayores, para cortinas y otros usos.....docena..	1. 00
de fierro, hasta 3 centímetros, para garruchas, por pares.....docena..	2. 00
de fierro con cabeza de latón dorado, hasta 3 centímetros de diámetro de cabeza.....grueza..	1. 00
los mismos, mayores.....grueza..	2. 50
de fierro para clavetear el calzado, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 16
de fierro (brocas para zapateros), peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
ó clavitos de cobre, bronce ó composición, hasta 25 milímetros de largo, para todos usos, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 80
los mismos de fierro, con ó sin estañado ó galvanismo, hasta 25 milímetros, llamados tachuelas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
Cobre—	
en hojas ó planchas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 60
el mismo, perforado, para arneros, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 70
manufacturado en calderas ú otros útiles para cocinas ú otros usos, cuyo peso no pase de 4 kilogramos por pieza, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 00
como los anteriores, en que las piezas pasen de 4 kilogramos cada uno, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 85
Cocinas—	
económicas, de fierro colado ó batido, con ó sin útiles de la misma materia, vengan estos separados ó conjuntamente, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 15

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Cartridges—Continued.	
Metallic, empty, gross weight pound..	1. 15
The same, loaded, gross weight do....	. 46
Loaded, for carbines, guns, and rifles, wrapper included do ...	. 279
Loaded, for revolvers, wrapper included do....	. 69
Loaded with shot, wrapper included do....	1. 479
The same, loaded with ball, wrapper included do....	1. 019
Reels—	
Tin, painted, for holding twine on counters each..	. 23
Chin-straps—	
Metal, plated or gilt, for caps dozen..	14. 46
Brass, common do....	2. 169
Hawk bells—	
Brass pound..	. 361
Bronze, copper, or nickel-plated do....	. 559
Strainers—	
Wire, small, with or without handle, up to 7 centimeters diameter. dozen..	. 868
Special, for tea do....	. 362
Plated, for tea do....	2. 169
Nails—	
Galvanized iron, gross weight pound..	. 039
The same, cornered, more than 2 centimeters length, gross weight.. do....	. 03
Iron wire, called "punta de Paris," all sizes and for all uses, gross weight pound..	. 039
Zinc, gross weight do....	. 066
Horseshoe, iron, gross weight do....	. 082
Scupper nails, iron, gross weight do....	. 066
Iron, porcelain head, up to 3 centimeters diameter of head gross..	1. 808
The same, larger, for curtains and other uses dozen..	. 723
Iron, up to 3 centimeters, for pulleys per dozen pairs..	1. 446
Iron, gilt brass head, up to 3 centimeters diameter of head gross..	. 723
The same, larger do....	1. 808
Hob nails, iron, for boots and shoes, gross weight pound..	. 053
Carpenters' tacks, iron, gross weight do....	. 066
Small, copper, bronze, or composition, up to 25 millimeters length, for all uses, gross weight pound..	. 263
The same, iron, tinned or untinned, galvanized or ungalvanized, up to 25 millimeters (tacks), gross weight pound..	. 099
Copper—	
In sheets or plates, gross weight do....	. 197
The same, perforated, for sieves, gross weight do....	. 23
Manufactured, in boilers and other utensils, for kitchen or other use, weight not more than 8.8 pounds per piece, wrapper included.. pound..	. 328
The same, pieces weighing more than 8.8 pounds each, wrapper included, pound..	. 279
Cooking stoves—	
Fuel-saving, cast or wrought iron, with or without utensils, of same material, imported separately or with the stoves, gross weight ... pound..	. 049

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Collares—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de metal, para perros.....docena..	3.00
y gargantillas de vidrio, con ó sin cruces.....grueza..	6.00
Comunes—	
de fierro colado, con recipiente del mismo metal ó de porcelana, con ó sin envío.....uno..	5.00
de madera, con recipiente de otra materia, con ó sin envío.....uno..	8.00
Copas—	
y jarros de peltre, con ó sin fondo ó tapa de cristal, loza ó porcelana,.....una..	.60
las mismas, de metal blanco ó nikelado.....una..	1.00
las mismas, plateadas, tengan ó no parte dorada y las de plaqué...kilo..	3.50
de metal plateado, para bocados de caballo, por pares.....docena..	3.50
las mismas, de plata alemana, id.....docena..	2.00
Cornizas—	
ó molduras de bronce para cortinas de ventanas, inclusa envoltura.kilo..	3.00
Corta-latas—	
para abrir cajas de conservas.....docena..	1.00
Corta-alambres—	
y corta-uñas de todas clases.....docena..	3.00
Corta-lápiz—	
de todas clases.....docena..	.50
Corta-plumas—	
ordinarias de 1 ó 2 hojas, con mango de asta, madera, hueso ó fierro,.....docena..	.80
las mismas, de más de 2 hojas.....docena..	3.00
finas, de 1 ó 2 hojas, con mango de madera, carey, marfil ó metal blanco,.....docena..	4.00
las mismas, de 3 ó 4 hojas.....docena..	6.00
las mismas, con tirabuzon y otros útiles.....docena..	8.00
las mismas, hasta 6 hojas, id., id...docena..	14.00
de más de 6 hojas.....docena..	Vista.
Corta-vidrios—	
de fierro, con ruedecillas de acero.....docena..	1.00
Cruces—	
y medallas para rosarios de latón blanco ó amarillo, inclusa envoltura,.....kilo..	4.00
de vidrio, para adornos.....grueza..	.60
de latón con crucifijo, con ó sin pileta, para colgar ó parar, por decímetro cúbico del envase.....decímetro cúbico..	.50
de nácar, marfil ó carey, con ó sin crucifijo.....kilo..	20.00
de las demás clases.....kilo..	Vista.
Cucharas—	
de peltre ó plomo, con alma de acero ó fierro.....grueza..	6.00
y tenedores de madera ó búfalo, para ensaladas, por pareja.....docena..	4.00
de marfil, para id., por pareja.....docena..	15.00
id. de madera de boj, para id., por pareja.....docena..	1.20
de fierro estañado ó acero, tamaño común.....grueza..	1.20
de peltre, tamaño común, para sopa ó postres.....grueza..	2.50
toscas de madera, de todo tamaño.....grueza..	1.20

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Collars—	
Metal, for dogs.....dozen..	2. 169
Or necklaces, glass, with or without cross.....gross..	4. 338
Water-closets—	
Cast-iron, with basin of same metal or porcelain, with or without pull, .....each..	3. 615
Wooden, with basin of other material, with or without pull.....do....	5. 784
Cups and pitchers—	
Pewter, with or without bottom or top of crystal, crockery or porcelain, .....each....	. 434
The same, white metal or nickel-plated.....do....	. 723
The same, silver-plated, with or without gilding, and those of plaqué, .....pound..	1. 15
Bridle bosses—	
Plated metal.....per dozen pairs..	3. 977
The same, German silver.....do....	1. 446
Cornices or moldings—	
Bronze, for window curtains, wrapper included.....pound..	. 986
Can-openers... ..dozen..	. 723
Wire-cutters—	
And nail-cutters, all kinds.....do....	2. 169
Pencil-sharpeners—	
All kinds.....do....	. 362
Penknives—	
Common, one or two blades, handle of horn, wood, bone, or iron...do....	. 578
The same, more than two blades.....do....	2. 169
Fine, one or two blades, handle of wood, tortoise, ivory, or white metal, .....dozen..	2. 892
The same, three or four blades.....do....	4. 338
The same, with corkscrew and other tools.....do....	5. 784
The same, up to six blades, with corkscrew and other tools.....do....	10. 122
More than six blades.....do....	Sight.
Glass-cutters—	
Iron, with steel wheels.....do....	. 723
Crosses—	
And medals, for rosaries, white or yellow brass, wrapper included, .....pound..	1. 314
Glass, for ornaments.....gross..	. 434
Brass, with crucifix, with or without font, for hanging up, .....per cubic decimeter of package..	. 362
Mother-of-pearl, ivory, or tortoise, with or without crucifix.....pound..	14. 46
Other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Spoons—	
Pewter or lead, with core of steel or iron.....gross..	4. 338
With forks, wood or horn, for salads.....per dozen pairs..	2. 892
The same, of ivory, for salads.....do....	10. 845
The same, of boxwood, for salads.....do....	. 868
Iron, tinned or steel, common size.....gross..	. 868
Pewter, common size, for soup or dessert.....do....	1. 808
Rough, wooden, all sizes.....do....	. 868

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Cucharas—Continúa.	
de metal blanco, tamaño común, para sopa ó postres..... docena..	2. 00
con baño superficial de plata..... docena..	3. 00
de plaqué, tamaño común, tengan ó no parte dorada sin caja, para salsas, sopa y postres..... docena..	5. 00
con tenedor para servir pescado, tengan ó no parte dorada, sin caja, por pareja..... docena..	20. 00
ordinarias, de metal amarillo..... grueza..	5. 00
Cucharitas—	
de las mismas clases y calidades que las cucharas, se aforarán con la re- baja de un 50 por ciento..... grueza..	
de marfil, para té, sal ó mostaza..... docena..	2. 00
Cucharones—	
de fierro estañado, ó de lata de todos tamaños, para uso de cocinas, docena..	1. 20
de fierro, con baño de loza ó porcelana..... docena..	2. 00
con baño superficial de plata..... docena..	14. 00
de peltre, para servir sopa..... docena..	4. 00
de metal blanco, para id..... docena..	8. 00
de plaqué, tengan ó no parte dorada, sin caja, para id..... docena..	25. 00
de peltre, con alma de acero ó fierro..... docena..	6. 00
de coco, con mango de madera..... docena..	1. 50
de fierro, para derretir plomo ó brea..... kilo..	. 30
Cuchillos—	
llamados flamencos..... docena..	. 25
para carniceros ó loberos, hasta 16 centímetros en la hoja..... docena..	. 80
los mismos, mayores..... docena..	1. 40
de punta cortada, para zapateros..... docena..	. 40
de punta, ordinarios, de todos tamaños, con cabo de fierro, hueso ó ma- dera docena..	. 80
de punta, finos, de todos tamaños con los mismos cabos ó de ébano, docena..	3. 00
para mesa, con tenedor ó sin él, con cabo de hueso, asta, cautchou, fierro ó madera, tamaño común ó para postres..... docena..	1. 00
para id., con ó sin tenedor de fierro ó acero con cabo de metal ordinario, tamaño común ó para postres..... docena..	2. 00
para id., con cabo plateado, sin caja, tamaño común, para postres ó pes- cado docena..	8. 00
para id., con cabo de madera fina, celuloide ó nikelados..... docena..	1. 80
para id., finos con tenedores, cabos de marfil, tamaño común ó para pos- tres docena..	8. 00
los mismos, sin tenedores..... docena..	4. 00
para id., cabo sólido de una sola pieza, plateados, sin caja, tamaño común ó para postres docena..	4. 00
para id., con cabo de nácar..... docena..	12. 00
plateados, para pescado, sin caja, tengan ó no parte dorada.... docena..	12. 00
plateados ó no, para pescado, con cabo de nácar..... docena..	24. 00
los mismos, para mantequilla ó queso, tengan ó no parte dorada. docena..	7. 00
para mantequilla, con cabo de nácar..... docena..	10. 00
grandes, llamados trinchantes, cabo de plaqué, tengan ó no parte do- rada docena..	24. 00

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Spoons—Continued.	
White metal, common size, for soup or dessert.....dozen..	1. 446
Silver-washed.....do....	2. 169
Plaqué, common size, with or without gilding, without case, for sauces, soup, or dessert.....dozen..	3. 615
With fork, for fish, with or without gilt, without case...per dozen pairs..	14. 46
Common, yellow metal.....gross..	3. 615
Small, of same kinds and grades as the large, will be valued at 50 per cent less.	
Ivory, for tea, salt, or mustard.....dozen..	1. 446
Ladles—	
Iron, tinned or tin, all kinds, for kitchen use.....do....	. 868
Iron, lined with crockery or porcelain.....do....	1. 446
Silver-washed.....do....	10. 122
Pewter, for soup.....do....	2. 892
White metal, for soup.....do....	5. 784
Plaqué, with or without gilt, without case, for soup.....do....	18. 075
Pewter, with core of steel or iron.....do....	4. 338
Cocconut, wooden handle.....do....	1. 085
Iron, for melted lead or pitch.....pound..	. 099
Knives—	
Those called "flamencos".....dozen..	. 181
Butcher, up to 16 centimeters blade.....do....	. 578
The same, larger.....do....	1. 012
Shoemakers'.....do....	. 578
Pointed, common, all sizes, iron, bone, or wooden handle.....do....	. 578
Pointed, fine, all sizes, with handles as above or of ebony.....do....	2. 169
Table, with or without fork, handle of bone, horn, India rubber, iron, or wood, common size or dessert.....dozen..	. 723
Table, with or without fork, iron or steel, with handle of common metal, common size or dessert.....dozen..	1. 446
Table, plated handle, without case, common size, for dessert or fish.do....	5. 784
Table, handle of fine wood, celluloid, or nickel-plated.....do....	1. 301
Table, fine, with forks, ivory handle, common size or dessert.....do....	5. 784
The same, without forks.....do....	2. 892
Table, solid handle, in one piece, plated, without case, common size or dessert.....dozen..	2. 892
Table, mother-of-pearl handle.....do....	8. 676
Plated, for fish, without case, with or without gilt.....do....	8. 676
Plated or not, for fish, mother-of-pearl handle.....do....	17. 352
The same, for butter or cheese, with or without gilt.....do....	5. 061
For butter, mother-of-pearl handle.....do....	7. 23
Large, carving, handle of plaqué, with or without gilt.....do....	17. 352

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Cuchillos—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
grandes, ordinarios, llamados trinchantes, con tenedor, cabo de hueso, metal, madera ó asta de ciervo, sin caja.....docena..	6. 00
los mismos, finos, cabo de marfil ó metal plateado, sin caja....docena..	12. 00
los mismos, con cabo de nácar, sin caja.....docena..	24. 00
Chairas—	
ó afiladores, con mango de hueso, madera ó asta de ciervo.....docena..	2. 00
id. finos, cabo de marfil, plaqué ó metal plateado.....docena..	6. 00
id. cabo de nácar	12. 00
Chapas—	
ó cerraduras de fierro, con campanilla de fierro ó bronce de 1 ó mas llaves, para cajas, cajones, etc.....kilo..	2. 50
las mismas, de bronce.....kilo..	3. 30
id. de fierro con aldaba, para colocar afuera, para cajas ó baules...kilo..	. 40
id. las mismas, de latón.....kilo..	2. 00
id. de fierro, para cajas, cajones ó vidrieras, hasta 10 centímetros de largo.....kilo..	1. 00
id. las mismas, de latón.....kilo..	2. 00
id. de fierro, ordinarias, para puertas como las que se fabrican en el país,	. 35
ó cerraduras de fierro, de picaporte, de resorte, sin llave, con botón, para puertas y mamparas, hasta 20 centímetros de largo.....kilo..	. 45
id. de fierro, de picaporte, de resorte, con llave, sin pestillo, para id., id., hasta 20 centímetros de largo.....kilo..	. 50
id. de fierro, sin picaporte de resorte ni botón, para id., id., hasta 20 centímetros de largo.....kilo..	. 35
id. de fierro, de picaporte, pestillo, botón ó llave, para id., id., hasta 20 centímetros de largo.....kilo..	1. 00
id. como las de las partidas anteriores, de latón, para id., id., hasta 20 centímetros de largo.....kilo..	2. 00
de fierro, con picaporte, de pestillo, manejado todo sólo por la llave, para puertas, hasta 20 centímetros de largo.....kilo..	. 80
como las anteriores, de latón, hasta 20 centímetros de largo.....kilo..	2. 00
de las clases antedichas, de más de 20 centímetros de largo, se avaluarán con un aumento de 25 por ciento sobre sus respectivos aforos.	
de fierro, con cerrojo.....kilo..	. 35
de otras clases, no designadas.....kilo..	Vista.
de latón dorado, para morriones.....docena..	10. 00
las mismas, sin dorar.....docena..	2. 00
ó planchas de porcelana ó vidrio, ordinarias, para puertas, peso bruto,	. 20
como las anteriores, finas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 50
Chinches—	
de bronce, para planos ó dibujos, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	6. 00
Chimeneas—	
ó fogones, para armas de fuego.....grueza..	2. 00
ó estufas de bronce, mármol ó fierro.....grueza..	Vista.
Chocolateras—	
de lata, sencillas ó dobles, con ó sin molinillos.....docena..	4. 00
Chumaceras—	
de fierro, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
las mismas, galvanizadas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 25
de cobre ó bronce.....kilo..	1. 15

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Knives—Continued.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Large, carving, common quality, with fork, handle of bone, metal, wood, or horn, without case.....dozen..	4. 338
The same, fine, ivory or plated metal handle, without case.....do....	8. 676
The same, mother-of-pearl handle, without case.....do....	17. 352
<i>Steels, sharpening—</i>	
Handle of bone, wood, or buck horn.....do....	1. 446
The same, fine, handle of ivory, plaqué, or plated metal.....do....	4. 338
The same, mother-of-pearl handle.....do....	8. 676
<i>Locks—</i>	
With iron or brass bell, with one or more keys, for boxes, cases, etc., .....pound..	. 822
The same, bronze.....do....	1. 084
The same, iron, with hasp, for fastening outside, for boxes or trunks, .....pound..	. 131
The same, brass.....do....	. 657
The same, iron, for boxes, cases, or window sashes, up to 10 centimeters length.....pound..	. 328
The same, brass.....do....	. 657
The same, iron, common, for doors, such as are made in the country, .....pound..	. 115
Of iron, with catch, spring, without key, with button, for doors and shut- ters, up to 20 centimeters in length.....pound..	. 148
Iron, with catch, spring, key, without bolt, for doors and shutters, up to 20 centimeters length.....pound..	. 164
Iron, without spring, catch, or button, for doors and shutters, up to 20 centimeters length.....pound..	. 115
Iron, with catch, bolt, button, or key, for doors or shutters, up to 20 cen- timeters length.....pound..	. 328
The same, brass, for doors and shutters, up to 20 centimeters length..do....	. 657
Iron, with catch, bolt, operated only by key, for doors, up to 20 centime- ters length.....pound..	. 263
The same, brass, up to 20 centimeters length.....do....	. 657
The preceding classes, more than 20 centimeters length, will be valued at 25 per cent more, respectively.	
Iron, with bolt.....pound..	. 115
Other kinds, not specified.....do....	Sight.
Brass, gilt, for hemlets.....dozen..	7. 23
The same, ungilt.....do....	1. 446
Or plates of porcelain or glass, common, for doors, gross weight.pound..	. 066
The same, fine, gross weight.....do....	. 164
<i>Drawing pins—</i>	
Bronze, for designing or drawing, wrapper included.....do....	1. 972
Nipples for firearms. ....gross..	1. 446
<i>Heating stoves—</i>	
Bronze, marble, or iron.....do....	Sight.
<i>Chocolate pots—</i>	
Tin, single or double, with or without foamers.....dozen..	2. 892
<i>Rowlocks—</i>	
Iron, gross weight.....pound..	. 066
The same, galvanized, gross weight.....do....	. 083
Copper or bronze.....do....	. 378

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Dedales—	
ordinarios, de latón, metal blanco, acero ó fierro, de todo tamaño,	
.....grueza..	1. 00
los mismos, para sastres.....grueza..	1. 20
de metal, plateado ó dorado.....grueza..	1. 50
de doubley ó plaqué.....docena..	2. 00
ó rempujos de metal, con piezas de cuero, para coser velas.....docena..	1. 00
Desentornilladores—	
para escopetas y otros usos.....docena..	1. 50
Despabiladeras—	
de fierro, barnizado ó no, sin pié.....docena..	. 50
las mismas, sin pié, y las de metal amarillo.....docena..	1. 00
de acero ó fierro, finas, con resorte, para ocultar la pabeza, con ó sin plati- tillo.....docena..	8. 00
de metal plateado y los de plaqué, con ó sin platillo.....docena..	12. 00
Embudos—	
de hoja de lata.....docena..	1. 00
de fierro enlozado.....docena..	2. 00
de cautchou ó composición.....kilo..	2. 00
de alambre, de fierro, de todas clases, para cubrir fuentes, inclusa en- voltura.....kilo..	1. 25
los mismos, con piezas de lata, para guardar carne, inclusos enrejados, .....kilo..	1. 00
Escopetas—	
de un tiro, de chimenea, con ó sin recámara, clase ordinaria*.....una..	2. 50
de dos tiros, de chimenea, con ó sin recámara, clase ordinaria*.....una..	4. 00
de un tiro, de alambre Ruban, Damas ó sus imitaciones, ordinarias ó regulares*.....una..	5. 00
como las anteriores, finas*.....una..	9. 00
las mismas, de 2 tiros, ordinarias*.....una..	8. 00
como las anteriores, finas*.....una..	12. 00
de un tiro, sistema Lafauché ú otros análogos, cañón de alambre Ruban, Damas ó sus imitaciones, ordinarias ó regulares*.....una..	8. 00
como las anteriores, finas*.....una..	12. 00
las mismas, de 2 tiros, ordinarias ó regulares*.....una..	15. 00
como las anteriores, finas*.....una..	25. 00
de otras clases superiores, y las de cañón Leopoldo Bernard*.....una..	Vista.
Escupideras—	
de hoja de lata ó fierro, barnizadas ó pintadas.....docena..	1. 80
de latón amarillo ó blanco.....docena..	3. 00
de fierro enlozado.....docena..	5. 00
de metal blanco.....docena..	8. 00
Eslabones—	
de acero ó fierro, para sacar lumbre.....docena..	. 80
Esmalte—	
láminas muy batidas y delgadas como el papel, inclusa envoltura..kilo..	3. 50
como el anterior, recortado en piezas diversas, inclusa envoltura..kilo..	7. 00
como el anterior, recortado y adornado con piedras falsas ú otros objetos de brillo, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	13. 00

*Derecho 50 por ciento.

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Thimbles—	
Common, brass, white metal, steel or iron, all sizes.....gross..	. 723
The same, for tailors.....do....	. 868
Metal, plated or gilt.....do....	1. 085
Pinchbeck or plaqué.....dozen..	1. 446
Or sailmakers' palms, with leather parts.....do....	. 723
Screw drivers—	
For muskets and other uses.....do....	1. 085
Snuffers—	
Iron, plain or varnished, without foot.....do....	. 362
The same, with foot, and those of yellow metal .. do....	. 723
Steel or iron, fine, with spring, with or without plate.....do....	5. 784
Plated metal or plaqué, with or without plate.....do....	8. 676
Funnels—	
Tin.....do....	. 723
Iron, porcelain-lined.....do....	1. 446
Rubber or composition.....pound..	. 657
Dish covers—	
Iron wire, all kinds, wrapper included.....do....	. 41
The same, with pieces of tin, for covering meat, including wire work. do....	. 328
Guns—	
Single barrel, percussion, with chamber, ordinary grade*.....each..	1. 808
Double barrel, percussion, with or without chamber, ordinary grade* do....	2. 892
Single barrel, wire, make of Ruban, Damas, or imitations of same, common quality*.....each..	3. 615
The same, fine*.....do....	6. 507
The same, double barrel, common quality*.....do....	5. 784
The preceding, fine*.....do....	8. 676
Single barrel, Lafauché pattern, or other similar, Ruban or Damas wire barrel, or imitations of same, common quality*.....each..	5. 784
The preceding, fine*.....do....	8. 676
The same, double barrel, common grade*.....do....	10. 845
The same, fine*.....do....	18. 075
Other higher grades and those with Leopold Bernard barrel*.....do....	Sight.
Cuspidors—	
Tin or iron, varnished or painted.....do....	1. 301
White or yellow brass.....do....	2. 169
Iron, porcelain covered.....do....	3. 615
White metal.....do....	5. 784
Ignitors—	
Iron or steel, for striking fire.....dozen..	. 58
Isinglass—	
Sheets, beaten thin like paper, wrapper included.....pound..	1. 15
The same, cut in different pieces, wrapper included.....do....	2. 30
The same, cut and ornamented, with false stones, or other like objects, wrapper included.....pound..	4. 272

* Duty 50 per cent.

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Espadas—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
ó sables comunes, con vaina de cuero ó metal, sin tiros ni cinturón.. una..	12. 00
superiores..... una..	Vista.
y floretes, para esgrima, con ó sin empuñadera..... par..	2. 80
id. las mismas, en caja..... par..	6. 00
Espolines—	
de acero ó latón, por pares..... docena..	3. 00
dorados ó plateados, por pares..... docena..	5. 00
Espuelas—	
de metal amarillo, de todo tamaño, con ó sin correajes, por pares.. docena..	10. 00
ordinarias, de fierro, nikelado, estañado ó sin estaño, con ó sin correajes ó herrajes, por pares..... docena..	5. 00
doradas ó plateadas, de todo tamaño, con ó sin correajes ó herrajes y las de plaqué, por pares..... docena..	15. 00
Espumaderas—	
de lata ó fierro estañado, para cocinas..... docena..	1. 00
las mismas, de fierro enlozado..... docena..	1. 80
de lata ó fierro estañado, con cuchara abajo, para cocinas..... docena..	1. 50
las mismas, de fierro enlozado..... docena..	2. 50
Estantes—	
de fierro batido, para botellas, peso bruto..... kilo..	. 15
como los anteriores, galvanizados ó pintados, peso bruto..... kilo..	. 20
Estaño—	
en barra ó en planchas, peso bruto..... kilo..	. 30
laminado en hojas delgadas, para laminar espejos y otros usos, peso bruto..... kilo..	1. 00
Estribos—	
de fierro estañado ó bañados, por pares..... docena..	2. 50
los mismos, con resorte, por pares..... docena..	6. 00
de fierro pulido ó nikelado, sin resorte..... docena..	10. 00
los mismos, con resorte..... docena..	16. 00
de metal blanco ó plateado, con ó sin resorte..... docena..	16. 00
de metal amarillo, con ó sin resorte..... docena..	12. 00
de fierro estañado ó nikelado, con ó sin guarda de cuero ú otra materia, para mujeres..... docena..	6. 00
de otras clases..... docena..	Vista.
Estuches—	
compuesto de cuchara, cuchillo y tenedor, con ó sin vaso..... docena..	16. 00
de todas clases y calidades..... docena..	Vista.
Fierro—	
en planchas, acanalado ó liso, pintado..... kilo..	. 09
como el anterior, con galvanismo..... kilo..	. 12
en planchas, perforado..... kilo..	. 30
manufacturado, colado ó batido, con ó sin pintura ó estañado, en los artí- culos siguientes: aldabas, asas para baules, bacinicas, vizagras, fuen- tes, ganchos, goznes, golpeadores, pasteleras, platos, rodajas para es- puelas, roldanas para ventanas de contrapeso, picaportes, ruedecitas para piés de muebles, etc., peso bruto..... kilo..	. 25
como en los artículos anteriores, nikelado, inclusa envoltura..... kilo..	. 75

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Swords—	
Or sabers, common, with leather or metal sheath, without belt....each..	8. 676
Finer quality.....do....	Sight.
Fencing foils, with or without hilt.....pair..	2. 024
The same, in case.....do....	4. 338
Spurs, screw—	
Steel or brass.....per dozen pairs..	2. 169
Gilt or plated.....do...do....	3. 615
Spurs, common type, yellow metal, all sizes, with or without straps, .....per dozen pairs..	7. 23
Common, iron, nickel-plated, tinned or untinned, with or without straps or irons.....per dozen pairs..	3. 615
Gilt or plated, all sizes, with or without straps or irons and those of plaqué.....per dozen pairs..	10. 845
Skimmers—	
Tin or tinned iron, for kitchens.....dozen..	. 723
The same, iron, porcelain covered.....do....	1. 301
Tin or tinned iron, with spoon below, for kitchens.....do....	1. 085
The same, iron, porcelain covered.....do....	1. 808
Bottle stands—	
Wrought iron, gross weight.....pound..	. 049
The same, galvanized or painted, gross weight.....do....	. 066
Tin—	
In bar or sheets, gross weight. ....do....	. 099
Rolled in thin sheets, for coating mirrors and other uses, gross weight. do....	. 328
Stirrups—	
Iron, tinned or washed.....per dozen pairs..	1. 808
The same, with spring.....do....	4. 338
Iron, polished or nickel-plated, without spring.....dozen..	7. 23
The same, with spring.....do....	11. 568
White or plated metal, with or without spring.....do....	11. 568
Yellow metal, with or without spring.....do....	8. 676
Iron, tinned or nickel-plated, with or without guard of leather or other material, for women.....dozen..	4. 338
Other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Cases, traveling—	
Composed of spoon, knife and fork, with or without cup.....do....	11. 568
Of all kinds and qualities.....do....	Sight.
Iron—	
In sheets, corrugated or plain, painted.....pound..	. 029
The same, galvanized.....do....	. 039
In perforated sheets.....do....	. 099
Manufactured, cast or wrought, with or without painting or tinning in the following articles: Latches, handles for trunks, basins, hinges, platters, hooks, butts, knockers, plates, pie dishes, rowels, pulleys for sash weights, pick-locks, casters, etc., gross weight.....pound..	. 082
Nickel-plated, in preceding articles, wrapper included.....do....	. 286

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Fierro—Continúa.	
manufacturado, colado ó batido, con loza, porcelana blanca ó pintada, en los artículos siguientes: fuentes, platos, pasteleras, tasas, etc., peso bruto.....kilo..	. 50
NOTA.—En las tres partidas precedentes, se entenderán comprendidos otros artículos semejantes á los expresados y no especificados en este arancel.	
cadenas, para caballos ó perros.....kilo..	. 20
Filetes—	
de metal ó latón, dorados ó plateados, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 25
Fruteros—	
plateados y de plaqué.....kilo..	3. 50
Fuentes—	
de hoja de lata, inclusive las latas, para hornos.....docena..	3. 00
de metal blanco, para servicio de mesa, hasta 30 centímetros de largo, .....una..	2. 00
las mismas de mayor tamaño.....una..	3. 00
de plaqué, con tapa ó sin ella, tengan ó no parte dorada .....kilo..	2. 50
Fulminantes—	
para escopetas ó pistolas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 00
para fusil ó rifle (prohibido).....kilo..	3. 50
con broches ó espigas, para cartuchos, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 50
Ganchos—	
de todas clases, para colgar papeles .....kilo..	1. 10
con abrazaderas de latón, para cortinas, con ó sin adornos de cristal ó porcelana .....kilo..	3. 00
de otras clases.....kilo..	Vista.
Golas—	
doradas ó plateadas, para militares.....kilo..	1. 70
Guarniciones—	
de metal ó nickeladas, para tiros de espadas .....una..	3. 00
las mismas, plateadas ó doradas .....kilo..	3. 50
para anteojos, se avaluarán como anteojos, rebajándose un 50 por ciento por las lúas.	
Hebillas—	
de fierro estañado ó pintado, para todos usos, de cualquier tamaño, in- clusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 30
como las anteriores, pulidas ó nikeladas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 25
las mismas, forradas, se avaluarán con un 25 por ciento de aumento so- bre sus clases, inclusa envoltura.	
de latón amarillo de todas clases, para talabarteros, inclusa envoltura, .....kilo..	. 50
de metal blanco, bruñido, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 65
de metal plateado .....kilo..	3. 40
para pantalones, chalecos y tirantes, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	. 70
las mismas, de latón, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 20
de acero, nácar, marfil, metal dorado ó plateado, para cinturones, hasta 5 centímetros de largo.....docena..	3. 00
las mismas, de más de 5 centímetros.....docena..	8. 00
de fierro ó acero, pulimentadas ó barnizadas, para sombreros....grueza..	1. 50

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Iron—Continued.	
Manufactured, cast or wrought, with crockery, white or painted porcelain, in the following articles: Platters, plates, pie dishes, cups, etc., gross weight.....pound..	. 164
NOTE.—In the three preceding classes will be comprised other articles like those expressed and not specified in this tariff.	
Chains for horses or dogs.....pound..	. 066
Borders—	
Metal or brass, gilt or plated, gross weight.....do....	. 41
Fruit dishes—	
Plated or plaqué.....do....	1. 15
Dishes—	
Tin, including cans, for ovens.....dozen..	2. 169
White metal, for table service, up to 30 centimeters length.....each .	1. 446
The same, larger.....do ...	2. 169
Plaqué, with or without cover, with or without gilding.....pound..	. 822
Percussion caps—	
For guns or pistols, wrapper included.....do....	1. 314
For muskets or rifles (prohibited).....do....	1. 15
With pins, for cartridges, wrapper included.....do....	1. 15
Hooks—	
All kinds, for hanging papers.....do....	. 361
With brass clasps, for curtains, with or without ornaments of crystal or porcelain.....pound..	. 986
Other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Gorget—	
Gilded or plated, for officers.....do....	. 559
Trimmings—	
Metal or nickel-plated, for sword belts.....each..	2. 169
The same, plated or gilt.....pound..	1. 15
For eyeglasses, will be valued as eyeglasses, deducting 50 per cent on the lenses.	
Buckles—	
Iron, tinned or painted, for all uses, of any size, wrapper included.pound..	. 099
The same, polished or nickel-plated, wrapper included.....do....	. 41
The same, covered, will be valued 50 per cent higher in their respective classes, wrapper included.	
Yellow brass, all kinds, for saddlers, wrapper included.....pound..	. 164
White metal, burnished, wrapper included.....do....	. 87
Plated metal.....do....	1. 118
For trousers, vests, and suspenders, wrapper included.....do....	. 23
The same, brass, wrapper included.....do....	. 394
Steel, mother-of-pearl, ivory, gilt or plated metal, for belts, up to 5 centimeters length.....dozen..	2. 169
The same, more than 5 centimeters.....do....	5. 784
Iron or steel, polished or varnished, for hats.....gross..	1. 085

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Heladeras—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
perpendiculares, en baldes de madera, con manubrio, sin ruedas dentadas, ni volantes, de 1 litro de contenido..... una..	1. 50
las mismas, mayores, por cada litro de exceso, un boliviano de aumento.	
horizontales, en baldes de madera, con manubrio, ruedas dentadas ó volantes, hasta 3 litros de capacidad..... una..	4. 00
las mismas, mayores, por cada litro de exceso B. ^a 1.50 de aumento.	
Herraduras—	
para caballos ó mulas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
Herramientas, en las piezas y formas siguientes:*	
acanaladores.....uno..	2. 00
aseguradores de fierro, para alambres de cerca, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
aseguradores, como los anteriores, galvanizados, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 12
aseguradores, de alambre de fierro, para id., peso bruto.....kilo..	. 14
azuelas.....kilo..	. 40
badilejos y planas, para albañiles.....kilo..	. 70
bancos ó armazones de madera ó fierro, para piedras de molejón, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 35
bancos para carpinteros.....uno..	20. 00
barrenos salomónicos, desde 12 hasta 50 milímetros de diámetro...kilo..	1. 00
barrenitos con mango, hasta 25 centímetros de largo, inclusa envoltura,.....kilo..	1. 30
barriletes, para bancos de carpinteros, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
berbiques ordinarios, de madera ó fierro, sin mechas.....docena..	4. 00
berbiques, de madera de boj ú otros semejantes.....docena..	20. 00
brocas para zapateros, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 25
bruñidores de acero ó piedra ágata.....docena..	2. 00
buriles para grabadores, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
cabos huecos con brocas ó útiles.....docena..	2. 00
cajas con herramientas para carpintería ú otras artes.....una..	Vista.
cepillos, hasta 25 centímetros de largo y los llamados toritos...docena..	10. 00
cepillos, llamados machihembradores y bocelos, compuestos de 2 piezas, docena sencilla.....docena..	5. 00
cepillos, llamados acanaladores.....uno..	5. 00
cinceles de acero ó fierro.....kilo..	. 50
cinceles para grabadores, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 00
compases de acero ó latón, para oficios, hasta 15 centímetros de largo,.....docena..	1. 50
compases, los mismos, de más de 15 hasta 30 centímetros de largo,.....docena..	4. 50
compases, los mismos, de más de 30 centímetros, inclusive los para toneleros.....docena..	8. 00
compases de fierro y bronce, para carpinteros.....docena..	2. 50
cuchillos de vuelta, para carpinteros y zapateros.....docena..	3. 00
cuchillos, para toneleros.....docena..	4. 00
cuchillos de dos cabos, para carpinteros ó toneleros.....docena..	6. 00
cuchillos para macillar...docena..	. 80
cuchillos pequeños, para picar tabaco, con ó sin tablillas.....docena..	12. 00
cuchillos, como los anteriores, mayores.....uno..	5. 00
cuchillos, sin mango de una sola pieza, para zapateros.....docena..	1. 50

* Derechos 15 por ciento sobre el avalúo oficial.

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Freezers—	
Upright, in wooden buckets, with crank, without cogwheel or fly wheel, capacity, 1 quart .....each..	1, 085
The same, larger, an increase of \$0. 723 for each liter more.	
Horizontal, in wooden buckets, with crank, cogwheels or flywheels, up to 3 liters capacity.....each..	2. 892
The same, larger, for each liter more, \$1. 085 increase in valuation.	
Horseshoes—	
And muleshoes, gross weight.....pound..	. 033
Tools in the following pieces and forms:*	
Grooving planes.....each..	1. 446
Staples, iron, for fencing wire, gross weight.....pound..	. 033
The same, galvanized, gross weight....do....	. 039
The same, iron wire, gross weight.....do....	. 046
Adzes.....do....	. 131
Scoops and trowels, for masons.....do....	. 23
Benches or frames, wood or iron, for grindstones, gross weight ....do....	. 115
Carpenters' benches.....each..	14. 46
Screw augers, from 12 to 50 millimeters diameter.....pound..	. 328
Gimlets, with handle, up to 25 centimeters length, wrapper included.....pound..	. 427
Bench-hooks, for carpenters, gross weight.....do....	. 066
Bit-braces, common, wood or iron, without bits.....dozen..	2. 892
Bit-braces, boxwood and others similar.....do....	14. 46
Shoe tacks, wrapper included.....pound..	. 082
Burnishers, steel or agate.....dozen..	1. 446
Burins, for engravers, wrapper included.....pound..	. 657
Handles, hollow, with awls or tools.....dozen..	1. 446
Boxes of tools, for carpenters, and other artisans.....each..	Sight.
Planes, up to 25 centimeters length, and those called "toritos"....dozen..	7. 23
Planes, tongue-and-groovers, and molding planes composed of two pieces.....dozen..	3. 615
Planes, groovers.....each..	3. 615
Chisels, steel or iron.....pound..	. 164
Gravers, for engravers, wrapper included.....do....	. 657
Compasses, steel or brass, for artisans, up to 15 centimeters length, .....dozen..	1. 085
The same, from 15 to 30 centimeters length.....do....	3. 254
The same, more than 30 centimeters, including those for coopers..do....	5. 784
Compasses, iron and bronze, for carpenters.....do....	1. 808
Shaves, for carpenters and shoemakers.....do....	2. 169
Knives, for coopers.....do....	2. 892
Drawing knives, for carpenters or coopers.....do....	4. 338
Putty knives.....do....	. 578
Tobacco knives, with or without boards.....do....	8. 676
The same, larger.....each..	3. 615
Shoemakers' knives, without handles.....dozen..	1. 085

* Duty 15 per cent on official valuation.

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERIA—Continúa.

[Derecho 15 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Herramientas—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
chicharras de fierro, para taladrar fierro.....kilo..	3. 00
descantillones, para carpinteros.....docena..	3. 00
desentornilladores, de más de 20 centímetros en la hoja.....docena..	2. 50
desviradores, para zapateros.....docena..	2. 00
diamantes, para cortar vidrio.....uno..	3. 00
embutidores de latón, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 50
entenallas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 30
escoplos, sin cabo.....kilo..	. 40
escoplos, con cabo.....kilo..	. 60
escuadras de fierro ó acero.....kilo..	. 70
escuadras de otras clases, hasta 20 centímetros de hoja.....docena..	3. 00
escuadras, como las anteriores; mayores.....docena..	5. 00
escuadras, de madera.....docena..	2. 00
espauses, con ó sin tornillos, para carpinteros.....docena..	3. 00
fierro de puntera, para zapateros.....docena..	2. 00
fierro de enfranje, para id.....docena..	2. 00
fierro para soldar, llamado cautil.....docena..	4. 00
fierros sencillos ó dobles, para carpinteros.....docena..	2. 00
formones, sin cabo.....kilo..	. 80
formones, con cabo.....kilo..	1. 20
garlopas, para carpinteros.....docena..	15. 00
garlopines, hasta 45 centímetros de largo, para carpinteros.....docena..	10. 00
gramiles, de madera, sin piezas de bronce, para carpinteros.....docena..	2. 00
gramiles, los mismos, con piezas de bronce ó plateados.....docena..	7. 00
guillamenes, para carpinteros.....docena..	5. 00
gúrbias, sin cabo.....kilo..	. 80
gúrbias, con cabo.....kilo..	1. 20
hachas grandes, finas, con ó sin cabo.....kilo..	. 45
hachas de fierro, ordinarias, para labranza.....kilo..	. 25
hachitas, con ó sin martillo.....kilo..	. 40
herramientas para relojeros y plateros, inclusa envoltura*.....kilo..	1. 50
herramientas, para las demás artes y oficios, no especificados*.....kilo..	Vista.
hormas ó medidas de resorte, para la cabeza, llamados conformador, .....una..	10. 00
hormas para ensanchar calzado.....una..	1. 00
hojas de sierra, hasta 90 centímetros de largo y 5 centímetros de ancho, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 00
lesnas sin mango, para zapateros, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	4. 00
lesnas, las mismas, con mango, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 60
limas ó escofinas de todas clases, para artesanos, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
llaves de fierro, para ajustar tuercas.....kilo..	. 25
llaves con tornillo.....docena..	6. 00
mangos de madera, sin boquilla, para escoplos, formones, gúrbias y otras herramientas†.....kilo..	. 45
mangos, los mismos, con boquilla†.....kilo..	. 80
mangos, para azuelas, hachas y otras herramientas†.....kilo..	. 20
martillos, para herreros, inclusa envoltura†.....kilo..	. 25
martillos, de otras clases†.....docena..	3. 00
mazos de madera, de toda clase.....kilo..	. 20

* Derecho 10 por ciento.

†Derecho 25 por ciento.

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 15 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Tools—Continued.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Ratchet braces, iron, for drilling iron .....pound..	. 986
Carpenters' gauges.....dozen..	2. 169
Screw-drivers, more than 20 centimeters blade.....do....	1. 808
Paring knives, for shoemakers.....do....	1. 446
Glaziers' diamonds .....each..	2. 169
Riveting punches, brass, wrapper included .....pound..	. 493
Hand vises, wrapper included .....do....	. 428
Chisels, without handle.....do....	. 131
Chisels, with handle .....do....	. 197
Squares, iron or steel.....do....	. 23
Squares, other kinds, up to 20 centimeters arm.....dozen..	2. 169
The same, larger.....do....	3. 615
The same, wooden .....do....	1. 446
"Espauses," with or without screws, for carpenters .....do....	2. 169
Marking irons, for shoemakers .....do....	1. 446
Edging knives, for shoemakers.....do....	1. 446
Soldering irons.....do....	2. 892
Irons, single or double, for carpenters.....do....	1. 446
Firmers (chisels), without handles.....pound..	. 263
The same, with handle.....do....	. 394
Jack planes, for carpenters.....dozen..	10. 845
Try planes, up to 45 centimeters length.....do....	7. 23
Marking gauges, wooden, without bronze pieces.....do....	1. 446
The same, with bronze pieces, or plated.....do....	5. 061
Molding planes, for carpenters.....do....	3. 615
Gouges, without handle .....pound..	. 263
The same, with handle .....do....	. 394
Axes, large, fine, with or without handle .....do....	. 148
Axes, iron, common.....do....	. 082
Hatchets, with or without hammer .....do....	. 131
Tools, for watchmakers and silversmiths, wrapper included*.....do....	. 493
Tools, for the other arts and trades, not specified*.....do....	Sight.
Forms, with spring, called conformers, for hatters.....each..	7. 23
 Lasts, or trees, for stretching boots and shoes.....do....	 . 723
Saw blades, up to 90 centimeters length and 5 centimeters breadth, wrapper included .....pound..	. 986
Awls, without handle, for shoemakers, wrapper included.....do....	1. 314
The same, with handle, wrapper included .....do....	1. 183
Files, or rasps, all kinds, gross weight .....do....	. 099
Wrenches, for nuts.....do....	. 082
Wrenches, with screw, (monkey wrenches) .....dozen..	4. 338
Handles, wooden, without ferrule, for chisels, gouges, and other tools, †pound..	. 148
The same, with ferrule †.....do....	. 263
Handles, for adzes, axes, and other tools †.....do....	. 066
Hammers, for smiths, wrapper included †.....pound..	. 082
Hammers, other kinds †.....dozen..	2. 169
Mallets, wooden, all kinds .....pound..	. 066

* Duty 10 per cent.

† Duty 25 per cent.

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 15 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Herramientas—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
mazos de fierro, para carpinteros.....kilo..	. 25
mechas ó taladros, para berbequies, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 60
medidas de cuero ó género, sin caja, para sastres ó zapateros*..docena..	. 50
medidas de madera, hueso ó fierro, barba de balena, metal, de doblar, para bolsillo*.....docena..	3. 00
medidas, las mismas, de marfil ó ébano*.....docena..	5. 00
medidas, de hueso, madera, metal ú otra materia ordinaria en cinta, hasta dos métrros de largo, en caja, para el bolsillo*.....docena..	8. 00
medidas, las mismas, en cajas grandes*.....docena..	16. 00
medidas, llamadas galoneras*.....docena..	10. 00
molduras, para carpinteros.....docena..	5. 00
niveles, de todas clases, hasta 27 centímetros de largo.....docena..	6. 00
niveles, los mismos, de más de 27 hasta 35 centímetros de largo..docena..	12. 00
niveles mayores, para carpinteros y albañiles.....docena..	24. 00
ojetillos de metal, inclusa envoltura*.....kilo..	2. 50
ojetilladores ó prensas, para zapateros y talabarteros.....kilo..	2. 00
palillos de madera ó de hueso, para zapateros ó talabarteros....docena..	1. 50
papillotas y fierro, para encarrujar ropa*.....kilo..	. 30
pinzas, para zapateros.....docena..	2. 50
planchas, para zapateros.....docena..	2. 00
planchas de fierro comunes.....kilo..	. 06
planchas de fierro con chimenea.....docena..	10. 00
planchuelas de fierro ó acero, llamadas eclisas, para enrielar*....kilo..	. 08
podones.....docena..	4. 00
poruñas de lata ó fierro galvanizado*.....kilo..	. 40
prensas, para carpinteros.....docena..	3. 00
prensas, para encuadernadores.....una..	15. 00
pujabantes, para herradores.....docena..	4. 00
pulidores de madera ó hueso, para zapateros y talabarteros....docena..	1. 50
punzones sin mango, para zapateros.....grueza..	4. 00
punzones, los mismos, con mango.....grueza..	7. 00
rasquetas, para zapateros.....docena..	2. 00
ruletas y parejas, para zapateros, por pares.....docena..	2. 00
saca-bocados de golpe, para zapateros.....docena..	2. 50
saca-bocados en forma de tenaza.....docena..	3. 00
saca-clavos con golpeador*.....docena..	16. 00
sargentas de fierro.....kilo..	. 30
sargentas de madera, hasta 82 centímetros.....docena..	6. 00
sargentas, las mismas, mayores, se aumentará en docena B. ^s 1.50 por cada centímetro.....docena..	.....
serruchos, de todas clases.....docena..	3. 00
sierras, con ó sin útiles, que no bajen de 1 métrro de largo, peso bruto, .....kilo..	. 50
sierras de acero circulares.....kilo..	1. 20
soldadura, para hojalateros, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
taladros, con rueda volante, para herreros.....kilo..	. 25
taladros, los mismos, sin volante.....uno..	3. 00

* Derecho 25 por ciento.

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 15 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Tools—Continued.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mallets, iron, for carpenters..... pound..	.082
Bits, for bit braces, wrapper included.....do....	.526
Measures, leather, or cloth, without case, for tailors or shoemakers,* .....dozen..	.362
Measures, wood, bone, iron, whalebone, or metal, folding, for pocket,* .....dozen..	2.169
The same, ivory, or ebony*.....do....	3.615
Measures, bone, wood, metal, or other common material, in tape form, up to 2 meters length, in case, for pocket*.....dozen..	5.784
The same, in large cases*.....do....	11.568
Measures, called "galoneras".....do....	7.23
Moldings, for carpenters.....do....	3.615
Levels, all kinds, up to 27 centimeters length.....do....	4.338
The same, more than 27, up to 35 centimeters length.....do....	8.676
Larger, for carpenters and masons.....do....	17.352
Eyelets, metal, wrapper included*.....pound..	.822
Eyelet punches or presses, for shoemakers and saddlers.....do....	.657
Bobbins, wood or bone, for shoemakers or saddlers.....dozen..	1.085
Fluting irons, for clothes*.....pound..	.099
Pincers, for shoemakers.....dozen..	1.808
Crimpers, for shoemakers.....do....	1.446
Sad irons, common.....pound..	.02
Sad irons, with chimney.....dozen..	7.23
Fish plates, iron, or steel, for rails*.....pound..	.026
Mattocks.....dozen..	2.146
"Poruñas," tin, or galvanized iron*.....pound..	.131
Presses, for carpenters.....dozen..	2.169
Presses, for bookbinders.....each..	10.845
Butterises, for farriers or horseshoers.....dozen..	2.892
Polishers, wood or bone, for shoemakers and saddlers.....do....	1.085
Punches, without handle, for shoemakers.....gross..	2.892
The same, with handle.....do....	5.061
Scrapers, for shoemakers.....dozen..	1.446
Stamps and markers, for shoemakers.....per doz. prs..	1.446
Punches, for hammer, shoemakers'.....dozen..	1.808
Punches, in form of pincers.....do....	2.169
Nail-pullers, with striker*.....do....	11.568
"Sargentas," iron.....pound..	.066
"Sargentas," wooden, up to 82 centimeters.....dozen..	4.338
"Sargentas," larger, valuation per dozen will be increased \$1.085 for each centimeter.	
Handsaws, all kinds.....dozen..	2.169
Saws, with or without accessories, not less than 1 meter length, gross weight.....pound..	.164
Saws, circular, steel.....do....	.394
Solder, for tinnerns, gross weight.....do....	.066
Drills, with fly wheel, for smiths.....do....	.082
The same, without fly wheel.....each..	2.169

*Duty 25 per cent.

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Herramientas—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
taladros, de espiral, para plateros ó relojeros, con ó sin broca*..docena..	5. 00
tenazas, de más de 50 centímetros de largo*.....kilo..	. 25
tenazas, de metal blanco ó plaqué, para azúcar.....docena..	4. 00
tenazas, las mismas, para nueces.....docena..	12. 00
tenazas, como las anteriores, montadas en plata.....docena..	Vista.
tenazas, de fierro, para cortar alambre*.....kilo..	. 25
tenazas, para tirar alambre*.....kilo..	1. 00
tenazas, para fraguas*.....kilo..	. 25
tenazas, para cocinas.....kilo..	. 16
terrajaz, para tornillos de madera*.....docena..	5. 00
terrajaz, para plateros y armeros*.....docena..	7. 00
terrajaz, para tornillos de fierro*.....kilo..	. 80
tijeras, para podar.....kilo..	1. 25
tijeras, para hojalateros y plateros, hasta 30 centímetros*.....docena..	8. 00
tijeras, las mismas, de más de 30 centímetros*.....docena..	14. 00
tijeras, grandes de banco, peso bruto*.....kilo..	. 25
tornillos, para herreros*.....kilo..	. 25
tornillos, para carpinteros*.....uno..	Vista.
tornillos, de madera, para id*.....docena..	4. 00
tornillos, de todas clases, con ó sin tuercas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 25
tornillos, nikelados, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 80
tornillos, para aprensar, cocinas y otros usos.....uno..	25. 00
trabadores, para sierras y serruchos*.....docena..	2. 00
trabadores, con tenaza*.....docena..	6. 00
vasos ó molduras, para herreros*.....kilo..	. 25
yúnques y vigornias*.....kilo..	. 15
Hojalata—	
esmaltada ó pintada, peso bruto*.....kilo..	. 40
común, de toda clase*.....kilo..	. 14
Hojas—	
de espadas.....una..	3. 00
de floretes.....docena..	4. 00
de cuchillos sueltos, sin mango.....docena..	. 80
Hornillos—	
para tostar café.....docena..	18. 00
de fierro colado con tapa, para asar carne.....docena..	10. 00
Horquillas—	
de fierro ó latón, para el pelo, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 50
Iman—	
en piezas pequeñas de acero, para limpiar oro, inclusa envoltura*..kilo..	1. 50
Jarros—	
de lata, latón ó fierro pintado, para lavatorio ó beber.....kilo..	. 80
de metal blanco, con tapa, hasta 30 centímetros de alto.....docena..	18. 00
enlozados, hasta 30 centímetros de alto.....docena..	8. 00
de estaño ó peltre, hasta 15 centímetros de alto.....docena..	1. 20
los mismos, de más de 15 hasta 30 centímetros de alto.....docena..	6. 00
de plaqué.....kilo..	3. 50

* Derecho 15 por ciento.

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Tools—Continued.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Drills, spiral, for silversmiths or watchmakers, with or without point, *	
.....dozen..	3. 615
Pincers, tongs, more than 50 centimeters length *	
.....pound..	. 082
Sugar tongs, white metal, or plaqué.....dozen..	2. 892
Nutcrackers, white metal, or plaqué.....do....	8. 676
The same, mounted in silver.....do....	Sight.
Pincers, iron, for cutting wire*.....pound..	. 082
Pincers, or tongs, for wire-drawing *.....do....	. 328
Tongs, for forges *.....do....	. 082
Tongs, for kitchen.....do....	. 053
Screw plates, for wooden screws *.....dozen..	3. 615
Screw plates, for silversmiths and armorers *.....do....	5. 061
Screw plates, for iron screws *.....pound..	. 263
Pruning shears.....do....	. 41
Shears, for tinnerns and silversmiths, up to 30 centimeters *.....dozen..	5. 784
The same, more than 30 centimeters *.....do....	10. 122
Bench shears, gross weight *.....pound..	. 082
Vises, for smiths *.....do....	. 082
Vises, for carpenters *.....each..	Sight.
Vises, wooden, for carpenters.....dozen..	2. 892
Vises, all kinds, with or without nuts, gross weight.....pound..	. 082
Vises, nickel-plated, gross weight.....do....	. 263
Vises (presses), for pressing, for kitchens, and other uses.....each..	18. 075
Saw-sets, for saws and handsaws *.....dozen..	1. 446
The same, with pinhcers *.....do....	4. 338
Molds, for smiths *.....pound..	. 082
Anvils *.....do....	. 049
<i>Tin plate—</i>	
Enameled or painted, gross weight *.....do....	. 131
Common, all kinds *.....do....	. 046
<i>Blades—</i>	
Sword.....each..	2. 169
Fencing foil.....dozen..	2. 892
Knife, loose, without handle.....do....	. 578
<i>Roasters—</i>	
For coffee.....do....	13. 014
Ovens, cast-iron, with cover, for roasting meat.....do....	7. 23
<i>Hair pins—</i>	
Iron or brass, wrapper included.....pound..	. 164
<i>Magnets—</i>	
In small pieces of steel, for cleaning gold, wrapper included *.....do....	. 493
<i>Pitchers (jars)—</i>	
Tin, brass, or painted iron, for washstand or drinking.....do....	. 263
White metal, with cover, up to 30 centimeters height.....dozen..	13. 014
Porcelain-lined, up to 30 centimeters height.....do....	5. 784
Tin or pewter, up to 15 centimeters height.....do....	. 868
The same, from 15 to 30 centimeters height.....do....	4. 338
Plaqué.....pound..	1. 15

* Duty 15 per cent.

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Jaulas—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de alambre de fierro.....docena..	20. 00
de alambre de latón.....docena..	40. 00
Joyería—	
fina, en piezas no designadas, se declara valor*.....docena..	.....
fina, cadenas de oro, sin adornos de piedras finas, para relojes*..kilo...	700. 00
id. lapiceros de oro, sin pluma*.....uno..	8. 00
id. lapiceros de oro, con pluma de oro*.....uno..	9. 50
id. lapiceros de plata, sin pluma*.....docena..	18. 00
id. lapiceros de plata, con pluma de oro*.....docena..	36. 00
relojes de oro, de bolsillo, máquina cilíndrica, sin tapa, con 2 lúnas,* .....uno..	12. 00
los mismos, máquina ancla*.....uno..	20. 00
los mismos, máquina cilíndrica, con 1 ó 2 tapas*.....uno..	25. 00
los mismos, máquina ancla, con 1 ó 2 tapas*.....uno..	50. 00
los mismos, cronómetros, de repetición*.....uno..	60. 00
relojes de plata*.....uno..	10. 00
id. de plata ó cobre, enchapados de oro*.....uno..	15. 00
id. de metal, nikelados, plateados ó dorados.....uno..	3. 00
id. adornados con piedras finas.....uno..	Vista.
id. de otras clases, se declara valor.....uno..	.....
relojes para colgar ó parar, con caja de madera ordinaria, fierro pabonado, nikelado ó dorado, con ó sin campanilla ó despertador.....uno..	3. 00
id. como los anteriores, de material y metal de mejor calidad, y los con pedestal de mármol, metal dorado, etc.....uno..	Vista.
piedras preciosas y perlas finas, se declara valor.†	
falsa, cadenas de metal, nikel, acero y cintas para relojes.....docena..	3. 00
id. cadenas, las mismas, doradas.....docena..	6. 00
id. cadenas de doubley.....docena..	10. 00
id. cadenas de otras clases, no denominadas.....docena..	Vista.
id. dormilonas de doubley ó plaqué.....docena..	2. 40
id. dormilonas falsas, de todas las demás clases, en cajas ó cartones, .....grueza..	14. 00
falsa, prendedores ó broches, dorados ó plateados.....docena..	3. 00
id. prendedores ó broches de doubley.....docena..	6. 00
id. pulseras, de metal dorado ó plateado con ó sin adornos de piedras falsas.....docena..	10. 00
falsa, pulseras de doubley, id., id.....docena..	24. 00
id. medallones y guarda-pelos, de metal blanco ó amarillo, dorados ó plateados, ó con otra materia.....docena..	2. 50
id. medallones y guarda-pelos de doubley.....docena..	4. 00
id. sortijas de latón, con ó sin piedras falsas, sueltas ó en cajas..grueza..	3. 00
id. sortijas, anillos ó alfileres de doubley ó plaqué.....grueza..	12. 00
id. sortijas, anillos ó alfileres, de todas las demás clases, ordinarios, .....grueza..	Vista.
falsa, de todas clases, en piezas no designadas en este arancel...grueza..	Vista.
Juegos—	
de 4 piezas pequeños de fierro, para cultivar jardines.....juego..	1. 50
de 3 piezas pequeñas de fierro, para chimeneas.....juego..	2. 00
Lapiceros—	
de latón, para dibujar, llamados portalápices y los de latón ó metal, metal blanco, nikelado ó bañado.....grueza..	3. 00

* Derecho 10 por ciento.

† Derecho 3 por ciento.

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cages—	
Iron-wire.....dozen..	14. 46
Brass-wire.....do....	28. 92
Jewelry—	
Fine, in pieces, not specified, invoice value.*	
Fine, gold chains, without ornaments of fine stones, for watches*. pound..	230. 02
Fine, gold pencil pieces, without pen* .....each..	5. 784
The same, with gold pen* .....do....	6. 87
Silver pencil cases, without pen*.....dozen..	13. 014
The same, with gold pen* .....do....	26. 028
Gold watches, cylinder type, open face, with two dials* .....each..	8. 676
The same, anchor type* .....do....	14. 46
The same, cylinder type, open face, or hunting case*.....do....	18. 075
The same, anchor type, open face, or hunting case* .....do....	36. 15
The same, chronometers, striking*.....do....	43. 38
Silver watches*.....do....	7. 23
Watches, silver or copper, gold plated*.....do....	10. 845
Watches, metal, nickel-plated, silver-plated or gilt.....do....	2. 169
Watches, ornamented with precious stones .....do....	Sight.
Watches, other kinds, invoice value.	
Clocks, hanging or standing, case of common wood, bronzed iron, nickel-plated or gilt, with or without bell or alarm.....each..	2. 169
The same, of material and metal of better quality or with base of marble, gilded metal, etc.....each..	Sight.
Precious stones and fine pearls, invoice value.†	
Imitation, chains of metal, nickel, steel, and ribbons, for watches..dozen..	2. 169
Imitation, the same, gilt.....do....	4. 338
Imitation, chains, pinchbeck.....do....	7. 23
Imitation, chains of other kinds, not specified.....do....	Sight.
Imitation, earrings, pinchbeck or plaqué.....do....	1. 735
Imitation, earrings, all other kinds, in cases or paper boxes.....gross..	10. 122
Imitation, breastpins or brooches, gilt or plated .....dozen..	2. 169
The same, pinchbeck .....do....	4. 338
Imitation, bracelets, gilt or plated metal, with or without imitation stones, .....dozen..	7. 23
Imitation, bracelets, pinchbeck, with or without imitation stones...do....	17. 352
Imitation, medallion and locket, white or yellow metal, gilt or plated, .....dozen..	1. 808
The same, pinchbeck .....do....	2. 892
Imitation, brass rings, with or without imitation stones, loose or in cases, .....gross..	2. 169
Imitation, rings or pins, pinchbeck or plaqué .....do....	8. 676
Imitation, rings or pins, all other kinds, common.....do....	Sight.
Imitation, all kinds, in pieces not specified in this tariff.....do....	Sight.
Garden tools—	
Iron, small, in sets of four pieces.....per set..	1. 085
Fire sets, small, iron, three pieces.....do....	1. 446
Pencil-holders—	
For drawing, brass or white metal, nickel-plated or washed... ..gross..	2. 169

*Duty 10 per cent.

†Duty 3 per cent.

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Lapiceros—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia-</i>
los mismos, plateados ó dorados.....docena..	<i>nos.</i> 6. 00
Lata—	
artículos manufacturados, no denominados, de hoja lata ú hoja de fierro estampado, con ó sin estaño ó pintura, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
los mismos, enlozados, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 35
Latón—	
blanco ó amarillo, en barillas ó medias cañas, para guarniciones de carru- ajes, etc.....kilo..	1. 25
Lavatorios—	
de lata, con ó sin pintado, compuestos de jarro y tasa, inclusa envoltura, .....kilo..	. 80
como los anteriores, de latón de fierro, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 60
Lecheras—	
de metal blanco ó peltre.....docena..	4. 00
montadas en plata ó plateadas y las de plaqué.....kilo..	3. 50
Letras—	
y números de lata ó latón, para marcar, con ó sin brocha, peso bruto, .....kilo..	1. 00
los mismos, de acero ó fierro, para marcar sobre metal, peso bruto.kilo..	. 20
de metal blanco ó amarillo, para militares, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 20
Linternas—	
de talco, para buques y otros usos.....docena..	8. 00
las mismas, de hoja de lata.....docena..	10. 00
las mismas, de latón.....docena..	12. 00
de otras clases.....docena..	Vista.
Llaves—	
de acero ó bronce, para relojes de bolsillo.....grueza..	2. 00
las mismas, de metal dorado ó plateado ó de doubley.....grueza..	12. 00
de bronce ó cobre, para barriles.....kilo..	1. 10
las mismas, de estaño ó peltre.....kilo..	. 80
de fierro ó bronceadas, barnizadas ó estañadas, para candados..docena..	. 50
las mismas, de bronce.....docena..	1. 00
de fierro, para cerraduras de cajones.....docena..	1. 00
de fierro batido ó bronceado, barnizadas ó pintadas, para cerraduras de puertas.....docena..	1. 50
las mismas, de bronce.....docena..	2. 00
las mismas, de níquel.....docena..	3. 00
Mancas—	
de fierro con llave, para bestias.....docena..	8. 00
Mantequeras—	
con tasa de metal ó cristal, asiento y tapa de metal plateado....docena..	30. 00
Máquinas—	
para picar carne, enlozada ó no, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 30
para lavar, sin exprimidores, inclusa envoltura*.....kilo..	. 25
de fotografía y sus útiles.....una..	Vista.
corrientes, para tapar botellas.....una..	8. 00
chicas de madera, para id.....docena..	3. 00
para otros usos no designados.....docena..	Vista.
Mecheros—	
de metal blanco ó amarillo, con mecha, piedra y eslabón, ó sin ellos, .....docena..	2. 00

* Derecho 15 por ciento.

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Pencil-holders—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>
The same, silver-plated or gilt .....dozen..	4. 338
Tinware—	
Manufactured articles, not specified, of tin plate or sheet iron, stamped, with or without tin or paint, gross weight .....pound..	. 099
The same, porcelain-covered (granite ware, agate ware), gross weight, .....pound..	. 115
Brass—	
White or yellow, in rods or moldings, for trimming carriages, etc....do....	. 41
Wash bowls and pitchers—	
Tin, plain or painted, wrapper included.....do....	. 263
The same, iron-brass, wrapper included .....do....	. 197
Milk pitchers—	
White metal or pewter.....dozen..	2. 892
Mounted in silver, or plated, or of plaqué.....pound..	1. 15
Letters and numbers—	
Tin or brass, for marking, with or without brush, gross weight.....do....	. 328
Steel or iron, for marking on metal, gross weight.....do....	. 066
White or yellow metal, for soldiers, wrapper included .....do....	. 394
Lanterns—	
Mica, for ships and other uses .....dozen..	5. 784
Tin .....do....	7. 23
Brass .....do....	8. 676
Other kinds .....do....	Sight.
Keys or faucets—	
Steel or bronze, for watches.....gross..	1. 446
The same, gilt or plated metal, or pinchbeck.....do....	8. 676
Faucets, bronze or copper, for barrels .....pound..	. 361
The same, tin or pewter.....do....	. 263
For padlocks, iron or bronzed, varnished or tinned .....dozen..	. 362
The same, bronze.....do....	. 723
Iron, for chest locks.....do....	. 723
For door-locks, iron, wrought or bronzed, varnished or painted....do....	1. 085
The same, bronze .....do....	1. 446
The same, nickel.....do....	2. 169
Fetters—	
Iron, with key, for animals .....dozen..	5. 784
Butter dishes—	
With bowl of metal or crystal, foot and cover of plated metal.....do....	21. 69
Machines (apparatus)—	
For mincing meat, porcelain-covered or not, wrapper included..pound..	. 066
For washing, without wringers, packing included* .....do....	. 082
Photographic, and their accessories.....each..	Sight.
Bottling, common.....do....	5. 784
Bottling, small wooden .....dozen..	2. 160
For other uses not specified.....do. .	Sight.
Tinder boxes—	
White or yellow metal, with tinder, flint, and steel, or without same, dozen.	1. 446

*Duty 15 per cent.

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Mecheros—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
los mismos, dorados ó plateados, con ó sin útiles .....docena..	12. 00
Medidores—	
de gas ó agua.....kilo..	. 70
Metal—	
blanco ó composición, con antimonio, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 30
viejo, en piezas inutilizadas, peso bruto..... kilo..	. 20
Moldes—	
de hoja de lata, para dulces y pastas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 80
de estaño, para id., id., inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	. 30
de cobre, con ó sin lata ó plomo, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 15
Muelles—	
para relojes de bolsillo .....docena..	. 50
para relojes de colgar ó parar .....docena..	2. 00
Munición—	
para caza, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 16
Municioneros—	
y polvorines de metal .....docena..	6. 00
Navajas—	
con tenedor y cuchara, para bolsillo.....docena..	6. 00
para la barba, con mango de carey, marfil ó nácar, docena sencilla, .....docena..	10. 00
las mismas, con mango de hueso, madera ó asta, id., id.....docena..	4. 00
las mismas, con repuestos, hasta 6 hojas.....docena..	8. 00
ordinarias, con ó sin taladro en el cabo, de 1 ó más hojas, con ó sin re- sorte, cabo de hueso, madera, asta ó metal.....docena..	1. 50
las mismas, finas, con ó sin resorte.....docena..	4. 00
Nieveras—	
de plaqué.....kilo..	3. 50
Ollas—	
y pailas de fierro colado, con ó sin piés .....kilo..	. 08
id. de fierro colado, con ó sin estaño, compuestas de 2 piezas, para coser cola y otros usos, y las con ó sin tapas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 15
como las anteriores, enlozadas, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 25
Oro—	
labrado en piezas, no designadas* .....kilo..	700. 00
laminado, para dentistas*.....kilo..	1, 000. 00
Oropel—	
en mazos ó rollos, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	1. 50
Palmatorias—	
de hoja de lata barnizada ó de hoja de latón amarillo.....docena..	1. 20
dobles ó de latón fundido .....docena..	2. 60
de peltre ó metal blanco nikelado.....docena..	4. 00
de plaqué ó metal plateado.....kilo..	3. 50
de fierro, con ó sin pintura, inclusa envoltura .....kilo..	. 60
Parrillas—	
de fierro, corrientes, para cocinas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 25
Pasamanería—	
cintas de seda labradas con oro ó plata fina .....métro..	. 40
cintas, las mismas, con oro ó plata falsa .....métro..	. 20

* Derecho 10 por ciento.

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Tinder boxes—Continúa.	
The same, gilt or silver plated, with or without accessories .....dozen..	8. 676
Meters—	
Gas or water .....pound..	. 23
Metal—	
White or composition, with antimony, gross weight.....do....	. 066
Old, waste, or in worn-out articles, gross weight.....do....	. 066
Molds—	
Tin plate, for sweetmeats and pastes, wrapper included.....do....	. 263
Tin, for same, wrapper included.....do....	. 066
Copper, with or without tin or lead, wrapper included.....do....	. 378
Springs—	
For watches .....dozen..	. 362
For clocks.....do....	1. 446
Shot—	
For hunters, gross weight.....pound..	. 053
Shot pouches—	
And powder flasks, metal.....dozen..	4. 338
Razors and knives—	
Pocket knives, with fork and spoon.....do....	4. 338
Razors with handle of tortoise, ivory, or mother-of-pearl.....do....	7. 23
The same, with handle of bone, wood, or horn.....do....	2. 892
The same, with extra blades up to six.....do....	5. 784
Common knives, with or without drill, one or more blades, with or without spring, bone, wood, metal, or horn handle.....dozen..	1. 085
The same, fine, with or without spring.....do....	2. 892
Ice dishes—	
Plaqué.....pound..	1. 15
Pots and pans—	
Cast iron, with or without leg.....do....	. 026
Cast iron, with or without tin, in two pieces, for boiling glue and other uses, and those with or without covers, gross weight.....pound..	. 049
The same, porcelain lined (granite or agate ware), gross weight....do....	. 082
Gold—	
Manufactured in articles not specified*.....do....	230. 02
Leaf, for dentists*.....do....	328. 60
Tinsel—	
In bundles or rolls, wrapper included*.....do....	. 493
Candlesticks—	
For night table, tin, varnished, or yellow brass.....dozen..	. 868
Double or cast brass.....do....	1. 88
Pewter or white metal, nickel-plated.....do....	2. 892
Plaqué or silver-plated metal.....pound..	1. 15
Iron, plain or painted, wrapper included.....do....	. 198
Gridirons—	
Iron, common, gross weight.....do....	. 082
Trimmings—	
Silk ribbons, embroidered with gold or fine silver.....meter..	. 289
The same, embroidered with imitation gold or silver.....do....	. 145

* Duty 10 per cent.

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Pasamanería—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
dragonas de seda, con hilo de cobre, dorado ó plateado, para militares, docena..	24. 00
briscado canutillo, escarchado, hilado, ojuela, lentejuela, de plata con do- rado ó sin él, incluso los papeles ó carretes que los contengan... kilo..	60. 00
briscado, etc., como los anteriores, de cobre bronceado, plateado ó do- rado, incluso los papeles ó carretes que los contengan..... kilo..	8. 00
galones, franjas, flecos, trenzas, borlas ó cordones de cobre bronceado, plateado ó dorado, urdimbre de lino ó algodón, inclusa envoltura.. kilo..	3. 00
galones, etc., como los anteriores, urdimbre de seda, inclusa envoltura, kilo..	20. 00
galones, galoncillos, encajes ó puntillas de plata ó con dorado fino, in- cluso el alma y papeles de la envuelta..... kilo..	60. 00
Pasadores—	
de metal plateado hasta 6 centímetros de largo para correas de estribos, por pares docena..	3. 00
los mismos, de más de 6 hasta 7 centímetros de largo..... docena..	6. 00
Perillas—	
de latón ó metal amarillo para catres..... kilo..	1. 10
Pesas—	
de bronce, colocadas en aparatos de madera, inclusa envoltura... kilo..	. 70
Pilas—	
ó aguamaniles de latón ó zinc, barnizadas, para pared..... docena..	20. 00
las mismas, de fierro ó bronce..... docena..	Vista.
Pistolas—	
llamadas de salón, sueltas..... una..	6. 00
de otras clases, de un cañón par..	10. 00
las mismas, de dos cañones..... par..	15. 00
chicas de bolsillo..... una..	1. 00
llamadas revólveres, de todos tamaños, ordinarias*..... una..	4. 50
las mismas, finas*..... una..	9. 00
Pisa-papeles—	
de fierro, con ó sin piezas de otra materia, peso bruto kilo..	. 25
de latón, con ó sin piezas de otra materia, peso bruto kilo..	. 40
de plaqué, con ó sin piezas de otra materia..... kilo..	1. 00
de las demás clases..... kilo..	Vista.
Plaqué—	
con ó sin piezas de otra materia kilo..	3. 50
Plata—	
labrada en piezas no designadas, con excepción de la sellada y en ba- rras, que son libres..... kilo..	50. 00
Platones—	
de lata, para lechería, peso bruto..... kilo..	. 50
los mismos, de latón, de fierro ó de zinc, peso bruto..... kilo..	. 35
Platos—	
de lata, peso bruto..... kilo..	. 60
Plomo—	
laminado en hojas delgadas, peso bruto kilo..	1. 00
labrado, en piezas no designadas, peso bruto kilo..	. 10

* Derecho 50 por ciento.

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Trimmings—Continued.	
Sword knots, silk, embroidered with copper, gilt or plated, for officers, .....dozen..	17. 352
Embroidery, bugle, gold or silver wire braid, tinsel of silver, gilt or ungilt, including the papers or spools which contain them.....pound..	19. 716
The same, of copper, bronzed, plated or gilt, including papers or spools, .....pound..	2. 629
Galloons, fringes, braids, tassels, or cords, of copper, bronzed, plated or gilt, warp of linen or cotton, wrapper included.....pound..	. 986
The same, silk warp, wrapper included.....do....	6. 572
Galloons and laces, of silver or fine gilt, including foundation and paper wrapper.....pound..	19. 716
Clasps—	
For stirrup leathers, plated metal, up to 6 centimeters length, per dozen pairs.....	2. 169
The same, from 6 to 7 centimeters length, per dozen pairs.....	4. 338
Knobs—	
Brass or yellow metal, for iron bedsteads.....pound..	. 361
Weights—	
Bronze, in wooden case, package included.....do....	. 23
Fonts or washbowls—	
Brass or zinc, varnished.....dozen..	14. 46
The same, iron or bronze.....do....	Sight.
Pistols—	
Parlor, loose.....each..	4. 338
Other kinds, single barrel.....pair..	7. 23
Double barrel.....do....	10. 845
Pocket, small.....each..	. 723
Revolvers, common, all sizes*.....do....	3. 254
The same, fine *.....do....	6. 507
Paper-weights—	
Iron, with or without pieces of other material, gross weight.....pound..	. 082
Brass, with or without pieces of other material, gross weight.....do....	. 131
Plaqué, with or without pieces of other material.....do....	. 328
Other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Plaqué—	
With or without pieces of other material.....do....	1. 15
Silver—	
Manufactured in articles not specified, except stamped, and in bars, (which are free).....pound..	16. 43
Milk pans—	
Tin, gross weight.....do....	. 164
Brass, iron, or zinc, gross weight.....do....	. 115
Plates—	
Tin, gross weight.....do....	. 197
Lead—	
In thin sheets, gross weight.....do....	. 328
Manufactured, in articles not specified, gross weight.....do....	. 033

* Duty 50 per cent.

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Plumas—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de metal de toda clase, sin mango, para escritorio.....grueza..	.25
las mismas, en cañutos de hoja de lata.....grueza..	1.00
de oro, sueltas y sin mango.....una..	1.50
Porta-mechas—	
para encender lámparas.....docena..	.50
Prensas—	
de copiar, peso bruto.....kilo..	.20
con volante, para timbrar, peso bruto.....kilo..	.30
chicas, para timbrar al puño, con ó sin sello de jebe, con ó sin cajas..una..	1.50
las mismas, con sello grabado sobre metal.....una..	4.00
Puertas—	
de fierro, peso bruto.....kilo..	.20
Puñales—	
de todas clases, hasta 20 centímetros de largo en la hoja, con vaina y sin ellas.....docena..	6.00
los mismos, de más de 20 centímetros, se aumentará B.º 0.50 en docena, por cada centímetro excedente.	
los mismos, con vainas de metal ó composición.....docena..	10.00
Purpurina—	
ó polvos de bronce, de toda clase y color, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	5.00
Raspadores—	
para escritorio, con mango de madera ó hueso.....docena..	2.00
los mismos, con mango de carey, marfil ó nácar.....docena..	6.00
Regaderas—	
de lata ó zinc, con ó sin pintura, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	.80
de latón, de fierro, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	.60
Regatones—	
para bastones.....grueza..	2.00
Reglas—	
planas ó cuadradas de níquel.....docena..	1.00
Rejas—	
de fierro colado, sin dorado, para ventanas ó jardines, peso bruto..kilo..	.15
Repuestos—	
y útiles para relojes, no especificados.....kilo..	Vista.
Resortes—	
para pelucas.....docena..	3.00
para papeles de escritorio.....docena..	2.00
los mismos, con cartón.....docena..	6.00
de fierro ó fierro galvanizado con cobre para muebles, peso bruto..kilo..	.16
los mismos, para puertas, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	.30
Rifles—	
ó carabinas de salón*.....uno..	8.00
los mismos, en cajas*.....uno..	10.00
de un tiro*.....uno..	14.00
sistema Winchester, hasta 17 tiros*.....uno..	28.00
revólveres*.....uno..	20.00
de todas las demás clases de repetición*.....uno..	20.00
de munición, para tropa (prohibido)*.....uno..	10.00

*Derecho 50 por ciento.

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Pens—	
Metal, all kinds, without handle, for office.....gross..	. 181
The same, with tin holders.....do....	. 723
Gold, loose and without handle.....each..	1. 085
Taper-holders—	
For lighting lamps.....dozen..	. 362
Presses—	
Copying, gross weight.....pound..	. 066
With fly wheel, for stamping, gross weight.....do. .	. 099
Small, hand, with or without rubber seal, with or without case....each..	1. 085
The same, with metal stamp.....do....	2. 892
Doors—	
Iron, gross weight.....do....	. 066
Daggers—	
All kinds, up to 20 centimeters length of blade, with or without sheath, .....dozen..	4. 338
The same, more than 20 centimeters, for each centimeter more the val- uation will be increased \$0.164 per dozen.	
The same, with metal, or composition sheath.....dozen..	7. 23
Purpurine—	
Or bronze powder, all kinds and colors, wrapper included .....pound..	1. 643
Erasers—	
For desks, with bone or wooden handle.....dozen..	1. 446
The same, handle of tortoise, ivory, or mother-of-pearl.....do....	4. 338
Watering pots—	
Tin or zinc, plain or painted, wrapper included.....pound..	. 263
Brass or iron, wrapper included.....do....	. 197
Ferrules—	
For canes.....gross..	1. 446
Rules—	
Flat or square, nickel.....dozen..	. 723
Gratings—	
Cast-iron, ungilt, for windows, or gardens, gross weight.....pound..	. 049
Repairs and tools—	
For watches and clocks, not specified.....do....	Sight.
Springs—	
For wigs.....dozen..	2. 169
For office papersdo....	1. 446
The same, with cardboard.....do....	4. 338
Iron, or iron galvanized with copper, for furniture, gross weight. .pound..	. 053
For doors, wrapper included.....do....	. 099
Rifles—	
Parlor*.....each..	5. 784
The same, in case*.....do....	7. 23
Single barrel*.....do....	10. 122
Winchester, up to 17 shots*.....do . .	20. 244
Revolving*.....do....	14. 46
All other repeating*.....do....	14. 46
Army (prohibited)*.....do....	7. 23

*Duty 50 per cent.

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Romanas— de resorte, de bronce y con piezas de cobre, en forma de cañuto ó de re- loj, de mano para colgar, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	2. 50
Rosetones— ó otros adornos de latón, de bronce, para catres y lámparas de colgar, in- clusa envoltura.....kilo..	3. 00
Ruedecitas— de madera, cuerno, hueso, loza ó vidrio con piezas de fierro ó bronce, para muebles, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1. 00
Sables— para tropa (prohibido).....docena..	24. 00
para abordaje, sin vaina.....docena..	6. 00
Saca-trapos— para escopetas y pistolas.....docena..	. 50
Salvaderas— de plomo ó estaño, peso bruto.....kilo..	2. 00
de bronce ó metal blanco, plaqué, doradas ó plateadas.....kilo..	4. 00
Sartenes— de lata.....kilo..	. 30
Sellos— para lacre ó oblea, con mango de madera ó hueso.....docena..	3. 00
para tinta, con cajas ó sin ellas.....docena..	8. 00
como los anteriores, con mango de marfil ó nácar.....docena..	15. 00
Soldaduras— de zinc*.....kilo..	. 15
de bronce*.....kilo..	. 50
Sonajas— de plaqué, tengan ó no parte dorada.....docena..	5. 00
de otras clases.....docena..	Vista.
Soperas— de latón.....docena..	12. 00
de metal blanco.....docena..	36. 00
montadas en plata.....docena..	Vista.
Tachos— de cobre.....kilo..	1. 00
de latón, de fierro, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 35
galvanizados, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 15
Talleres— ó alcuza de fierro ó de peltre, barnizados ó no, tengan ó no remates pla- teados ó dorados, hasta con 6 pomos.....docena..	12. 00
de metal blanco ó plaqué, hasta con 7 pomos.....docena..	24. 00
montados en plata, hasta con 7 pomo s.....docena..	Vista.
Tapas— de latón, sin adornos, para fuentes.....docena..	12. 00
las mismas, de metal blanco ó plaqué.....docena..	15. 00
montadas en plata.....docena..	Vista.
Tarjetas— ó sean etiquetas de metal blanco.....docena..	1. 50
las mismas, de metal plateado ó de plaqué.....docena..	3. 00
Tarjeteros— de marfil, nácar ó carey, para visitas.....uno..	4. 00
de todas las demás clases.....uno..	Vista.

* Derecho 15 por ciento.

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Scales—	
Spring, bronze with copper parts, tubular, or clock shape, for hand, wrapper included.....pound..	1.808
Rosettes—	
Or other ornaments, of brass or bronze, for beds and hanging lamps, wrapper included.....pound..	.986
Castors—	
Wood, horn, bone, porcelain, or glass, with parts of iron or bronze, for furniture, wrapper included.....pound..	.328
Sabers—	
Army (prohibited).....dozen..	17.352
Boarding, without sheath.....do....	4.338
Wad-extractors—	
For guns and pistols.....do....	.362
Sand boxes—	
Lead or tin, gross weight.....pound..	.657
Bronze or white metal, plaqué, gilt or plated.....do....	1.314
Frying pans—	
Tin.....do....	.099
Seals—	
For sealing wax, or wafers, with bone or wooden handle.....dozen..	2.169
For ink, with or without case.....do....	5.784
The same, with handle of ivory or mother-of-pearl.....do....	10.845
Solder—	
Zinc*.....pound..	.049
Bronze*.....do....	.164
Timbrels—	
Plaqué, with or without gilding.....dozen..	3.615
Other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Tureens (soup)—	
Brass.....do....	8.676
White metal.....do....	26.028
Silver-mounted.....do....	Sight.
Kettles—	
Copper.....pound..	.328
Brass or iron, gross weight.....do....	.115
Galvanized, gross weight.....do....	.049
Castors—	
Iron or pewter, varnished or not, with or without plated or gilt trimmings, up to 6 cruets.....dozen..	8.676
White metal or plaqué, up to 7 cruets.....do....	17.352
Mounted in silver, up to 7 cruets.....do....	Sight.
Dish covers—	
Brass, plain.....do....	8.676
White metal or plaqué.....do....	10.845
Silver-mounted.....do....	Sight.
Labels—	
White metal.....do....	1.085
Plated metal or plaqué.....do....	2.169
Card cases—	
Ivory, pearl or tortoise.....each..	2.894
All other kinds.....do....	Sight.

* Duty 15 per cent.

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Tarros—	
de lata, con adornos, pintados, barnizados ó charolados, para uso doméstico.....kilo..	.80
Tasas—	
ó palanganas, de fierro ó zinc, en estado natural ó pintadas, para lavatorios.....docena..	3.00
las mismas, esmaltadas, con porcelana.....docena..	4.00
las mismas, de peltre.....docena..	8.00
las mismas, de metal blanco ó plaqué.....docena..	15.00
las mismas, de cartón.....docena..	6.00
de otras clases.....docena..	Vista.
Tenazas—	
de fierro estañado ó metal, para fumadores, y las pinzas de la misma materia par bellos.....docena..	.50
Tenedores—	
de peltre ó plomo, con alma de acero ó fierro.....grueza..	6.00
de fierro estañado ó acero.....grueza..	1.20
de peltre ó plomo, sin alma.....grueza..	2.50
de metal blanco, de todos tamaños.....docena..	1.00
de plaqué, tengan ó no parte dorada, de todo tamaño, sin caja. .docena..	5.00
como los anteriores, con cabo de marfil ó nácar.....docena..	10.00
con baño superficial de plata.....docena..	24.00
Teteras—	
de hoja de lata, de todo tamaño.....docena..	6.00
de peltre ó de metal blanco.....docena..	8.00
de plaqué ó montadas en plata.....docena..	Vista.
y calderas de metal plateado con lamparita, para calentar agua.....una..	12.00
las mismas, de cobre ó bronce, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	1.50
como las anteriores, con asa de madera, porcelana ó cristal.....kilo..	2.00
las mismas, de bronce, con calentador ó depósito, para espíritu de vino, ..kilo..	2.50
las mismas, de fierro, con ó sin estaño, peso bruto.....kilo..	.15
como las anteriores, con porcelana, peso bruto.....kilo..	.25
las mismas, de latón de fierro, peso bruto.....kilo..	.35
Tijeras—	
de fierro fundido, sin pulimento, para costura, hasta 20 centímetros de largo, clase ordinaria.....docena..	.70
como las anteriores, pulimentadas ó nikeladas.....docena..	2.00
las mismas, de fierro ó acero, finas.....docena..	4.00
en estuches, se avaluarán con aumento de 20 por ciento.	
de fierro batido, corrientes, para lámparas.....docena..	2.40
de un ojo, para atuzar.....docena..	6.00
pulimentadas ó pintadas de negro, para trasquilar.....docena..	5.00
de fierro colado de 2 ojos, para atuzar.....kilo..	.40
de atuzar, en forma de peine doble, con ó sin bolsillo.....docena..	18.00
corrientes, de tornillo, para sastres.....kilo..	2.40
para peluqueros.....kilo..	3.00
Tinteros—	
comunes de plomo ó de peltre... ..kilo..	2.00
chicos de hoja de lata, para bolsillo.....docena..	.80
de bronce ó de latón, sin platillo.....docena..	3.00
de todo tamaño, con figuras, con ó sin timbre y los de plaqué...docena..	Vista.

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Pans, jars—	
Tin, ornamented, painted, varnished or lacquered, for domestic uses, .....pound..	. 263
Washbowls—	
Iron or zinc, plain or painted.....dozen.	2. 169
The same, enameled with porcelain.....do....	2. 892
Pewter. ....do....	5. 784
The same, white metal or plaqué.....do....	10. 845
The same, paper.....do....	4. 338
Other kinds.....do ..	Sight.
Pinchers—	
Tinned iron or metal, for smokers, and tweezers of the same material.do....	. 362
Forks—	
Pewter or lead, with iron or steel core.....gross..	4. 338
Tinned iron or steel.....do....	. 868
Pewter or lead, without core.....do....	1. 808
White metal, all sizes.....dozen..	. 723
Plaqué, with or without gilt, all sizes, without case.....do....	3. 615
The same, with ivory or pearl handle.....do....	7. 23
Silver-washed.....do....	17. 352
Teakettles—	
Tin, any size.....do....	4. 338
Pewter or white metal.....do....	5. 784
Plaqué, or silver-mounted.....dozen..	Sight.
Plated metal, with small lamp for heating water.....each..	8. 676
The same, copper or bronze, wrapper included.....pound..	. 493
The same, with wooden, porcelain, or glass handle.....do....	. 657
The same, bronze, with heater or receptacle for alcohol.....do....	. 822
The same, iron, plain or tinned, gross weight.....do....	. 049
Iron, with porcelain, gross weight.....do....	. 082
Brass or iron, gross weight.....do....	. 115
Scissors, shears—	
Cast-iron, unpolished, for seamstresses, up to 20 centimeters length, common grade.....dozen..	. 506
The same, polished or nickel plated.....do....	1. 446
Iron or steel, fine.....do....	2. 892
In cases the valuation will be increased 20 per cent.	
Wrought-iron, common, for lamps.....do....	1. 735
With one eye, for shearing.....do....	4. 338
Sheep shears, polished or painted black.....do....	3. 615
Cast-iron, two eyes, for trimming.....pound..	. 131
In shape of double comb, with or without pocket, for trimming.dozen..	13. 014
Common, with screw, for tailors.....pound..	. 789
For wig-makers.....do....	. 986
Inkstands—	
Common, lead or pewter.....do....	. 657
Small, tin, pocket.....dozen..	. 263
Bronze or brass, without plate.....do....	2. 169
Any size, with figures, with or without bell, including those of plaqué, .....dozen..	Sight.

OCTAVA SECCIÓN.—MERCERÍA Y FERRETERÍA—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Tirabuzones—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
con mango de madera ó fierro, ó de fierro de doblar.....docena..	1. 50
grandes de campana, con tornillo ó resorte .....docena..	6. 00
de fierro, llamados de palanca, hasta 3 piezas.....docena..	7. 00
con mango de hueso.....docena..	3. 00
de otras clases.....docena..	Vista.
Tiradores—	
de bronce y fierro, ó sólo de bronce, para cerraduras de puertas....kilo..	1. 25
de fierro ó de composición, barnizados.....kilo..	. 50
de metal blanco ó bronce plateado.....kilo..	3. 50
de níquel .....kilo..	3. 00
de bronce nikelado .....kilo..	2. 00
de bronce y medio cristal, forma de asa de baul, con plancha de cristal separado.....par..	2. 50
Trampas—	
de guillotina, para ratones, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 30
de reja de alambre de fierro, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 80
de madera, inclusa envoltura.....kilo..	. 70
jiratorias con ruedas, para moscas.....docena..	10. 00
Trinchantes—	
de fierro, para cocinas.....docena..	1. 00
Vainas—	
de cartón, con cantoneras de metal, para puñales.....docena..	2. 00
de metal, para espadas.....docena..	25. 00
de otras clases.....docena..	Vista.
Varillas—	
de alambre, de acero ó fierro, para paraguas.....kilo..	. 30
Vasos—	
de metal blanco.....docena..	4. 00
de plaqué .....kilo..	3. 50
para cerveza, de loza ó porcelana, con tapa de plaqué, tengan ó no parte dorada.....docena..	15. 00
Zinc—	
en hojas ó planchas, peso bruto* .....kilo..	. 14
manufacturado en canales, caños ó recipientes, para edificios, peso bruto, .....kilo..	. 22
en molduras ú otros adornos, para frontes de edificios, peso bruto..kilo..	. 35
perforado, para ventanas, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 70
en artículos no especificados, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30

* Derecho 15 por ciento.

SECTION VIII.—SMALL WARES AND HARDWARE—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Corkscrews—	
Handle of wood or iron, or iron, folding.....dozen..	1.085
Large, with screw for spring.....do....	4.338
Iron, lever, up to 3 pieces.....do....	5.061
Bone handle.....do....	2.169
Other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Door handles, knobs—	
Bronze and iron, or bronze only, for door locks.....pound..	.41
Iron or composition, varnished.....do....	.164
White metal or silver-plated bronze.....do....	1.15
Nickel.....do....	.986
Nickel-plated bronze.....do....	.657
Bronze and half crystal, in shape of trunk handles, with separate glass plate.....pair..	1.803
Traps—	
Steel, for rats, wrapper included.....pound..	.099
Iron wire, wrapper included.....do....	.263
Wood, wrapper included.....do....	.23
Rotary, with wheels, for flies.....dozen..	7.23
Carving knives—	
Iron, kitchen.....do....	.723
Sheaths—	
Pasteboard, with metal ends, for daggers.....do....	1.446
Metal, for swords.....do....	18.075
Other kinds.....do....	Sight.
Rods, ribs—	
Wire, iron, or steel, for umbrellas.....pound..	.099
Cups, mugs—	
White metal.....dozen..	2.892
Plaqué.....pound..	1.15
For beer, crockery, or porcelain, with cover of plaqué, with or without gilding.....dozen..	1.085
Zinc—	
In sheets or plates, gross weight*.....pound..	.046
Manufactured, in conduits, pipes, or receptacles, for buildings, gross weight.....pound..	.072
In moldings, or other ornaments, for fronts of buildings, gross weight pound.....	.115
Perforated, for windows, gross weight.....pound..	.23
In articles not specified, gross weight.....do....	.066

* Duty 15 per cent.

NOVENA SECCIÓN—COMESTIBLES.

[Derecho 25 por ciento sobre el avalúo oficial.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Aceite—	
de olivo ú otras sustancias, para comer, en envase de lata ó latón de fierro, peso bruto	kilo.. .25
como los anteriores, en envase de vidrio, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .20
Aceitunas—	
en salmuera ó sin ella, en envase de barro ó madera, peso bruto....	kilo.. .12
en salmuera, en envase de lata ó vidrio, peso bruto	kilo.. .20
en aceite, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .32
rellenas, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .60
Achicoria—	
molida, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .20
Achiote—	
especia, peso bruto	kilo.. .50
Ají—	
molido, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .30
entero, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .10
Ajonjolí—	
peso bruto	kilo.. .20
Alfeñique—	
peso bruto	kilo.. .20
Almendras—	
con cáscara, amargas ó dulces, peso bruto	kilo.. .35
sin cáscara, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .50
Almidón—	
en pasta ó polvo, peso bruto	kilo.. .15
Alpiste—	
y cáñamo en grano, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .10
Aníz—	
común, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .30
estrellado, peso bruto	kilo.. .50
Arroz—	
en grano, peso bruto*	kilo.. .08
molido, para alimento, en frascos ó paquetes, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .20
Arvejas—	
secas, peso bruto	kilo.. .07
Avellanas—	
peso bruto	kilo.. .15
Azafrán—	
ordinario, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .30
fino, llamado de Castilla en aceite, seco ó en polvo, en pasta ó tablitas, peso bruto.....	kilo.. 15.00
Azucar—	
de todas clases y calidades, derecho específico sobre quintal español†.	kilo.. .20
moscabada (específico)†	kilo.. .12
candi, inclusa envoltura, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .25
Bacalao—	
peso bruto.....	kilo.. .15
Cabiar—	
ó huevos de pescado, en envase de madera, lata, loza ó vidrio, inclusa envoltura.....	kilo.. 1.20

*Derecho 10 por ciento.

†Derecho B. 1.20.

SECTION IX.—COMESTIBLES.

[Duty 25 per cent on official valuation.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Oil—	
Olive, or other table oils, in tin or latten vessels, gross weight... pound..	.082
The same, in glass, gross weight.....do....	.066
Olives—	
Pickled or not, in clay or wooden vessels, gross weight.....do....	.039
Pickled, in tin or glass, gross weight.....do....	.066
In oil, gross weight.....do....	.105
Stuffed, gross weight.....do....	.197
Chicory—	
Ground, gross weight.....do....	.066
Annotto—	
Gross weight.....do....	.164
Capsicum—	
Ground, gross weight.....do....	.099
Whole, gross weight.....do....	.033
Sesame—	
Gross weight.....do....	.066
Paste of sweet almonds—	
Gross weight.....do....	.066
Almonds—	
Unshelled, bitter or sweet, gross weight.....do....	.115
Shelled, gross weight.....do....	.164
Starch—	
In lump or powder, gross weight.....do....	.049
Canary and hemp seed—	
Gross weight.....do....	.033
Anise—	
Common, gross weight.....do....	.099
Star, gross weight.....do....	.164
Rice—	
In the grain, gross weight*.....do....	.026
Ground, for food, in bottles or packages, gross weight.....do....	.066
Vetches—	
Dried, gross weight.....do....	.023
Filberts—	
Gross weight.....do....	.049
Saffron—	
Common, gross weight.....do....	.099
Fine, called Spanish, in oil, dry or powdered, in paste or tablets, gross weight.....pound..	4.929
Sugar—	
All kinds and qualities, specific duty on Spanish quintal†.....do....	.066
Muscovado, specific†.....do....	.039
Rock candy, package included, gross weight.....do....	.082
Codfish—	
Gross weight.....do....	.049
Caviar—	
Or fish eggs, packed in wood, tin, earthen, or glass, package included,.....pound..	.394

* Duty 10 per cent.

† Duty \$0.394.

NOVENA SECCIÓN.—COMESTIBLES—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia-</i> <i>nos.</i>
Cacao—	
en polvo, peso bruto	kilo.. .40
en grano, peso bruto	kilo.. .30
Café—	
en grano, peso bruto	kilo.. .40
molido, peso bruto	kilo.. .60
Canela—	
y canelón de Ceilán entero, peso bruto	kilo.. .80
id. los mismos, en polvo, peso bruto	kilo.. 1.00
id. los mismos, entero en placas, peso bruto	kilo.. 2.00
Carne—	
salada de vaca ó puerco, peso bruto	kilo.. .12
fresca, conservada, peso bruto	kilo.. .05
Cáscara—	
de cacao, peso bruto	kilo.. .05
Castañas—	
con ó sin cáscaras, peso bruto	kilo.. .12
Cebada—	
con cáscara, peso bruto	kilo.. .02
tostada ó germinada, peso bruto	kilo.. .03
perla, peso bruto	kilo.. .12
Cerezas—	
confitadas en barriles, peso bruto	kilo.. .30
en latas ó frascos de cristal, incluso envase	kilo.. .40
Ciruelas—	
secas, en envase de cartón, loza ó vidrio, peso bruto	kilo.. .40
las mismas, en envase de barriles ó cajones, peso bruto	kilo.. .20
Clavo—	
de olor, entero, peso bruto	kilo.. .60
el mismo, en polvo, peso bruto	kilo.. .80
Cocos—	
peso bruto	kilo.. .05
de Panamá ó Guayaquil	ciento.. 2.00
Cominos—	
peso bruto	kilo.. .15
Conservas—	
de pescado, marisco ó legumbres, en aceite ó agua, peso bruto	kilo.. .30
y viandas ó carne, no denominadas, peso bruto	kilo.. .50
Cortezas—	
de frutas, no denominadas, peso bruto	kilo.. .05
Criadillas—	
de tierra ó trufas, peso bruto	kilo.. 1.20
Cuajo—	
para hacer queso, peso bruto	kilo.. .50
Chancaca—	
de todas clases, peso bruto (derecho específico)*	kilo.. .08
Charqui—	
ó sesina, peso bruto	kilo.. .25
Chocolate—	
en pasta ó polvo y él conocido con el nombre de cocoa en polvo, peso bruto	kilo.. .50
en leche, peso bruto	kilo.. .60

* Derecho B. 1.20.

SECTION IX.—COMESTIBLES—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cocoa—	
In powder, gross weight..... pound..	. 131
In grain, gross weight..... do....	. 099
Coffee—	
In grain, gross weight..... do....	. 131
Ground, gross weight..... do....	. 197
Cinnamon and cassia of Ceylon—	
Whole, gross weight..... do....	. 263
The same, in powder, gross weight..... do....	. 328
The same, whole, in sheets, gross weight..... do....	. 657
Beef or pork—	
Salt, gross weight..... do....	. 039
Fresh, preserved, gross weight..... do....	. 016
Cacao shells—	
Gross weight..... do....	. 016
Chestnuts—	
Shelled or unshelled, gross weight..... do....	. 039
Barley—	
Unhulled, gross weight..... do....	. 007
Roasted or sprouted, gross weight..... do....	. 01
Pearl, gross weight..... do....	. 039
Cherries—	
Preserved, in barrels, gross weight..... do....	. 099
In cans or glass jars, package included..... do....	. 131
Prunes—	
Dried, packed in paper, earthen, or glass, gross weight..... do....	. 131
The same, in barrels or boxes..... do....	. 066
Cloves—	
Whole, gross weight..... do....	. 197
Ground, gross weight..... do....	. 263
Cocoanuts—	
Gross weight..... do....	. 016
Of Panama or Guayaquil..... per hundred..	1. 446
Cumin—	
Gross weight..... pound..	. 049
Conserves—	
Fish, shell fish, or vegetables, in oil or water, gross weight..... do....	. 099
Meats, not specified, gross weight..... do....	. 164
Peel—	
Rind, or fruits, not specified, gross weight..... do....	. 016
Truffles—	
Gross weight..... do....	. 868
Rennet—	
For cheese-making, gross weight..... do....	. 164
Raw sugar (rasp)—	
All kinds, gross weight (specific duty)*..... do....	. 026
Beef—	
Dried, gross weight..... do....	. 082
Chocolate—	
In cake or powder and powdered cocoa, gross weight..... do....	. 164
In milk, gross weight..... do....	. 197

* Duty \$0.394.

NOVENA SECCIÓN.—COMESTIBLES—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Chuño—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
ó mandioca, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
Dátiles—	
peso bruto.....kilo..	. 50
Descarozados—	
ú orejones de durazno, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 25
Dulces—	
en almibar, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
confitados y pastas de todas clases, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 70
Encurtidos—	
escabeches y salsas, en envase de lata, loza ó vidrio, peso bruto...kilo..	. 25
los mismos, en barriles, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 12
y salsas chinas, en latas .....kilo..	. 10
Extracto—	
de carne, peso bruto .....kilo..	1. 50
Fideos—	
peso bruto .....kilo..	. 10
con carne, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 40
Frejoles—	
peso bruto .....kilo..	. 04
Frutas—	
en agua, aguardiente ó en su jugo, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
secas, no denominadas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
Galletas—	
sin dulce, ni manteca, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 04
finas, con ó sin dulce y biscochos de toda clase, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 40
Gelatina—	
en pasta, peso bruto .....kilo..	1. 50
líquida, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 50
Granza—	
de trigo, mezclada con paja ú otras semillas, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 02
Graza—	
de comer, de vaca, en envase de lata, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
como la anterior, en envase de madera, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 15
Guindas—	
secas, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 15
Higos—	
secos, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 20
Hongos—	
de todas clases, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 65
Huesillos—	
de todas clases, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 05
Jamones—	
crudos, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 40
cocidos, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 60
Jora.....kilo..	. 05
Jugo—	
de limón, en barriles.....litro..	. 20
el mismo, en botellas.....docena..	3. 00

SECTION IX. — COMESTIBLES—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Article .	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Manioc—	
Gross weight.....pound..	.066
Dates—	
Gross weight .....do....	.164
Peaches—	
Stoned, dried, gross weight.....do....	.082
Sweetmeats—	
In sirup, gross weight .....do....	.099
Comfits and pastes of all kinds, gross weight .....do....	.23
Pickles, souse, and sauces (ketchups)—	
In tin, earthen, or glass, gross weight.....do....	.082
In barrels, gross weight.....do....	.039
Chinese sauces, in cans.....do....	.033
Extract—	
Of meat, gross weight .....do....	.131
Vermicelli—	
Gross weight .....do....	.033
With meat, gross weight.....do....	.131
Beans—	
Gross weight.....do....	.013
Fruits—	
In water, spirits, or their own juice, gross weight .....do....	.099
Dried, not specified, gross weight.....do....	.033
Biscuits—	
Without sweetening or lard.....do....	.013
Fine, with or without sweetening, and sea bread of all kinds, gross weight.....pound..	.131
Gelatin—	
Solid, gross weight.....do....	.493
Liquid, gross weight .....do....	.164
Siftings—	
Of wheat, mixed with straw, or other grains, gross weight .....do....	.007
Tallow—	
Beef, packed in tin, gross weight.....do....	.066
Packed in wood, gross weight.....do....	.049
Mazards (cherries)—	
Dried, gross weight.....do ..	.049
Figs—	
Dried, gross weight .....do....	.066
Mushrooms—	
All kinds, gross weight.....do....	.214
Huesillos—	
All kinds, gross weight.....do....	.016
Hams—	
Raw, gross weight.....pound..	.131
Cooked, gross weight.....do....	.197
“Jora” .....do....	.016
Juice—	
Lime, in barrels.....quart..	.145
The same, in bottles.....dozen..	.169

NOVENA SECCIÓN.—COMESTIBLES—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Jugo—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de fresas, frambuezas, guindas y otras frutas, en barriles .....litro..	.40
el mismo, en botellas.....docena..	4.00
Jarabes—	
y sorbetes (excepto los medicinales).....docena..	8.00
Langostas—	
camarones y ostras en agua ó salmuera, peso bruto.....kilo..	.20
Legumbres—	
secas, saladas ó en salmuera, peso bruto .....kilo..	.20
Lenguas—	
secas ó en salmuera, peso bruto.....kilo..	.25
Lentejas—	
peso bruto .....kilo..	.05
Levadura—	
ó polvos para panaderos, peso bruto .....kilo..	.40
Maní—	
peso bruto.....kilo..	.10
Manteca—	
de cerdo, peso bruto.....kilo..	.30
Mantequilla—	
peso bruto .....kilo..	.25
Menestras—	
en grano, de todas clases, peso bruto.....kilo..	.05
Miel—	
de caña, aveja ó palma, peso bruto.....kilo..	.10
Mortadella—	
en latas, peso bruto .....kilo..	.50
Mostaza—	
en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	.40
preparada, en barros de loza ó vidrio, peso bruto.....kilo..	.25
Nueces—	
peso bruto .....kilo..	.05
Nuez—	
moscada, peso bruto.....kilo..	2.00
Orégano—	
peso bruto .....kilo..	.08
Pasas—	
de uva, peso bruto.....kilo..	.15
las mismas, de Corinto, peso bruto.....kilo..	.25
Pasta—	
de habas ó frejoles, peso bruto .....kilo..	.08
de arroz, peso bruto.....kilo..	.10
Pasto—	
seco, peso bruto .....kilo..	.02
Pescado—	
seco ó ahumado, sin lata, peso bruto .....kilo..	.12
el mismo en lata, peso bruto.....kilo..	.20
en salmuera, en envase de madera, peso bruto .....kilo..	.10
el mismo, en envase de lata ó loza, peso bruto .....kilo..	.20
Pimienta—	
en grano, peso bruto .....kilo..	.20
en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	.30

SECTION IX.—COMESTIBLES—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Juice—Continued.	
Of strawberries, raspberries, cherries, and other fruits, in barrels. quart..	. 289
The same, in bottles.....dozen..	2. 892
Sirups—	
And sherbets, except medicinal.....do....	5. 784
Lobsters, shrimps, and oysters—	
In water or brine, gross weight.....pound..	. 066
Vegetables—	
Dry, salted, or in brine, gross weight.....do....	. 066
Tongues—	
Dried or in brine, gross weight.....do....	. 082
Lentils—	
Gross weight .....do....	. 016
Yeast—	
And yeast powders, for bakers, gross weight.....do....	. 131
Peanuts—	
Gross weight .....do....	. 033
Lard—	
Hogs', gross weight .....do....	. 099
Butter—	
Gross weight.....do....	. 082
Pulse—	
In grain, all kinds, gross weight.....do....	. 016
Sirup—	
Sugar-cane or palm, and honey, gross weight.....do....	. 033
Bologna sausage—	
Canned, gross weight.....do....	. 164
Mustard—	
Ground, gross weight.....do....	. 131
Prepared, in earthen or glass pots, gross weight .....do....	. 082
Nuts—	
Gross weight.....do....	. 016
Nutmegs—	
Gross weight.....do....	. 657
Marjoram—	
Gross weight.....do....	. 026
Raisins—	
Gross weight.....do....	. 049
Zante currants, gross weight.....do....	. 082
Paste—	
Bean, gross weight.....do....	. 026
Rice, gross weight.....do....	. 033
Fodder—	
Dry, gross weight.....do....	. 007
Fish—	
Dried or smoked, not canned, gross weight .....do....	. 039
Canned, gross weight.....do....	. 066
In brine, in wood, gross weight .....do....	. 033
The same, in tin or earthen, gross weight .....do....	. 066
Pepper—	
Whole, gross weight.....do....	. 066
Ground, gross weight.....do....	. 099

NOVENA SECCIÓN.—COMESTIBLES—Continúa.

[Derecho 25 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Piñones—	<i>Bolivia-</i>
y pistachos, peso bruto.....kilo..	<i>nos.</i>
Polvos—	. 20
de Cuni, especie picante, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 45
para levadura, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 25
Queso—	
de cualquiera clase, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 50
Sagú—	
suelto ó en paquetes, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 15
Sal—	
en grano ó piedra, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 01
en polvo, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 02
refinada.....kilo..	. 05
Salchichones—	
chorizos y toda clase de embuchados, excepto los que vienen en latas, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 30
Sardinas—	
en aceite, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 35
Sémola—	
peso bruto.....kilo..	. 15
Tapioca—	
peso bruto .....kilo..	. 25
Té—	
en paquetes, incluso los papeles que los forman (derecho específico), *	
.....kilo..	. 50
en latas, tarros de plomo ó estaño, incluso envase (derecho específico), †	
.....kilo..	. 60
á granel ó en otros envases, peso bruto ‡.....kilo..	. 40
Tocino—	
peso bruto .....kilo..	. 20
Trigo—	
peso bruto .....kilo..	. 05
Vinagre—	
en botellas corrientes.....docena..	2. 00
en otros envases.....litro..	. 05
Yem-hó—	
ó nido de golondrinas, peso bruto.....kilo..	2. 00
Yerba—	
maté, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 25

NOTA—Artículos no considerados en esta sección—Vista.

* Derecho específico B. 35.

† Derecho específico B. 30.

‡ Derecho específico B. 28.

IMPORT DUTIES OF BOLIVIA.

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SECTION IX.—COMESTIBLES—Continued.

[Duty 25 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Pine nuts—	
And pistachio nuts, gross weight pound..	.066
Powders—	
“Cuni,” gross weight..... do....	.148
For yeast, gross weight..... do....	.082
Cheese—	
All kinds, gross weight..... do....	.164
Sago—	
Loose or in packages, gross weight..... do....	.049
Salt—	
In grain or rock, gross weight..... do....	.003
Ground, gross weight..... do....	.007
Refined do....	.016
Sausages—	
All kinds, except canned, gross weight..... do....	.099
Sardines—	
In oil, gross weight..... do....	.115
Grits—	
Gross weight..... do....	.049
Tapioca—	
Gross weight..... do....	.082
Tea—	
In packages, including paper of same (specific duty)* do....	.164
In cans or vessels of lead or tin, package included (specific duty)†.. do....	.197
In bulk or in other packages, gross weight ‡..... do....	.131
Bacon—	
Gross weight..... do....	.066
Wheat—	
Gross weight do....	.016
Vinegar—	
In common bottles..... dozen..	1.446
In other vessels quart..	.016
Yem-ho (edible bird's-nest)—	
Gross weight..... pound..	.657
Mate (Paraguay tea)—	
Gross weight..... do....	.082

NOTE.—Articles not specified in this section—Sight.

* \$0.115 per pound.

† \$0.099 per pound.

‡ \$0.087 per pound.

DÉCIMA SECCIÓN—VINOS, LICORES Y OTRAS BEBIDAS.

Pormenores.	Avalúo.	Derecho específico.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Aguardientes—		
de todas clases, como ajeno, whiskey, anizado, cognac, kirs y demás alcohólicos, hasta 30 grados, en botellas comunes, .....docena..	12. 00	E. 5. 00
los mismos, en otros envases.....litro..	1. 00	E. 0. 37
chino, en botellas comunes .....docena..	4. 00	E. 2. 60
el mismo, en otros envases .....litro..	. 30	E. 0. 20
del Perú, en odres, barriles ú otros envases.....quintal espl.....		3. 00
Alcohol—		
de más de 22 grados.....litro..	1. 20	. 80
Amargos—		
y bitters de todas clases, en botellas comunes.....docena..	10. 00	4. 00
los mismos, en otros envases.....litro..	1. 00	. 37
Cerveza—		
chicha y cidra, en botellas comunes .....docena..	5. 00	1. 25
la misma, en otros envases.....litro..	. 15	. 10
Esencia—		
para imitar licores de todas clases, incluso envase .....kilo..	12. 00	. 50
Ginebra—		
y Old Tom Gin, en botellas comunes .....docena..	12. 00	5. 00
los mismos, en otros envases .....litro..	1. 25	. 37
Ginger ale—		
y demás aguas gaseosas.....docena..	5. 00	B ^a . 1. 25
Licores—		
dulces ó mistelas, como chartreuses, curacao, cacao, benedictine, etc., en botellas comunes de vidrio ó barro.....docena..	12. 00	E. 4. 50
los mismos, en otros envases.....litro..	1. 00	. 30
Vinos—		
Champagne y demás espumantes, excepto el d'Asti, en botellas comunes.....docena..	20. 00	6. 00
Borgoña, tinto ó blanco, Chipre, Jerés, Madera, Oporto, Cereza, Frontignan, Pajarete, Málaga, Malvasia, Moscatel, Pedro Jimenez, Peralta y demás vinos generosos ó su imitación, en botellas comunes .....docena..	10. 00	3. 50
los mismos, en otros envases.....litro..	. 50	. 30
Barsac, d'Asti, Marsala, del Rhin, Graves, Sauterne, Vermouth, y demás vinos blancos, que no estén denominados ó sus imitaciones, en botellas comunes.....docena..	10. 00	3. 00
los mismos, en otros envases.....litro..	. 32	. 12
Bordeaux, de todas clases, Carlón ó Catalán, Priorato, San Vicente, y demás vinos tintos que no estén denominados ó sus imitaciones, en botellas comunes .....docena..	10. 00	1. 80
los mismos, en otros envases.....litro..	. 40	. 10
chinos, en botellas comunes.....docena..	4. 00	2. 00
los mismos, en otros envases.....litro..	. 10	. 10

NOTA.—Todos los licores y vinos pagan derechos específicos.

SECTION X.—WINES, LIQUORS, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

Articles.	Valuation.	Duty (specific).
Distilled liquors—		
All kinds, as absinthe, whisky, anisette, cognac, kirsch, and other alcoholic liquors up to 30 degrees, in common bottles	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
dozen..	8. 676	3. 615
The same, in other vessels.....	. 723	. 268
Chinese, in common bottles.....	2. 892	1. 88
The same, in other vessels.....	. 217	. 145
Peruvian, in skins, barrels, or other vessels, per Spanish quintal..		2. 169
Alcohol—		
Of more than 22 degrees.....	. 868	. 578
Bitters—		
All kinds, in common bottles.....	7. 23	2. 892
The same, in other vessels.....	. 723	. 268
Beer, "chicha," and cider—		
In common bottles	3. 615	. 904
In other vessels	. 108	. 072
Essences—		
For imitating liquors, all kinds, package included.....	3. 943	. 164
Gin—		
Old Tom, in common bottles.....	8. 676	3. 615
The same, in other vessels.....	. 92	. 268
Ginger ale—		
And other aërated waters.....	3. 615	. 904
Liquors—		
Sweet, as Chartreuse, Curaçao, Cacao, Benedictine, etc., in common glass or earthen bottles.....	8. 676	3. 254
The same, in other vessels.....	. 723	. 217
Wines—		
Champagne and other sparkling, except d'Asti, in common bottles.....	14. 46	4. 338
Burgundy, red or white, Cyprus, Sherry, Madeira, Port, Cherry, Frontignan, Pajarete, Malaga, Malmsey, Muscatel, Pedro Jimenez, Peralta, and other generous wines, or imitation of same, in common bottles.....	7. 23	2. 531
The same, in other vessels.....	. 362	. 217
Barsac, d'Asti, Marsala, Rhine, Grave, Sauterne, Vermouth, and other white wines, not specified, or imitation of same, in common bottles.....	7. 23	2. 169
The same, in other vessels.....	. 231	. 087
Bordeaux, all kinds, Carlón or Catalan, Priorato, San Vicente, and other red wines not specified, or imitations of same, in common bottles.....	7. 23	1. 301
The same, in other vessels.....	. 289	. 072
Chinese, in common bottles.....	2, 944	1. 472
The same, in other vessels.....	. 072	. 072

NOTE.—All liquors and wines pay specific duty.

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS.

[Derecho 30 por ciento sobre el avalúo oficial.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Aceite—	
de acónito, de adormideras y de belladona, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 50
de cantáridas, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 50
de crotón tiglio, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 50
de helecho macho, eterado, inclusa envase.....kilo..	10. 00
ó manteca de nuez moscada, inclusa envase.....kilo..	3. 00
de amapolas, almendras, bacalao, cade, cáñamo, castor ó palmachristi, clavel ó sesamo, laurel, enebro, etc., peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
de bacalao con fierro, yodo, hipofósfito de cal, creosota y otras sustan- cias, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 70
Acetal.....kilo..	20. 00
Acetato—	
de amoniaco cristalizado.....kilo..	3. 00
el mismo, líquido.....kilo..	. 40
de barito.....kilo..	1. 50
de bismuto.....kilo..	10. 00
de cal.....kilo..	1. 00
de cobalto cristalizado.....kilo..	12. 00
el mismo, líquido, concentrado.....kilo..	5. 00
de cobre cardenillo.....kilo..	. 60
el mismo, amoniacal.....kilo..	5. 00
el mismo, cristalizado.....kilo..	1. 00
de cromo.....kilo..	8. 00
de estronciana, cristalizado.....kilo..	4. 00
de fierro líquido.....kilo..	. 55
el mismo, amoniacal.....kilo..	. 40
de mercurio (deuto ó proto).....kilo..	3. 50
de nikel, cristalizado.....kilo..	18. 00
el mismo, líquido.....kilo..	8. 00
de plata, cristalizado.....kilo..	50. 00
de plomo, llamado azúcar plomo y sal de saturno.....kilo..	. 30
de potasa, puro.....kilo..	. 90
de soda.....kilo..	. 60
de urano.....kilo..	20. 00
de zinc.....kilo..	1. 50
Ácido—	
acético, envase de barro ó vidrio, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
el mismo, cristalizado ó vinagre radical.....kilo..	1. 20
acónito, aloetico, alcanfórico, anemónico y cianúrico.....kilo..	60. 00
arsénico.....kilo..	2. 00
arsenioso ó arsénico blanco.....kilo..	. 20
benzoico ó su imitación.....kilo..	6. 00
bórico, cristalizado.....kilo..	. 70
id. bruto.....kilo..	. 60
id. fundido puro.....kilo..	2. 50
bromhídrico.....kilo..	1. 25
butírico concentrado.....kilo..	2. 00
id. cristalizado.....kilo..	7. 00
carbólico ó fénico cristalizado, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 60
el mismo, líquido ó en polvo, incluso envase (desinfectante).....kilo..	. 25
cinámico y cinamílico y málico.....kilo..	30. 00
cítrico, entero ó en polvo.....kilo..	1. 25

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

[Duty 30 per cent on official valuation.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Oil—	
Aconite, poppy, and belladonna, package included .....pound..	0.493
Cantharides, package included do....	.493
Croton, package included .....do....	.493
Fern, etherized, package included.....do....	3.286
Nutmeg, package included .....do....	.986
Poppy, almond, codfish, hemp, castor, sesame, laurel, juniper, etc., gross weight.....pound.	.099
Cod-liver, with iron, iodine, hypophosphite of lime, creosote, and other substances, gross weight.....pound.	.23
Acetal.....do....	6.572
Acetates of—	
Ammonia, crystallized.....do....	.986
The same, liquid.....do....	.131
Baryta.....do....	.493
Bismuth .....do....	3.286
Lime.....do....	.328
Cobalt, crystallized.....do....	3.943
The same, liquid, concentrated .....do....	1.643
Copper, Paris green .....do....	.197
The same ammoniated .....do....	1.643
The same, crystallized.....do....	.328
Chromium.....do....	2.629
Strontium, crystallized.....do....	1.314
Iron, liquid.....do....	.18
The same, ammoniated.....do....	.131
Mercury (proto or deuto).....do....	1.15
Nickel, crystallized.....do....	5.915
The same, liquid .....do....	2.629
Silver, crystallized .....do....	16.43
Lead (sugar of lead).....do....	.099
Potash, pure.....do....	.296
Soda.....do....	.197
Uranium.....do....	6.572
Zinc .....do....	.493
Acids—	
Acetic, in earthen or glass, gross weight .....do....	.066
The same, crystallized.....do....	.394
Aconitic, aloetic, camphoric, anemonic, and cyanuric.....do....	16.43
Arsenic.....do....	.657
Arsenious (white arsenic).....do....	.066
Benzoic, or imitation.....do....	1.972
Boric, crystallized .....do....	.23
The same, crude.....do....	.197
The same, fused, pure.....do....	.822
Hydrobromic.....do....	.41
Butyric, concentrated .....do....	.657
The same, crystallized.....do....	2.30
Carbolic or phenic, crystallized, gross weight .....do....	.197
The same, liquid or powdered, package included .....do....	.082
Cynamic, and cynamylic, and malic.....do....	9.854
Citric, whole or powdered.....do....	.41

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Ácido—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
crisofánico ó crisorabina, paratártrico, pirogálico y valeriánico.....kilo..	14. 00
crómico, líquido cristalizado.....kilo..	2. 00
fluorhídrico, incluso envase.....kilo..	4. 00
fosfórico, líquido concentrado.....kilo..	. 70
id. en barritas.....kilo..	1. 50
fórmico.....kilo..	3. 00
gálico, cristalizado.....kilo..	3. 50
hidro-ferro-ciánico, cristalizado.....kilo..	20. 00
el mismo, líquido.....kilo..	10. 00
hidrótico.....kilo..	10. 00
hidrosulfociánico.....kilo..	30. 00
hidrofluosílico.....kilo..	. 70
láctico concentrado.....kilo..	6. 00
id. concreto.....kilo..	60. 00
malíb dico.....kilo..	2. 50
muriático ó clorhídrico y hidroclórico, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
nítrico ó agua fuerte, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
oxálico y oléico, incluso envase.....kilo..	. 45
ósmico.....kilo..	15. 00
picrico, cristalizado.....kilo..	1. 75
piro-leñoso ó vinagre de madera, crudo, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 06
pirotártrico, prúsico medicinal ó hidrocianico, rosálico y salicílico, cris- talizado.....kilo..	6. 00
salicico y succínico.....kilo..	4. 00
sulfocarbólico.....kilo..	1. 50
sulfúrico, en cualquier envase, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
tánico ó tanino puro.....kilo..	2. 00
tártrico ó tartárico, entero ó en polvo.....kilo..	1. 00
úrico.....kilo..	16. 00
Agallas—	
ó nuez de agalla, entera ó en polvo.....kilo..	. 50
Agárico—	
blanco.....kilo..	1. 00
quirúrgico ó yesca.....kilo..	. 75
Aguas—	
destiladas de azahar ó naranjo, rosa, tilo y otras flores ú hojas medicina- les no denominadas, incluso envase.....kilo..	. 35
de carmelitos, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 00
virjinales de Challe, en frascos de su especie.....kilo..	. 70
minerales naturales ó artificiales, llamadas de Vichy, Seltzer ú otras seme- jantes, en botellas ó frascos, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 08
Albuminatas—	
de mercurio, fierro y los no denominados.....kilo..	4. 00
Albumina.....kilo..	3. 00
Álcali—	
volátil ó amoniaco líquido, incluso envase.....kilo..	. 25
Alcaloides—	
aconitina, atropina, cinchonina, codeina, delfina, digitalina, morfina, ex- trictina, narceina, piperina, santónina, narcotina, etc., excepto la qui- nina.....kilo..	30. 00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Acids—Continued.	
Chrysophanic, paratartaric, pyrogallic, and valerianic pound..	4. 60
Chromic, liquid, crystallized..... do....	. 657
Hydrofluoric, package included..... do....	1. 314
Phosphoric, liquid, concentrated..... do....	. 23
The same, in sticks..... do....	. 493
Formic..... do....	. 986
Gallic, crystallized..... do....	1. 15
Hydroferrocyanic, crystallized..... do....	6. 572
The same, liquid..... do....	3. 286
Hydrotic..... do....	3. 286
Hydrosulphocyanic..... do....	9. 858
Hydrofluosilicic..... do....	. 23
Lactic, concentrated..... do....	1. 972
The same, concrete..... do....	19. 716
Molybdic..... do....	. 822
Muriatic (hydrochloric) gross weight..... do....	. 033
Nitric (aqua fortis), gross weight..... do....	. 066
Oxalic and oleic, package included..... do....	. 148
Osmic..... do....	4. 929
Picric, crystallized..... do....	. 375
Pyroligneous (wood vinegar), crude, gross weight..... do....	. 02
Pyrotartaric, prussic or hydrocyanic, rosalic, and salicylic, crystallized, pound..	1. 972
Salicic and succinic..... do....	1. 314
Sulphocarbolic..... do....	. 493
Sulphuric, in any package, gross weight..... do....	. 033
Tannic or tannin, pure..... do....	. 657
Tartaric, whole or powdered..... do....	. 328
Uric..... do....	5. 358
Galls (nut galls)—	
Whole or powdered..... do....	. 164
Agaric (punk)—	
White..... do....	. 328
Surgeons'..... do....	. 286
Waters—	
Distilled, from orange flower, orange leaf, rose, lime flower, and other medicinal flowers and leaves not specified, package included.. pound..	. 115
Carmelite, package included..... do....	. 328
Challe spring, in the usual bottles..... do....	. 23
Mineral, natural or artificial, such as Vichy, Seltz, in bottles or flasks, gross weight..... pound..	. 026
Albuminates—	
Of mercury, iron, and others, not specified..... do....	1. 314
Albumen..... do....	. 986
Alkali—	
Volatile, or liquid ammonia, package included..... do....	. 082
Alkaloids—	
Aconitine, atropine, cinchonine, codeine, delphine, digitaline, morphine, strychnine, narceine, piperine, santanine, narcotine, etc., except qui- nine..... pound..	9. 858

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Alcanfor—	
en pasta, purificado	kilo.. .80
fluido de Murray en frascos, incluso envase.....	kilo.. .50
bromuro	kilo.. 6.00
Alcaparrosa—	
ó sulfato de fierro impuro, peso bruto	kilo.. .06
Alcohol—	
metílico y amílico	kilo.. 1.50
no denominado.....	kilo.. 4.00
Alcoholatas—	
de frambuezas, coclana y otros no denominados.....	kilo.. 2.00
Aldehide.....	kilo.. 1.50
Algalias—	
ó sondas de goma elástica	docena.. 2.00
id. de metal blanco.....	docena.. 4.00
id. de plata.....	docena.. 24.00
Algodón—	
en rama para fotógrafos	kilo.. 1.25
preparado para heridas, incluso envase.....	kilo.. 1.50
pólvora seca.....	kilo.. 16.00
húmedo, con envase	kilo.. 6.00
Alimento—	
para criaturas (composición de harina) de Liebig, Savory, Moore, Nestles y otros semejantes, incluso envase	kilo.. .35
Alizarina—	
azafranina, denitrafantol.....	kilo.. 10.00
Almizcle—	
en buche.....	kilo.. 60.00
en grano	kilo.. 100.00
Aloes.....	kilo.. .50
Aloin.....	kilo.. 12.00
Alterativo—	
del Dr. Jayne, incluso envase.....	kilo.. .50
Alquitrán—	
líquido de Guyot, en frascos, incluso envase.....	kilo.. .30
vegetal purificado, incluso envase.....	kilo.. .30
Alumbre—	
ó sulfato de alumina y potasa entero, peso bruto	kilo.. .04
calcinado, amoniacal y cromo.....	kilo.. .30
de potasa	kilo.. .20
Alumina	kilo.. 2.00
Aluminio—	
metálico	kilo.. 50.00
Amálgama—	
de sodio	kilo.. 7.00
Amapolas—	
ó adormideras (cabeza), incluso envase	kilo.. .50
Ambar—	
gris.....	kilo.. 60.00
amarillo ó succino	kilo.. .80
Amianto—	
ó asbesto	kilo.. .50
Amigdalina	kilo.. 45.00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Camphor—	
In cake, purified	pound.. .263
Murray's fluid, in bottles, package included	do.... .164
Bromuretted.....	do.... 1. 972
Copperas—	
Or sulphate of iron, impure, gross weight	do.... .02
Alcohol—	
Methylic and amylic	do.... .493
Not specified.....	do.... 1. 314
Alcoholates—	
Of raspberries and others not specified.....	do.... .657
Aldehyde	do.... .493
Catheters—	
Or probes, India rubber.....	dozen.. 1. 446
The same, white metal	do.... 2. 892
Silver	do.... 17. 352
Cotton—	
For photographers	pound.. .41
Prepared, for wounds, package included	do.... .493
Gun cotton, dry.....	do.... 5. 258
The same, moist, with package.....	do.... 1. 972
Infants' food—	
(Farinaceous preparation) of Liebig, Savory, Moore, Nestle, and others similiar, package included.....	pound.. .115
Alizarine—	
Saffronine.....	do.... 3. 286
Musk—	
In musk bag	do.... 19. 716
In grain.....	do.... 32. 36
Aloes.....	do.... .164
Aloin.....	do.... 3. 943
Alterative—	
Jayne's, package included.....	do.... .164
Tar—	
Liquid, Guyot's, in bottles, package included.....	do.... .099
Vegetable, purified, package included.....	do.... .099
Alum—	
Whole, lump, gross weight	do.... .013
Calcined, ammoniated and chrome.....	do.... .099
Potash.....	do.... .066
Alumina	do.... .657
Aluminium—	
Metallic.....	do.... 16. 43
Amalgam—	
Of sodium	do.... 2. 30
Poppies (heads)—	
Package included	do.... .164
Ambergris	do.... 19. 716
Amber, yellow or succine	do.... .263
Asbestos.....	do.... .164
Amygdalin	do.... 14. 787

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia-</i> <i>nos.</i>
Amoniaco—	
carbonato	kilo.. .15
benzoato	kilo.. 6.00
bromuro	kilo.. 3.00
borato	kilo.. 4.00
cloruro, hidrociorato, clorhidrato ó sal de amoniaco	kilo.. .30
cromato	kilo.. 3.00
fosfato	kilo.. 2.00
nitrate	kilo.. .90
oxalato	kilo.. 1.25
succinato	kilo.. 10.00
sulfato	kilo.. .40
sulfocianuro y sulfhidrato	kilo.. 2.00
yoduro, yodhidrato ó hidriodato	kilo.. 10.00
valerianato	kilo.. 14.00
y otras sales no denominadas	kilo.. 6.00
Anillos—	
de goma, para niños de pecho	kilo.. 2.75
de hueso, para id	kilo.. 1.75
de marfil, para id	kilo.. 15.00
Antifibrina—	
incluso envase	kilo.. 2.00
Antimoniato—	
de potasa	kilo.. 4.00
neutro de id	kilo.. 5.00
Antimonio—	
crudo ó en polvo ó sulfuro de antimonio	kilo.. .30
diaforético, óxido blanco y precipitado	kilo.. 1.20
metálico ó régulo, para fundición de tipos	kilo.. .40
muriato ó manteca de antimonio	kilo.. 1.00
arseniato	kilo.. 6.00
tartrato doble y de potasa ó emético	kilo.. 1.00
Antipirina	kilo.. 25.00
Apiol	kilo.. 15.00
Arraroba (goa)	kilo.. 4.00
Arseniato—	
de amoniaco	kilo.. 2.00
de antimonio	kilo.. 6.00
de barita	kilo.. 2.50
de cobalto	kilo.. 10.00
de cobre	kilo.. 2.50
de fierro	kilo.. 2.00
de estriónina	kilo.. 30.00
de manganeso	kilo.. 5.00
de oro	kilo.. 650.00
de plata	kilo.. 70.00
de potasa purificado	kilo.. .65
de soda purificado	kilo.. .70
de quinina	kilo.. 30.00
para las artes	kilo.. .25
blanco	kilo.. .40
amarilloso, pimienta	kilo.. .30
rojo, sulfuro ó realgar	kilo.. .20

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Ammonia salts—	
Carbonate pound..	.049
Benzoate..... do....	1.972
Bromide do....	.986
Borate do....	1.314
Chloride, hydrochlorate or sal ammoniac..... do....	.099
Chromate do....	.986
Phosphate..... do....	.657
Nitrate do....	.296
Oxalate do....	.41
Succinate do....	3.286
Sulphate do....	.131
Sulphocyanide and hydrosulphate..... do....	.657
Iodide, iodohydrate do....	3.286
Valerianate..... do....	4.60
Other salts not specified..... do....	1.972
Teething rings—	
India rubber do....	.904
Bone do....	.575
Ivory do....	4.929
Antifibrin—	
Package included do....	.657
Antimoniate—	
Of potash do....	1.314
Of potash, neutral do....	1.643
Antimony—	
Crude or powdered or sulphide of antimony do....	.099
Diaphoretic, oxide, white and precipitated..... do....	.394
Metallic or regulus, for type casting..... do....	.131
Muriate or butter of antimony do....	.328
Arseniate do....	1.972
Tartar emetic (tartrate of antimony and potash)..... do....	.328
Antipyrine do....	8.215
Apiol..... do....	4.929
Arraroba..... do....	1.314
Arseniates of—	
Ammonia do....	.657
Antimony..... do....	1.972
Baryta do....	.822
Cobalt do....	3.286
Copper..... do....	.822
Iron do....	.657
Strychnine do....	13.801
Manganese..... do....	1.643
Gold do....	213.59
Silver..... do....	23.002
Potash, purified..... do....	.213
Soda, purified do....	.23
Quinine..... do....	9.858
Various, for the arts..... do....	.082
White..... do....	.131
Yellow, pigment..... do....	.099
Red, realgar do....	.066

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Aseptol—	<i>Bolivia-</i>
en frascos .....docena..	<i>nos.</i>
Asta—	7. 00
de cuerno, véase raspaduras.	
Atincar—	
borax ó borato de soda, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 25
Azúcar—	
de leche, entera ó en polvo, incluso envase .....kilo..	. 55
Azufre—	
dorado ó sulfuro, amarillo de antimonio.....kilo..	1. 00
de cloruro .....kilo..	2. 40
de yoduro.....kilo..	12. 00
entero ó en polvo, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 06
en flor ó sublimado .....kilo..	. 08
precipitado.....kilo..	. 60
Bálsamo—	
del Canadá, incluso envase.....kilo..	2. 50
de copaiba, incluso envase .....kilo..	1. 25
de Meca, incluso envase.....kilo..	6. 50
del Perú y Tolú, incluso envase .....kilo..	2. 50
de Vicequeri de Lectone .....kilo..	20. 00
de la vida de Hoffman .....kilo..	3. 00
de fioraventi, tranquilo, opodeldoc, del comendador, anodino y otros,	
.....kilo..	1. 00
Bandas—	
ó fajas elásticas de algodón ó lino, para la cintura.....kilo..	15. 00
las mismas, de seda.....kilo..	25. 00
id., abdominales de goma .....kilo..	12. 00
y braceletes de metal ó tafiletes, para fuentes.....docena..	2. 00
Barita—	
caústica, pura .....kilo..	2. 00
hidratada, cristalizada.....kilo..	. 08
acético, cristalizado .....kilo..	2. 00
carbonato .....kilo..	. 20
clorato .....kilo..	1. 50
cloruro .....kilo..	1. 00
nitrato .....kilo..	. 40
sulfato .....kilo..	. 20
sulforinato y sales no denominadas .....kilo..	5. 00
Bayas—	
de arrayán.....kilo..	. 50
de enebro .....kilo..	. 15
de laurel .....kilo..	. 20
Benzina—	
en frasquitos, incluso envase.....kilo..	. 75
en otros envases.....kilo..	. 35
Betún—	
de Judea.....kilo..	. 60
Berberina—	
beroina, etc., alcaloides .....kilo..	30. 00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Aseptol—	
In vials.....dozen..	2. 30
Buckhorn—	
(See scrapings.)	
Borax (borate of soda)—	
Gross weight.....pound..	. 082
Sugar of milk (lactose)—	
Whole or powdered, package included .....do....	. 181
Sulphur—	
Red, yellow of antimony.....do....	. 328
Chloride of.....do....	. 789
Iodide of.....do....	3. 943
Whole or powdered, gross weight.....do....	. 02
Flowers of.....do....	. 026
Precipitated.....do....	. 197
Balsams—	
Canada, wrapper included .....do....	. 822
Copaiba, wrapper included .....do....	. 41
Mecca (opobalsam), wrapper included.....do....	2. 136
Peruvian and Tolu, wrapper included.....do....	. 822
Lectone, Vicequeri's .....do....	6. 572
Life balsam, Hoffman's .....do....	. 986
Fioraventi, tranquil, opodeldoc, "del comendador," anodyne, and others.....pound..	. 328
Bandages—	
Or elastic bands, cotton or linen, for the waist.....do....	4. 929
The same, silk .....do....	8. 215
Abdominal, rubber.....do....	3. 943
Armlets of metal or leather dressings, for issues.....dozen..	1. 446
Baryta—	
Caustic, pure.....pound..	. 657
Hydrate, crystallized.....do....	. 026
Acetate of, crystallized.....do....	. 657
Carbonate of .....do....	. 066
Chlorate of.....do....	. 493
Chloride of.....do....	. 328
Nitrate of .....do....	. 131
Sulphate of .....do....	. 066
Salts not designated.....do....	1. 643
Berries—	
Myrtle .....do....	. 164
Juniper .....do....	. 049
Laurel .....do....	. 066
Benzine—	
In vials, wrapper included .....do....	. 286
In other packages.....do....	. 115
Bitumen—	
Judea.....do....	. 197
Berberin—	
Beroin, etc., (alkaloids) ....do....	9. 858

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Benzoato—	<i>Bolivia-</i>
de barita, cal, fierro, plomo, potasa, etc.....kilo..	<i>nos.</i> 6. 00
Bicarbonato—	
de potasa.....kilo..	. 50
de soda, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
Bilato—	
de soda, peso bruto.....kilo..	10. 00
Bimalato—	
de amoniaco cristalizado.....kilo..	36. 00
Bismuto—	
metálico.....kilo..	5. 00
nitrate, subnitrate y trinitrate.....kilo..	4. 00
valerianato sólido.....kilo..	12. 00
Bitoques—	
de hueso, goma ó metal, para geringas.....kilo..	2. 50
Blanco—	
de plata ó zinc, en conos.....kilo..	. 50
Bol—	
de Armenia, blanco ó rojo.....kilo..	. 20
Bolas—	
de mars ó Nancy ó tártrato de potasa y fierro.....kilo..	. 60
Bolo—	
de armenia, del Dr. Albert, incluso envase.....kilo..	7. 00
Borato—	
de amoniaco.....kilo..	4. 00
de barita, cobre y plomo.....kilo..	6. 00
de potasa, soda refinada, fundida.....kilo..	2. 00
Borocitrato—	
de magnesia.....kilo..	. 60
Botiquines—	
omeopáticos, hasta 24 medicamentos, en tubitos ó frasquitos de vidrio, que midan hasta 70 milímetros de alto y 22 milímetros de diámetro, medidos en el exterior.....uno..	2. 50
como los anteriores, hasta 40 medicamentos.....uno..	4. 00
como los anteriores, hasta 72 medicamentos.....uno..	8. 00
como los anteriores, hasta 100 medicamentos.....uno..	12. 00
como los anteriores, hasta 180 medicamentos.....uno..	18. 00
Bragueros—	
dobles ó umbilicales.....docena..	10. 00
sencillos.....docena..	5. 00
Bromo—	
y sus compuestos, no denominados.....kilo..	2. 50
Bromoformo.....kilo..	30. 00
Bromuro—	
de alcanfor.....kilo..	5. 00
de antimonio.....kilo..	20. 00
de arsénico.....kilo..	12. 00
de bario.....kilo..	8. 00
de bismuto.....kilo..	16. 00
de cadmio.....kilo..	7. 00
de cal.....kilo..	3. 00
de calcio.....kilo..	7. 00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Benzoates of—	
Baryta, lime, iron, lead, potash, etc.....pound..	1. 972
Bicarbonates of	
Potash.....do....	. 164
Soda, gross weight.....do....	. 033
Bilactate—	
Of soda, gross weight.....do....	3. 286
Bimalate—	
Of ammonia, crystalized.....do....	11. 82
Bismuth—	
Metallic.....do....	1. 643
Nitrate, subnitrate, and trinitrate.....do....	1. 314
Valerianate of, solid.....do....	3. 943
Clyster pipes—	
Bone, India rubber, or metal.....do....	. 822
Silver or zinc white—	
In cones.....do....	. 164
Bole, Armenian—	
White or red.....do....	. 066
Tartrate of potash—	
And iron.....do....	. 197
Bole, Armenian—	
Dr. Albert's, wrapper included.....do....	2. 30
Borates of—	
Ammonia.....do....	1. 314
Baryta, copper and lead.....do....	1. 972
Potash, refined and fused soda.....do....	. 657
Borocitrate—	
Of magnesia.....do....	. 197
Medicine cases—	
Homeopathic, up to 24 medicines, in glass vials, measuring 70 millimeters high and 22 millimeters diameter, outside measure.....each..	1. 808
The same, up to 40 medicines.....do....	2. 892
The same, up to 72 medicines.....do....	5. 784
The same, up to 100 medicines.....do....	8. 676
The same, up to 180 medicines.....do....	13. 014
Trusses—	
Double or umbilical.....dozen..	7. 23
Single.....do....	3. 615
Bromine—	
And its compounds, not specified.....pound.	. 822
Bromoform.....do....	9. 858
Bromides of—	
Camphor.....do....	1. 643
Antimony.....do....	6. 572
Arsenic.....do....	3. 943
Barium.....do....	2. 629
Bismuth.....do....	5. 258
Cadmium.....do....	2. 30
Lime.....do....	. 986
Calcium.....do....	2. 30

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Bromuro—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia-</i> <i>nos.</i>
de etilo.....kilo..	4. 00
de estaño.....kilo..	20. 00
de fierro.....kilo..	5. 00
de mercurio.....kilo..	7. 00
de oro.....kilo..	1, 000. 00
de plata.....kilo..	60. 00
de plomo.....kilo..	6. 00
de potasa.....kilo..	1. 50
de litio.....kilo..	14. 00
de soda.....kilo..	2. 00
de zinc.....kilo..	4. 00
Bujías—	
Reinald, en cajas de lata, incluso envase.....kilo..	10. 00
Cadmio—	
metálico y sus composiciones.....kilo..	5. 00
Cafeína—	
alcaloide.....kilo..	30. 00
Cajas—	
de lata, para soda, purgante y refrescante, incluso envase.....kilo..	. 60
las mismas, de cartón.....grueza.	2. 50
Cajitas—	
de cartón, ordinarias, hasta 30 gramos de capacidad.....grueza..	. 40
como las anteriores, hasta 125 gramos de capacidad.....grueza..	1. 25
las mismas, hasta 250 gramos de capacidad.....grueza..	2. 00
de cartón, las clases semifina y fina, hasta 30 gramos de capacidad, .....grueza..	. 80
las mismas, hasta 125 gramos de id.....grueza..	1. 75
las mismas, hasta 250 gramos de id.....grueza..	3. 00
de cartón, con filete de color, hasta 30 gramos de capacidad....grueza..	1. 60
las mismas, hasta 125 gramos de id.....grueza..	2. 50
las mismas, hasta 250 gramos de id.....grueza..	5. 00
de cartón, con filete dorado, fino, hasta 30 gramos de capacidad....kilo..	3. 00
las mismas, hasta 125 gramos de id.....kilo..	5. 50
las mismas, hasta 250 gramos de id.....kilo..	10. 00
de madera de boj, con pote de porcelana, finas, hasta 30 gramos de capa- cidad.....docena..	1. 25
las mismas, de 31 á 60 gramos de id.....docena..	2. 50
las mismas, de 61 á 100 gramos de id.....docena..	5. 00
de madera blanca, torneadas, ordinarias, hasta 60 gramos de capacidad, .....grueza..	. 60
de madera, finas, barnizadas, hasta 60 gramos de capacidad.....grueza..	6. 00
de viruta, para ungüentos, incluso envase.....kilo..	. 60
Cal—	
cloruro seco, en barriles ú otros envases, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
sódica.....kilo..	. 50
carbonato ó creta precipitada.....kilo..	. 50
preparada.....kilo..	. 25
fosfato natural (ojos de cangrejo).....kilo..	. 60
id. precipitado gelatinoso.....kilo..	1. 40
hipofósfito.....kilo..	4. 00
lactato.....kilo..	3. 00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Bromides of—Continued.	
Ethyl pound..	1. 314
Tin..... do....	6. 572
Iron..... do....	1. 643
Mercury..... do....	2. 30
Gold..... do....	328. 60
Silver..... do....	19. 716
Lead..... do....	1. 972
Potash..... do....	. 493
Lithium..... do....	4. 60
Soda..... do....	. 657
Zinc..... do....	1. 314
Bougies—	
Reinald, in tin boxes, package included..... do....	3. 286
Cadmium—	
Metallic, and its compounds..... do....	1. 643
Caffeine—	
Alkaloid..... do....	9. 858
Boxes—	
Tin, for soda, purgative and cooling, package included..... do....	. 197
The same, pasteboard..... gross..	1. 808
Small boxes—	
Cardboard, common, up to 80 grams capacity..... do....	. 289
The same, up to 125 grams capacity..... do....	. 904
The same, up to 250 grams..... do....	1. 446
Pasteboard, medium and fine grades, up to 30 grams capacity..... do....	. 578
The same, up to 125 grams..... do....	1. 265
The same, up to 250 grams..... do....	2. 169
Pasteboard, with colored border, up to 30 grams capacity..... do....	1. 157
The same, up to 125 grams..... do....	1. 808
The same, up to 250 grams..... do....	3. 615
Pasteboard, with gilt border, fine, up to 30 grams capacity..... pound..	. 986
The same, up to 125 grams..... do....	1. 807
The same, up to 250 grams..... do....	3. 286
Boxwood, with porcelain jar, fine, up to 30 grams capacity..... dozen..	. 904
The same, from 31 to 60 grams..... do....	1. 808
The same, from 61 to 100 grams..... do....	3. 615
White wood, turned, common, up to 60 grams capacity..... gross..	. 434
Wood, fine, varnished, up to 60 grams capacity..... do....	4. 338
Shavings, for ointment, package included..... pound..	. 197
Lime—	
Chloride of, dry, in barrels or other packages, gross weight..... do....	. 099
Sodic..... do....	. 164
Carbonate of, or precipitated chalk..... do....	. 164
Prepared..... do....	. 082
Phosphate of, natural..... do....	. 197
The same, precipitated, gelatinous..... do....	. 46
Hypophospite of..... do....	1. 314
Lactate of..... do....	. 986

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Cal—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia-</i> <i>nos.</i>
sulfito ó bisulfito.....kilo..	.60
sulfinato, lactofosfato y no denominados.....kilo..	5.00
Calamina.....kilo..	.20
Calomelano—	
llamado mercurio dulce, peso bruto.....kilo..	2.00
Cantáridas—	
enteras ó en polvo.....kilo..	4.00
Canchalagua.....kilo..	.25
Cañafístola.....kilo..	.25
Cápsulas—	
de bacalao, castor, copaiba, cubeba, mático, trementina y otras, incluso	
envase.....kilo..	2.50
como las anteriores, en latas ó frascos, para vender al peso, incluso	
envase.....kilo..	4.00
de apiol, quinina, en frasquitos, incluso envase.....kilo..	10.00
las mismas ó de otros alcaloides, en latas ú otros envases, incluso en-	
vase.....kilo..	15.00
de gelatina, vacías, para medicamentos, incluso envase.....kilo..	4.00
Carbón—	
animal en polvo, en cualquier envase.....kilo..	.20
vegetal, llamado de Belloc ú otros semejantes, en frascos, peso bruto,	
.....kilo..	.70
el mismo, en polvo, en envase de madera ó género, peso bruto....kilo..	.06
Carbolato—	
de amoniaco.....kilo..	5.00
Carbonato—	
de bi-amoniaco, peso bruto.....kilo..	1.50
puro, artificial.....kilo..	.70
de bismuto (sub).....kilo..	4.00
de cadmio.....kilo..	10.00
de cobre, para la industria.....kilo..	1.00
id. purificado.....kilo..	1.50
de estronciana artificial.....kilo..	1.25
de fierro (sub).....kilo..	.50
de magnesia, peso bruto.....kilo..	.22
id. cristalizado.....kilo..	1.25
de manganeso.....kilo..	3.00
de mercurio.....kilo..	4.00
de níquel.....kilo..	15.00
purificado, de plomo en conos.....kilo..	1.00
de potasa, ordinario.....kilo..	.15
id. purificado.....kilo..	1.40
de soda ó bicarbonato medicinal, peso bruto.....kilo..	.10
id. cristalizado, peso bruto.....kilo..	.04
id. calcinado (ceniza de soda), peso bruto.....kilo..	.05
Carminativo—	
incluso envase.....kilo..	3.00
Castoreos—	
secos en polvo.....kilo..	30.00
Catecú—	
aromático, para la boca.....kilo..	1.50

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Lime—Continued.	
Sulphite or bisulphite of .....pound..	. 197
Sulphate, lactophosphate of, and salts not specified.....do....	1. 643
Calamine (carbonate of zinc).....do....	.063
Calomel (mercurous chloride)—	
Gross weight.....do....	. 657
Cantharides—	
Whole or powdered .....do....	1. 314
Canchalagua.....do....	.082
Quassia.....do....	.082
Capsules of—	
Cod-liver oil, castor oil, copaiba, cubeb, matico, turpentine, and others, package included .....pound..	. 822
The same, in cans or bottles, to sell by weight, package included...do....	1. 314
Apiol, in vials, package included .....do....	3. 286
The same, or of other alkaloids, in cans or other packages, package in- cluded.....pound..	4. 929
Gelatine, empty, for medicines, package included .....do....	1. 314
Charcoal—	
Animal, in powder, in any package.....do....	.066
Vegetable, Velloc's, and others similar, in bottles, gross weight...do....	.23
The same, powdered, packed in wood or cloth, gross weight. ....do....	.02
Carbolate of—	
Ammonia .....do....	1. 643
Carbonates of—	
Ammonia, gross weight.....do....	.493
Artificial, pure.....do....	.23
Bismuth.....do....	1. 314
Cadmium .....do....	3. 286
Copper, for the arts.....do....	.328
The same, purified .....do....	.493
Strontium, artificial.....do....	.41
Iron .....do....	.164
Magnesia, gross weight.....do....	.072
The same, crystallized.....do....	.41
Manganese .....do....	.986
Mercury.....do....	1. 314
Nickel .....do....	4. 929
Lead, purified, in cones .....do....	.328
Potash, common .....do....	.049
The same, purified .....do....	.46
Soda, or bicarbonate of, medicinal, gross weight.....do....	.033
The same, crystallized, gross weight.....do....	.013
The same, calcined, gross weight.....do....	.016
Carminative—	
Wrapper included .....do....	.986
Castoreum—	
Dry, powdered.....do....	9. 858
Catechu—	
Aromatic.....do....	.493

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Cauchú—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
gránulos aromáticos, para la boca, incluso envase.....kilo..	6. 00
Cebadilla—	
ó eléboro blanco en polvo.....kilo..	. 50
Cedazos—	
de seda, sin tambor, hasta 35 centímetros de diámetro.....docena..	16. 00
Chimolin.....kilo..	8. 00
Cianuro—	
de bario.....kilo..	8. 00
de cobre.....kilo..	5. 00
de fierro puro.....kilo..	5. 00
de fierro y quinina.....kilo..	30. 00
de mercurio.....kilo..	6. 00
de básico.....kilo..	10. 00
de oro (proto y per).....kilo..	1, 250. 00
de plata.....kilo..	60. 00
de plomo.....kilo..	7. 00
de potasa fundida.....kilo..	2. 00
de zinc.....kilo..	5. 00
Cigarrillos—	
medicinales, en cajitas, incluso envase.....kilo..	4. 50
Citrato—	
de amoniaco.....kilo..	3. 00
de barita.....kilo..	4. 00
de bismuto.....kilo..	10. 00
de cal.....kilo..	3. 00
de extricnina.....kilo..	30. 00
de fierro amoniacal.....kilo..	2. 00
de fierro y magnesia.....kilo..	3. 00
de fierro y manganeso.....kilo..	5. 00
de fierro y potasa.....kilo..	3. 00
de fierro y extricnina.....kilo..	10. 00
de fierro y quinina.....kilo..	10. 00
de magnesia, potasa ó calí, en polvo ó granulado, en latas ó frascos, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 00
de manganeso.....kilo..	2. 00
de mercurio.....kilo..	5. 00
de morfina.....kilo..	30. 00
de plata.....kilo..	100. 00
de plomo.....kilo..	4. 00
de quinina cristalizado.....kilo..	30. 00
de soda.....kilo..	3. 00
de zinc.....kilo..	7. 00
Cloral—	
hidratado, puro, cristalizado.....kilo..	3. 00
Clorato—	
de cal.....kilo..	5. 00
de cobre.....kilo..	5. 00
de estronciana.....kilo..	6. 00
de plata.....kilo..	100. 00
de potasa.....kilo..	. 80
de soda.....kilo..	3. 00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cashoo—	
Aromatic granules, package included pound..	1. 972
Sneezewort or white hellebore—	
Powdered do....	. 164
Sieves—	
Silk, without drum, up to 35 centimeters diameter dozen..	11. 568
“Chimolin” pound..	2. 629
Cyanides of—	
Barium do....	2. 629
Copper do....	1. 643
Iron, pure do....	1. 643
Iron and quinine do....	9. 858
Mercury do....	1. 972
The same, basic do....	3. 286
Gold (proto and per) do....	410. 75
Silver do....	19. 716
Lead do....	2. 30
Potash, fused do....	. 657
Zinc do....	1. 643
Cigarettes—	
Medicinal, in boxes, package included do....	1. 479
Citrates of—	
Ammonia do....	. 986
Baryta do....	1. 314
Bismuth do....	3. 286
Lime do....	. 986
Strychnine do....	9. 858
Iron, ammoniacal do....	. 657
Iron and magnesia do....	. 986
Iron and manganese do....	1. 643
Iron and potash do....	. 986
Iron and strychnine do....	3. 286
Iron and quinine do....	3. 286
Magnesia or potash, powdered or granulated, in cans or bottles, package included pound..	. 328
Manganese do....	. 657
Mercury do....	1. 643
Morphine do....	9. 858
Silver do....	32. 86
Lead do....	1. 314
Quinine, crystallized do....	9. 858
Soda do....	. 986
Zinc do....	2. 30
Chloral—	
Hydrated, pure, crystallized do....	. 986
Chlorates of—	
Lime do....	1. 643
Copper do....	1. 643
Strontium do....	1. 972
Silver do....	32. 86
Potash do....	. 263
Soda do....	. 986

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Clorodina—	
en frasquitos, incluso envase	kilo.. 5. 00
Cloroformo.....	kilo.. 1. 50
Coal-tar—	
peso bruto	kilo.. . 20
Cloruro—	
de aluminio, anhidro.....	kilo.. 5. 00
de antimonio concreto.....	kilo.. 1. 00
de antimonio líquido.....	kilo.. . 80
id. (per).....	kilo.. 10. 00
id. (sub).....	kilo.. 2. 00
de atropina.....	kilo.. 60. 00
de azufre (per).....	kilo.. 1. 50
de id. (proto).....	kilo.. 1. 40
de bismuto, puro ó sublimado	kilo.. 6. 00
de bromo	kilo.. 10. 00
de cadmio.....	kilo.. 6. 00
de cobalto cristalizado	kilo.. 12. 00
crómico sublimado (deuto).....	kilo.. 60. 00
de estaño	kilo.. 1. 00
de fósforo (per).....	kilo.. 4. 00
de id. (proto).....	kilo.. 4. 00
de fierro amoniacal (per) cristalizado	kilo.. 1. 00
de fierro y manganeso.....	kilo.. 1. 50
de magnesia, purificado	kilo.. . 20
de id. para la industria, peso bruto	kilo.. . 04
de nikel, cristalizado.....	kilo.. 5. 00
de oro y amonio.....	kilo.. 80. 00
de oro y sódio.....	kilo.. 60. 00
de oro, para fotografía	kilo.. 600. 00
de plata.....	kilo.. 70. 00
de platino.....	kilo.. 72. 00
de plomo, cristalizado.....	kilo.. 3. 00
de sodio cristalizado, puro	kilo.. . 50
id. en botellas, desinfectante, licor de Labarraque, incluso envase.....	kilo.. . 25
de uranio	kilo.. 14. 00
de zinc, amoniacal.....	kilo.. 4. 00
id. destilado ó fundido.....	kilo.. 1. 50
id. líquido, peso bruto	kilo.. . 10
Cobalto—	
metálico, crudo.....	kilo.. 15. 00
cristalizado ó arcénico metálico.....	kilo.. . 40
Cobre—	
arceniato y arcenito.....	kilo.. 4. 00
cloruro (bi).....	kilo.. 1. 50
amoniacal.....	kilo.. 3. 00
Cocaina—	
pura.....	kilo.. 1, 400. 00
Cola—	
de vaca, incluso envase	kilo.. . 40

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Chlorodine—	
In vials, package included pound..	1. 643
Chloroform do....	. 493
Coal tar—	
Gross weight do....	. 066
Chlorides of—	
Aluminium, anhydrous do....	1. 643
Antimony, concrete do....	. 328
Antimony, liquid do....	. 263
Antimony (perchloride) do....	3. 286
Antimony (subchloride) do....	. 657
Atropine do....	19. 716
Sulphur (perchloride) do....	. 493
Sulphur (protochloride) do....	. 46
Bismuth, pure or sublimated do....	1. 972
Bromine do....	3. 286
Cadmium do....	1. 972
Cobalt, crystallized do....	3. 943
Chromic, sublimated (bi) do....	19. 716
Tin do....	. 328
Phosphorous (per or proto) do....	1. 314
Iron, ammoniacal (per,) crystallized do....	. 328
Iron and manganese do....	. 493
Magnesia, purified do....	. 066
The same, for the arts, gross weight do....	. 013
Nickel, crystallized do....	1. 643
Gold and ammonium do....	26. 288
Gold and sodium do....	19. 716
Gold, for photography do....	197. 16
Silver do....	23. 002
Platinum do....	23. 659
Lead, crystallized do....	. 986
Sodium, crystallized, pure do....	. 164
The same, in bottles, Labarraque's fluid, package included do....	. 082
Uranium do....	4. 60
Zinc, ammoniacal do....	1. 314
The same, distilled or fused do....	. 493
The same, liquid, gross weight do....	. 033
Cobalt—	
Metallic, crude do....	4. 99
Crystallized, or metallic arsenic do....	. 131
Copper—	
Arseniate and arsenite of do....	1. 314
Bichloride of do....	. 493
Ammoniacal do....	. 986
Cocaine—	
Pure do....	460. 04
Glue (from hide clippings)—	
Wrapper included do....	. 131

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Cola-pep—	
incluso envase	kilo.. 3. 00
gelatina transparente	kilo.. . 80
Colcotar—	
ó caput-mortuum, ordinario	kilo.. . 15
id. lavado	kilo.. . 35
Colodium—	
medicinal y para fotografía	kilo.. 1. 00
cantaridado	kilo.. 5. 00
Coloquintidas—	
enteras ó en polvo	kilo.. 1. 25
Collares—	
anodinos ó de ámbar	kilo.. . 30
electromagnéticos	docena.. 3. 00
Compresas—	
ó confecciones medicinales	kilo.. 1. 50
Contra-irritante—	
de Jayne, peso bruto	kilo.. . 60
Copaibato—	
de soda	kilo.. 12. 00
Copas—	
de madera de cuasia	kilo.. 2. 50
de cristal graduados y goteros, hasta 30 gramos de capacidad	docena.. 3. 00
las mismas, de 31 á 250 gramos de id.	docena.. 6. 00
las mismas, de más de 250 gramos de id.	docena.. 12. 00
Coralina—	
ó muzgo de Córcega	kilo.. . 30
Coridalina	kilo.. . 30
Cortezas—	
no especiñcadas, enteras, en cajas, peso bruto	kilo.. . 40
las mismas, en fardos	kilo.. . 50
en polvo	kilo.. . 70
Cremor—	
de tártaro, entero ó molido	kilo.. . 60
Creosota—	
de todas clases, incluso envase	kilo.. 2. 00
de Billard	kilo.. 6. 00
cloroformisada	kilo.. 3. 00
Creta—	
mercurial ó mercurio con cal	kilo.. 1. 50
preparada ó precipitada, peso bruto	kilo.. . 10
Cromato—	
de amoniaco (bi), cristalizado	kilo.. 6. 00
de barita	kilo.. 3. 00
de bismuto	kilo.. 14. 00
de cal	kilo.. 3. 00
de cobre	kilo.. 2. 00
de estronciana	kilo.. 2. 00
de manganeso	kilo.. 11. 00
de mercurio	kilo.. 5. 00
de plata	kilo.. 100. 00
de plomo puro	kilo.. 2. 00

SECTION XL.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Isinglass—	
Package included pound..	. 986
In transparent gelatin (fish glue)..... do....	. 263
Colcothar or caput-mortuum—	
Common..... do....	. 049
Washed..... do....	. 115
Collodion—	
Medicinal and for photography..... do....	. 328
Cantharidated..... do....	1. 643
Colocynth—	
Whole or in powder..... do....	. 41
Collars—	
Anodine or amber..... do....	. 099
Electro-magnetic do....	2. 169
Compresses—	
Or medicinal confections..... do....	. 493
Counter-irritant, Jayne's—	
Gross weight..... do....	. 197
Copaibate—	
Of soda do....	3. 943
Cups—	
Quassia-wood do....	. 822
Crystal, graduated and drop-measure up to 30 grams capacity.... dozen..	2. 169
The same, from 31 to 250 grams..... do....	4. 338
The same, more than 250 grams..... do....	8. 676
Coraline—	
Or Corsican moss..... pound..	. 099
Coridaline do....	. 099
Barks—	
Not specified, whole, in boxes, gross weight..... do....	. 131
The same, in bales..... do....	. 164
The same, in powder..... do....	. 23
Cream of tartar—	
In lump or ground..... do....	. 197
Creosote—	
All kinds, package included..... do....	. 657
Billard's do....	1. 972
Chloroformed..... do....	. 986
Chalk—	
Mercurial (hydrarg. cum creta)..... do....	. 493
Prepared or precipitated, gross weight..... do....	. 033
Chromates of—	
Ammonia (bi), crystallized do....	1. 972
Baryta do....	. 986
Bismuth..... do....	4. 60
Lime do....	. 986
Copper..... do....	. 657
Strontium..... do....	. 657
Manganese..... do....	3. 615
Mercury..... do....	1. 643
Silver..... do....	32. 86
Lead, pure do....	. 657

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Cromato—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de potasa (neutro) amarillo	kilo.. .75
de potasa (bi) rojo	kilo.. .35
de soda	kilo.. 3.00
de urano	kilo.. 22.00
de fierro	kilo.. 4.00
Cromo—	
metálico y sus composiciones, no especificadas	kilo.. 4.00
Croton—	
cloral, incluso envase	kilo.. 18.00
Cuasia—	
corteza ó raspadura	kilo.. .30
Cubeba—	
pimienta, entera ó en polvo	kilo.. 2.00
Cuentas—	
de lirio, para fuentes	kilo.. 7.00
Cuerno—	
de ciervo, calcinado ó en raspadura	kilo.. .35
Curare	kilo.. 60.00
Cuenta-gotas—	
de vidrio con jebe	docena.. .20
Cumarina	kilo.. 30.00
Depilatorio—	
de Boudet	kilo.. 2.00
de Martín ó de los Turcos	kilo.. 1.20
Dextrina	kilo.. .25
Diascordio—	
entero ó en polvo	kilo.. 1.50
Díctamo—	
de creta, entero ó en polvo	kilo.. 1.00
Diastasa	kilo.. 20.00
Duchas—	
bajinales ó irrigadores de metal, con ó sin manguera ó tubos de goma ó bitoques	docena.. 12.00
nasales, de metal	docena.. 5.00
las mismas, de goma, incluso envase	kilo.. 3.00
Dulcamara	kilo.. .30
Elaterio—	
blanco	kilo.. .60
Elatina—	
ó agua de brea, incluso envase	kilo.. .30
Elicina—	
en frasquitos corrientes	docena.. 2.00
Elixir—	
medicinal de Guille, de Gres, de Paul Gage y otros, en botellas, incluso envase	kilo.. 1.00
de pepsina, incluso envase	kilo.. 1.20
Emético—	
ó tartrato de potasa y antimonio	kilo.. 1.00
Emulsión—	
pancreática de Sabory y Moore, en frascos, incluso envase	kilo.. 1.50

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Chromates of—Continued.	
Potash neutral, yellow pound..	. 286
Potash (bi), red do....	. 115
Soda do....	. 986
Uranium do....	7. 229
Iron do....	1. 314
Chromium—	
Metallic, and its compounds, not specified do....	1. 314
Chloral—	
Wrapper included do....	5. 915
Quassia—	
Bark or chips do....	. 099
Cubebs—	
Whole or powdered do....	. 657
Beads of orris—	
For issues do....	2. 30
Stag-horn—	
Calcined or in filings do....	. 115
Curare do....	19. 716
Medicine-droppers, glass—	
With rubber dozen..	. 145
Cumarine pound..	9. 858
Depilatories—	
Boudet's do....	. 657
Martin's or Turkish do....	. 394
Dextrine do....	. 082
Diascordium—	
Whole or powdered do....	. 493
Dittany of chalk—	
Whole or powdered do....	. 328
Diastase do....	6. 572
Douches or sprinklers—	
Vaginal, metal, with or without hose, rubber tubes, or clyster pipes .dozen..	8. 676
Nasal, metal do....	3. 615
The same, rubber pound..	. 986
Bittersweet do....	. 099
Elaterium—	
White do....	19. 07
Elaterine or tar water—	
Package included do....	. 099
Elicine—	
In common vials dozen..	1. 446
Elixirs—	
Medicinal, of Guille, Gres, Paul Gage, and others, in bottles, package included pound..	. 328
Of pepsine, package included do....	. 394
Tartar emetic—	
Tartrate of potassa and antimony do....	. 328
Emulsion—	
Pancreatic, Seabury and Moore's, in bottles, package included . . pound..	. 493

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Emplastos—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
medicinales, en pasta, no especificados, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 00
Ergotina—	
de Bonjean, en frascos de su especie .....docena..	16. 00
Esencia—	
maravillosa, en frasquitos, incluso envase .....kilo..	. 75
de almendra (verdadera).....kilo..	15. 00
id. (artificial), nitrobenzina.....kilo..	2. 00
de angélica .....kilo..	60. 00
de aniz, incluso envase .....kilo..	4. 00
de ajenjo .....kilo..	20. 00
de azahar .....kilo..	60. 00
de bergamota.....kilo..	6. 50
de baviana .....kilo..	2. 50
de canela de la China (cinamomo) .....kilo..	4. 00
de id. de Ceylon.....kilo..	20. 00
de clavo .....kilo..	6. 00
de carbi.....kilo..	3. 00
de cidra.....kilo..	6. 50
de cubebas ó sándalo .....kilo..	20. 00
de eucaliptus.....kilo..	4. 00
de hinojos .....kilo..	2. 50
de jazmin (concreta) .....kilo..	40. 00
de jeranio.....kilo..	20. 00
de lavanda, alhucema y aspic .....kilo..	3. 00
de laurel.....kilo..	20. 00
de limón y naranja .....kilo..	6. 00
de manzanilla azul ó cominela.....kilo..	60. 00
de matico.....kilo..	60. 00
de meliza.....kilo..	6. 00
de menta .....kilo..	15. 00
id. ordinaria .....kilo..	6. 00
de mirbano ó nitro bensina, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 50
de moscada (nuez).....kilo..	20. 00
de mostaza.....kilo..	60. 00
de patchulí .....kilo..	60. 00
de rosa .....kilo..	60. 00
de resedá (concreta) .....kilo..	40. 00
de romero .....kilo..	2. 00
de tomillo, orégano y timól .....kilo..	3. 00
de verbena fina.....kilo..	10. 00
de id. ordinaria (cintranella) .....kilo..	2. 00
de violeta (concreta).....kilo..	40. 00
no denominadas .....kilo..	5. 00
Espátulas—	
de acero flexible.....docena..	3. 50
de madera de boj.....docena..	1. 25
Espíritu—	
de nitro dulce ó éter nítrico .....kilo..	. 60
de vino.....kilo..	1. 20
de silvius.....kilo..	3. 00
de ámbar, almizcle, clavel, eleotrope, jazmin, magnolia, patchulí, resedá, vainilla, violeta y otros no denominados .....kilo..	4. 00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Plasters—	
Medicinal, in mass, not specified, package included .....pound..	. 328
Ergotine—	
Bonjean's, in usual bottles .....dozen..	11. 568
Essences—	
"Maravillosa," in vials, package included .....pound..	. 286
Almond (genuine).....do....	4. 929
The same, artificial.....do....	. 657
Angelica.....do....	19. 716
Anise, package included.....do....	1. 314
Wormwood.....do....	6. 572
Orange flower.....do....	19. 716
Bergamot.....do....	2. 136
Babiana.....do....	. 082
Cinnamon, Chinese.....do....	1. 314
The same, Ceylon.....do....	6. 572
Clove.....do....	1. 972
"Carbí".....do....	. 986
Citron.....do....	2. 136
Cubebs or sandal.....do....	6. 572
Eucalyptus.....do....	1. 314
Fennel.....do....	. 082
Jasmin (concrete).....do....	13. 144
Geranium.....do....	6. 572
Lavender or aspic.....do....	. 986
Laurel.....do....	6. 572
Lemon or orange.....do....	1. 972
Camomile, blue.....do....	19. 716
Matico.....do....	19. 716
Melissa.....do....	1. 972
Mint.....do....	4. 929
The same, common.....do....	1. 972
Myrbane or nitro-benzine, package included.....do....	. 493
Nutmeg.....do....	6. 572
Mustard.....do....	19. 716
Patchouli.....do....	19. 716
Rose.....do....	19. 716
Mignonette.....do....	13. 144
Rosemary.....do....	. 657
Thyme, marjoram, and thymol.....do....	. 986
Verbena, fine.....do....	3. 286
The same, common.....do....	. 657
Violet (concrete).....do....	13. 144
Not specified.....do....	1. 643
Spatulas—	
Steel, flexible.....do....	2. 531
Boxwood.....do....	. 904
Spirits of—	
Niter, sweet, or nitric ether.....do....	. 197
Wine.....do....	. 394
Silvius.....do....	. 986
Amber, musk, carnation, heliotrope, jasmin, magnolia, patchouli, mignonette, vanilla, violet, and others not specified.....pound..	1. 314

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Estaño—	
sulfuro (bi) ú oro musivo y sales no denominadas.....kilo..	5. 00
Estoraque—	
líquido.....kilo..	. 50
sólido.....kilo..	1. 50
Estronciana—	
y sus sales, no denominadas.....kilo..	4. 00
Éter—	
de ácidos orgánicos, para helados y otros, en frascos, incluso envase.kilo..	2. 00
acético.....kilo..	1. 00
albuminado.....kilo..	4. 00
benzoico.....kilo..	4. 50
butérico y cantaridado.....kilo..	4. 00
clórico ó hidróclórico.....kilo..	7. 00
enántico.....kilo..	12. 00
fosfórico.....kilo..	10. 00
fórmico.....kilo..	3. 00
oxálico.....kilo..	38. 00
sulfúrico.....kilo..	. 60
valeriánico.....kilo..	28. 00
Etiquetas—	
de papel, sin inscripciones de 24 á 92 milímetros de largo, para frascos de despacho de botica.....millar..	. 60
las mismas, con inscripciones.....millar..	1. 00
de papel, grabadas, con ó sin inscripciones, hasta 10 centímetros de lar- go, para frascos conserveros de botica.....ciento..	3. 00
las mismas, con grabados y dibujos dorados.....ciento..	5. 00
como las anteriores, doradas y con inscripciones.....ciento..	7. 00
Etiope.....kilo..	. 35
Eucaliptal.....kilo..	9. 00
Extracto—	
líquido de zarzaparrilla de Bristol, de Foronsed y otros autores, en fras- cos ó botellas.....kilo..	. 40
concreto de campeche, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 30
de ópio, de ipecacuana, de polígala, cubebas y simarruba.....kilo..	20. 00
de cascarilla ó quina y haschich.....kilo..	10. 00
medicinales, concretos, no especificados, incluso envase....kilo..	4. 50
líquidos, no especificados, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 00
Fenol—	
Bobsuf, en frascos, incluso envase.....kilo..	. 60
Fenolnaftaleina.....kilo..	30. 00
Fieltro—	
fieltro (bi) para cataplasmas, véase sponjiopilina.	
Flores—	
de alhucema, rosa blanca, mosqueta y sauco.....kilo..	. 40
de árnica, malva, tilo, mansanilla y violeta.....kilo..	. 45
como las anteriores y las no denominadas, en polvo, incluso envase.kilo..	. 70
Fluoruro—	
de amoniaco.....kilo..	6. 00
Fosfato—	
de alumina.....kilo..	4. 00
de amoniaco y cal.....kilo..	2. 50

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Tin—	
bisulphide of, and salts not specified .....pound..	1. 643
Storax—	
Liquid .....do....	. 164
Solid.....do....	. 493
Strontium—	
And its salts, not specified. ....do....	1. 314
Ethers—	
Of organic acids, for freezing and other uses, in bottles, package included.....pound..	. 657
Acetic.....do....	. 328
Albuminated .....do....	1. 314
Benzoic .....do....	1. 479
Butyric and cantharidated.....do....	1. 314
Chloric or hydrochloric.....do....	2. 30
Ceananthic.....do....	3. 943
Phosphoric.....do....	3. 286
Formic.....do....	. 986
Oxalic.....do....	12. 487
Sulphuric.....do....	. 197
Valerianic.....do....	9. 20
Labels—	
Paper, without inscription, from 24 to 92 millimeters length, for prescription bottles.....thousand..	. 434
The same, with inscriptions.....do....	. 723
Paper, engraved, with or without inscription, up to 10 centimeters length for druggists' bottles.....hundred..	2. 169
The same, with gilt engravings or designs.....do....	3. 615
The same, gilt and with inscriptions.....do....	5. 061
Æthiops martialis.....pound..	. 115
Eucalyptal.....do....	2. 957
Extracts—	
Of sarsaparilla, liquid, Bristol's and others, in flasks or bottles...do....	. 131
Of campeche, concrete, gross weight.....do....	. 099
Of opium, ipecacuanha, milkwort, cubebs, Guiana bark.....do....	6. 572
Cascarilla, or calisaya and hasheesh.....do....	3. 286
Medicinal, concrete, not specified, package included.....do....	1. 479
Liquid, not specified, package included.....do....	. 328
Phenol—	
In flasks, package included.....do....	. 197
Phenolnaphthaline.....do....	9. 858
Felt—	
For poultices. (See spongiopiline).	
Flowers of—	
Lavender, white rose, musk rose, and willow. ....do....	. 131
Arnica, mallows, lime, camomile, and violet.....do....	. 148
The same, and others not specified, powdered, package included.do....	. 23
Fluoride of—	
Ammonia .....do....	1. 972
Phosphates of—	
Alumina .....do....	1. 314
Ammonia and lime.....do....	. 822

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Fosfato—Continúa.	
de id. y soda.....kilo..	2. 00
de barita .....kilo..	2. 50
de bismuto .....kilo..	10. 00
de cadmio .....kilo..	8. 00
de cal, clorhidrico.....kilo..	2. 25
de cobalto .....kilo..	5. 00
de cobre.....kilo..	5. 00
de estronciana.....kilo..	3. 00
de fierro.....kilo..	2. 50
de fierro (piro).....kilo..	1. 50
de id. y soda .....kilo..	3. 50
de magnesia.....kilo..	3. 00
de manganeso .....kilo..	7. 00
de mercurio.....kilo..	5. 00
de morfina .....kilo..	30. 00
de nikel .....kilo..	14. 00
de plata.....kilo..	70. 00
de plomo .....kilo..	1. 00
de potasa .....kilo..	2. 50
de quinina.....kilo..	30. 00
de soda.....kilo..	. 40
de id. y amoniaco .....kilo..	2. 00
de urano .....kilo..	14. 00
de zinc .....kilo..	3. 00
líquido de fierro de Leras, en frascos, incluso envase .....kilo..	1. 00
Fosfito—	
de amoniaco.....kilo..	25. 00
de barita .....kilo..	25. 00
de potasa .....kilo..	10. 00
de soda.....kilo..	10. 00
Fósforo—	
blanco ó rojo, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 25
Fosfuro—	
de calcio.....kilo..	2. 00
Flujo—	
blanco ó negro.....kilo..	2. 00
Frisina.....kilo..	20. 00
Formiatos—	
no denominados.....kilo..	20. 00
Gasa—	
de algodón ó lino, para heridas, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 50
Garbanzos—	
para fuentes, por docena de hilos.....docena..	3. 00
Gelatina—	
en hojas, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 50
Geringas—	
de estaño, para inyecciones de hombre.....docena..	. 75
las mismas, para mujer .....docena..	1. 50
de estaño, para lavativas, de 10 á 20 centímetros de largo.....docena..	3. 00
las mismas, de más de 20 centímetros de largo.....docena..	5. 00
de estaño, para lavativas, en cajas.....docena..	7. 00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Phosphates—Continued.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Ammonia and soda..... pound..	. 657
Baryta..... do....	. 822
Bismuth..... do....	3. 286
Cadmium..... do....	2. 629
Lime (hydrochloric)..... do....	. 739
Cobalt..... do....	1. 643
Copper..... do....	1. 643
Strontium..... do....	. 986
Iron..... do....	. 822
Iron (pyro)..... do....	. 493
Iron and soda..... do....	1. 15
Magnesia..... do....	. 986
Manganese..... do....	2. 30
Mercury..... do....	1. 643
Morphine..... do....	9. 858
Nickel..... do....	4. 60
Silver..... do....	23. 002
Lead..... do....	. 328
Potash..... do....	. 822
Quinine..... do....	9. 858
Soda..... do....	. 131
Soda and ammonia..... do....	. 657
Uranium..... do....	4. 60
Zinc..... do....	. 986
Iron, liquid, Leras', in flasks, package included..... do....	. 328
<i>Phosphites of—</i>	
Ammonia..... do....	8. 215
Baryta..... do....	8. 215
Potash..... do....	3. 286
Soda..... do....	3. 286
<i>Phosphorus—</i>	
White or red, gross weight..... do....	. 41
<i>Phosphite of—</i>	
Calcium..... do....	. 657
<i>Flux—</i>	
White or black..... do....	. 657
"Frisina"..... do....	6. 572
<i>Formiates—</i>	
Not specified..... do....	6. 572
<i>Gauze—</i>	
Cotton, or linen, for wounds, package included..... do....	. 493
<i>Chick-peas—</i>	
For issues, per dozen strings.....	2. 169
<i>Gelatin—</i>	
In sheets, package included..... pound..	. 493
<i>Syringes—</i>	
Tin, male..... dozen..	. 542
The same, female..... do....	1. 085
Tin, for washing, from 10 to 20 centimeters length..... do....	2. 169
The same, more than 20 centimeters length..... do....	3. 615
Tin, for washing, in boxes..... do....	5. 061

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Geringas—Continúa.	
de estaño y bronce, de bomba, Equisier.....docena..	24. 00
de bronce, de bomba en cajas... ..docena..	20. 00
de guta-percha, para inyecciones, para hombre.....docena..	1. 50
las mismas, para mujer.....docena..	2. 50
de guta-percha, para lavativas, de 10 á 20 centímetros de largo...docena..	6. 00
las mismas, de más de 20 centímetros de largo.....docena..	8. 00
de goma, para id., inclusos bitoques y envuelta.....kilo..	3. 50
las mismas con tubos largos, mejor clase que las anteriores.....kilo..	8. 00
hipodérmicas de Pravaz ó sus imitaciones.....una..	1. 50
para embalsamiento, con ó sin accesorios.....kilo..	10. 00
Gliserina—	
incluso envase.....kilo..	. 50
creosotada, incluso envase.....kilo..	. 80
Glóbulos—	
homeopáticos, incluso envase.....kilo..	3. 00
Glucosa—	
sólida ó líquida, para la industria, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
Glumarina—	
sólida ó líquida, peso bruto.... ..kilo..	. 30
Goma—	
arábiga, en grano, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 25
la misma, en polvo.....kilo..	1. 55
benjui, zahumerio común ó almendrado, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 10
escamonia, entera ó en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	12. 00
euforbio, entera, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 00
la misma, en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 25
galbana y bilú enteras, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 50
las mismas, en polvos, peso bruto.....kilo..	2. 00
guta, en grano, peso bruto.....kilo..	2. 00
la misma, en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	2. 50
laca, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 75
mastic ó almáciga, entera, peso bruto.....kilo..	3. 00
la misma en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	4. 00
mirra ó kirio, en grano, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 20
la misma, en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 50
olíbano ó incienso, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 50
tragacanto, entera, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 50
la misma, en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	1. 85
ó resinas medicinales no especificadas, enteras, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 60
las mismas, en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 80
Gotas—	
japonesas, en frasquitos, incluso envase.....kilo..	5. 50
Grageas—	
medicinales, véase píldoras.	
de sulfato de quinina, incluso envase.....kilo..	8. 00
Granos—	
amarillos de Aviñón y Persia.....kilo..	. 60
de casis.....kilo..	. 70
de catecú.....kilo..	. 40
de crotón tiglio.....kilo..	. 70
del Paraíso.....kilo..	. 50

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Syringes—Continued.	
Tin and bronze, with pump, Equisier .....dozen..	17. 352
Bronze, with pump, in boxes .....do....	14. 46
Gutta-percha, male.....do....	1. 085
The same, female.....do....	1. 808
Guttapercha, for washing, from 1 to 20 centimeters length.....do....	4. 338
The same, more than 20 centimeters length.....do....	5. 784
India-rubber, for washing, including clyster pipes and wrapper..pound..	1. 15
The same, with large tubes, better quality .....do....	2. 629
Hypodermic, make of Pravaz, or imitations.....each..	1. 085
For embalming, with or without accessories.....pound..	3. 286
Glycerine—	
Package included .....do....	. 164
Creosoted, package included .....do....	. 263
Globules—	
Homeopathic, package included .....do....	. 986
Glucose—	
Solid or liquid, for the arts, gross weight.....do....	. 033
Glumarina (naval glue)—	
Solid or liquid, gross weight.....do....	. 099
Gums, rosins—	
Arabic, in grain, gross weight.....do....	. 41
The same, powdered.....do....	. 509
Benzoin, incense, common, or with almond, gross weight.....do....	. 361
Scammony, whole or in powder, gross weight.....do....	3. 942
Euphorbium, whole, gross weight.....do....	. 328
The same, powdered, gross weight.....do....	. 41
Galbanum and "bilu," whole, gross weight.....do....	. 493
The same, powdered, gross weight.....do....	. 657
Gamboge, in grain, gross weight.....do....	. 657
The same, powdered, gross weight.....do....	. 822
Shellac, gross weight.....do....	. 286
Mastic, whole, gross weight .....do....	. 986
The same, powdered, gross weight.....do....	1. 314
Myrrh, in grain, gross weight.....do....	. 394
The same, powdered, gross weight.....do....	. 493
Olibanum, or incense, gross weight.....do....	. 164
Tragacanth, whole, gross weight.....do....	. 493
The same, powdered, gross weight.....do....	. 608
Medicinal, not specified, whole, gross weight.....do....	. 197
The same, powdered, gross weight.....do....	. 263
Drops—	
Japanese, in vials, package included.....do....	. 181
Sugar-plums—	
Medicinal. (See pills).	
Of sulphate of quinine, package included .....do....	2. 629
Grains—	
Yellow, of Avignon or Persia.....do....	. 197
Of black currant.....do....	. 23
Catechu .....do....	. 131
Croton tiglium.....do....	. 23
Of paradise.....do....	. 146

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia-</i> <i>nos.</i>
Guaraná—	
ó pantinia, en polvo, en cajitas ó frasquitos, incluso envase.....kilo..	6. 50
entera ó en polvo, en frascos ó latas, incluso envase.....kilo..	4. 00
Guta-percha—	
en su estado natural.....kilo..	2. 00
Guantes—	
de crín ó cáñamo.....uno..	. 80
Guayaco—	
palo ó acerrín.....kilo..	. 20
Habas—	
de tonka.....kilo..	4. 00
de calabar, pecherin y de San Ignacio.....kilo..	1. 00
como las anteriores, en polvo.....kilo..	1. 50
Hidrargirio.....kilo..	1. 00
con creta y cal con creta.....kilo..	2. 00
Hidriodato—	
de amoniaco.....kilo..	16. 00
de estricnina, morfina y quinina.....kilo..	30. 00
de potasa ó yoduro de potasa.....kilo..	8. 00
Hidrobromato—	
ó bromhidrato de potasa.....kilo..	5. 00
Hidrocianato—	
de amoniaco.....kilo..	25. 00
de fierro.....kilo..	4. 00
de morfina.....kilo..	30. 00
de potasa.....kilo..	8. 00
Hidroclorato—	
de fierro y amoniaco.....kilo..	1. 50
de cinconina, estricnina, morfina y quinina.....kilo..	30. 00
Hierro—	
albuminado.....kilo..	4. 00
limaduras.....kilo..	. 40
en polvo ó reducido por el hidrógeno.....kilo..	2. 00
el mismo, en frasquitos, incluso envase.....kilo..	2. 25
líquido de Bravais, en frasquitos, incluso envase.....kilo..	4. 25
peptonado.....kilo..	8. 00
purificado.....kilo..	1. 00
citrato mangánico.....kilo..	5. 00
dialisado, malato y sales no denominadas.....kilo..	4. 00
Hilas—	
inglesas y las inglesas en paquetas, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 50
francesas.....kilo..	. 80
Hipofosfito—	
de amoniaco.....kilo..	10. 00
de barita.....kilo..	12. 00
de fierro.....kilo..	10. 00
de morfina y quinina.....kilo..	30. 00
de potasa.....kilo..	3. 00
de soda.....kilo..	3. 00
Hiposulfito de soda, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 07

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Guaraná—	
Powdered, in small boxes or vials, package included pound..	2. 136
Whole or powdered, in flasks or cans, package included do....	1. 314
Gutta percha—	
Crude do....	. 657
Gloves—	
Horsehair or hemp each..	. 578
Guayacum—	
Wood or sawdust pound..	. 066
Beans—	
Tonka do....	1. 314
Calabar, St. Ignatius' do....	. 328
The preceding, powdered do....	. 493
Mercury—	
With chalk, and lime with chalk do....	. 657
Hydriodates of—	
Ammonia do....	5. 258
Strychnine, morphine, or quinine do....	9. 858
Potash, or iodide of potash do....	2. 629
Hydrobromate—	
Or bromohydrate of potash do....	1. 643
Hydrocyanates of—	
Ammonia do....	8. 215
Iron do....	1. 314
Morphine do....	9. 858
Potash do....	2. 629
Hydrochlorates of—	
Iron and ammonia do....	. 493
Cinchonine, strychnine, morphine, and quinine do....	9. 858
Iron—	
Albuminated do....	1. 314
Filings do....	. 131
In powder or reduced by hydrogen do....	. 657
The same, in vials, package included do....	. 739
Liquid, Bravais', in vials, wrapper included do....	1. 397
Peptonated do....	2. 629
Purified do....	. 328
Citrate of, manganic do....	1. 643
Dialysed, malate of, and salts not specified do....	1. 314
Lint—	
English, package included do....	. 493
French do....	. 263
Hypophosphites of—	
Ammonia do....	3. 286
Baryta do....	3. 943
Iron do....	3. 286
Morphine and quinine do....	9. 858
Potash do....	. 986
Soda do....	. 986
Hyposulphite of soda, gross weight do....	. 023

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Hojas—	
medicinales no especificadas, peso bruto.....kilo..	.50
las mismas, en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	.70
Huesos—	
calcinados.....kilo..	.20
de Jibia .....kilo..	1.00
Hule—	
de seda, para heridas, incluso envase.....kilo..	10.00
Ichtiol.....kilo..	9.00
Infusiones—	
medicinales, incluso envase.....kilo..	.80
Inga—	
de la India, en cajitas ó frasquitos, incluso envase.....kilo..	6.00
Inyecciones—	
medicinales, incluso envase.....kilo..	.80
Jabon—	
de croton tiglio.....kilo..	10.00
medicinal, sin perfume, incluso envase.....kilo..	.40
el mismo, con perfume de ácido carbólico, azufre, alquitrán, bicloruro de mercurio, estiol y los curativos de Reuter, incluso envase.....kilo..	.90
Jalapa—	
resina blanca ú oscura, pura.....kilo..	14.00
Jalapina.....kilo..	30.00
Jarabes—	
medicinales, en frascos ó botellas, peso bruto.....kilo..	.65
Jugos—	
medicinales, peso bruto.....kilo..	1.00
Kamala.....kilo..	2.00
Kaolin—	
para fotografos.....kilo..	.20
Kava-kava.....kilo..	4.00
Kare.....kilo..	3.00
Kermes—	
mineral.....kilo..	2.00
Kausso—	
en polvo, en frasquitos, incluso envase.....kilo..	2.50
en polvo ó entero, en frascos ó latas, incluso envases.....kilo..	2.00
Kimol.....kilo..	2.00
Laca—	
amarilla ó carminada.....kilo..	2.00
Lactato—	
de fierro.....kilo..	1.75
de magnesia y manganeso.....kilo..	4.00
de quinina.....kilo..	30.00
de soda.....kilo..	6.00
de zinc.....kilo..	5.00
de cal.....kilo..	3.00
Lactofosfato—	
de cal.....kilo..	5.00
de fierro.....kilo..	3.00
de magnesia y soda.....kilo..	3.00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Leaves—	
Medicinal, not specified, gross weight pound..	. 164
The same, powdered, gross weight do....	. 23
Bones—	
Calcined do....	. 066
Cuttlefish do....	. 328
Oiled silk—	
For wounds, wrapper included do....	3. 286
Ichthyol do....	2. 957
Infusions—	
Medicinal, package included do....	. 263
Inga—	
Of India, in boxes or vials, package included do....	1. 972
Injections—	
Medicinal, package included do....	. 263
Soap—	
Of croton tiglium do....	3. 286
Medicinal, odorless, package included do....	. 131
The same, perfumed with carbolic acid, sulphur, tar, corrosive sublimate, and Reuter's medicinal, package included pound..	. 296
Jalap—	
Gum, white or dark, pure do....	4. 60
Jalapine..... do....	9. 858
Sirups—	
Medicinal, in flasks or bottles, gross weight do....	. 214
Juices—	
Medicinal, gross weight..... do....	. 328
“Kamalá”..... do....	. 657
Kaolin—	
For photographers do....	. 066
“Kava-kava” do....	1. 314
“Kare” do....	. 986
Kermes—	
Mineral..... do....	. 657
“Kausso”—	
Powdered, in vials, package included do....	. 822
Powdered or whole, in flasks or cans, package included..... do....	. 657
Chymol do....	. 657
Shellac—	
Yellow or red do....	. 657
Lactates of—	
Iron do ..	. 575
Magnesia and manganese..... do....	1. 314
Quinine..... do....	9. 858
Soda..... do....	1. 972
Zinc do....	1. 643
Lime do....	. 986
Lactophosphates of—	
Lime do....	1. 643
Iron do....	. 986
Magnesia and soda..... do....	. 986

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Lactucario— ó tridasio.....kilo..	10. 00
Lancetas.....docena ..	2. 00
Lanolina— incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 20
Lápices— de mentol, antineurálgicos.....kilo..	6. 00
Laudano, véase ópio líquido.	
Leptandrina .....kilo..	24. 00
Licopodio— incluso envase .....kilo..	. 80
Licores— medicinales, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 25
Linimiento— Genauld y otros semejantes en frascos, para bestias, incluso envase, .....kilo..	1. 00
panacea doméstica, en frasquitos, incluso envase.....kilo..	2. 00
Liquen— caragahen ó islándico .....kilo..	. 30
en polvo.....kilo..	. 40
Litarjirio— incluso envase.....kilo..	. 18
Litia— carbonato .....kilo..	20. 00
Litina— y sus sales no denominadas.....kilo..	10. 00
Lupulina— ó lupulito .....kilo..	2. 00
Masis— ó anillo de la nuez moscada .....kilo..	2. 50
Magnesia— calcinada, incluso envase.....kilo..	. 50
de Henry y su imitación, en frasquitos y paquetes, incluso envase. .kilo..	3. 00
líquida en frascos, id., id .....kilo..	. 40
sulfato de, sal de Epsom ó de Inglaterra, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 06
hiposulfito.....kilo..	2. 00
y sales no denominadas.....kilo..	3. 00
Magnesio— metálico, en hilos ó bandas, incluso envase .....kilo..	. 40
Malato— de fierro.....kilo..	4. 00
Maná— en suerte ó en lágrima .....kilo..	1. 30
depurado ó manita .....kilo..	3. 00
Manganato— de potasa.....kilo..	1. 00
de soda .....kilo..	. 30
Manganeso— óxido (per) negro, en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 12
Maltina .....kilo..	20. 00
Manteca— de antimonio concreto y de cacao. ....kilo..	1. 00
de nuez moscada, concreto .....kilo..	3. 00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Lactucarium.....pound..	3. 286
Lancets.....dozen..	1. 446
Lanoline—	
Package included.....pound..	. 394
Pencils—	
Menthol, antineuralgic.....do....	1. 972
Laudanum. (See opium, liquid.)	
Leptandrine.....do....	7. 886
Lycopodium—	
Package included.....do....	. 263
Liquors—	
Medicinal, package included.....do....	. 41
Liniments—	
Genauld's, and others of the kind, in flasks, for animals, package included.....pound..	. 328
Household panacea, in vials, package included.....do....	. 657
Lichen—	
Iceland moss.....do....	. 099
Powdered.....do....	. 131
Litharge—	
Package included.....do....	. 059
Lithium—	
Carbonate of.....do....	6. 572
Lithia—	
And its salts, not specified.....do....	3. 286
Lupuline.....do....	. 657
Mace.....do....	. 822
Magnesia—	
Calcined, package included.....do....	. 164
Henry's, and imitations, in vials and packages, package included.....do....	. 986
Liquid, in flasks, wrapper included.....do....	. 131
Sulphate of (Epsom salts), gross weight.....do....	. 02
Hyposulphite of.....do....	. 657
Salts, not specified.....do....	. 986
Magnesium—	
Metallic, in threads or bands, package included.....do....	. 131
Malate—	
Of iron.....do....	1. 314
Manna—	
In lump or tears.....do....	. 427
Purified or mannite.....do....	. 986
Manganates of—	
Potash.....do....	. 328
Soda.....do....	. 099
Manganese—	
Black oxide of, powdered, gross weight.....do....	. 039
Maltine.....do....	6. 572
Butter of—	
Antimony, concrete, and cacao.....do....	. 328
Nutmeg, concrete.....do....	. 986

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Masa—	
de píldoras azules ó mercuriales .....kilo..	2. 00
Mata-dolores—	
de David, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 50
Medias—	
elásticas de seda, para barisos.....kilo..	2. 00
de algodón ó lino, para id .....kilo..	1. 00
Metilo .....kilo..	. 40
Mentol—	
canfór .....kilo..	1. 00
Mixtión—	
ó mistura líquida, para dorar.....kilo..	. 60
Molibdato—	
de amoniaco .....kilo..	8. 00
de potasa.....kilo..	12. 00
de soda.....kilo..	10. 00
Moscas—	
de milán, incluso envase .....kilo..	2. 00
Muriato—	
de barita, puro .....kilo..	. 30
de estronsiana .....kilo..	. 35
de morfina .....kilo..	30. 00
de potasa, cristalizado .....kilo..	. 40
de soda .....kilo..	. 60
Muzgo—	
de Córcega ó coralino .....kilo..	. 30
Naftalina—	
impura, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 06
blanca, en polvo, cristalizada .....kilo..	. 30
Naftol—	
impuro .....kilo..	1. 50
puro, para la medicina .....kilo..	3. 00
Nitrato—	
de amylo .....kilo..	12. 00
de barita impuro, para la industria .....kilo..	. 18
de id. purificado.....kilo..	1. 00
de bismuto ó (sub) .....kilo..	4. 00
de cal .....kilo..	2. 00
de cerio .....kilo..	. 20
de cobalto, cristalizado .....kilo..	4. 00
de id. líquido .....kilo..	8. 00
de cobre .....kilo..	1. 00
de estronsiana .....kilo..	. 30
de magnesia.....kilo..	1. 50
de manganeso .....kilo..	3. 50
de mercurio, cristalizado.....kilo..	2. 50
de id., líquido .....kilo..	1. 00
de morfina .....kilo..	30. 00
de níkel.....kilo..	5. 00
de paladio.....kilo..	30. 00
de plata, fundido ó cristalizado .....kilo..	30. 00
de plomo.....kilo..	. 40

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Blue-mass.....pound..	.657
Pain-killer—	
Davis's, wrapper included.....do....	.493
Stockings—	
Elastic, silk, for varicose veins.....do....	.657
Cotton or linen, for same.....do....	.328
Methyl.....do....	.131
Menthol—	
Camphorated.....do....	.328
Mixture—	
Liquid, for gilding.....do....	.197
Molybdates of—	
Ammonia.....do....	2.629
Potash.....do....	3.943
Soda.....do....	3.286
Flies—	
Milan, package included.....do....	.657
Muriates of—	
Baryta, pure.....do....	.099
Strontium.....do....	.115
Morphine.....do....	9.858
Potash, crystallized.....do....	.131
Soda.....do....	.197
Moss—	
Corsican or coralline.....do....	.099
Naphthaline—	
Impure, gross weight.....do....	.02
White, powdered, crystallized.....do....	.099
Naphthol—	
Impure.....do....	.493
Pure, for medicine.....do....	.986
Nitrates of—	
Amyl.....do....	3.943
Baryta, impure, for the arts.....do....	.059
The same, purified.....do....	.328
Bismuth (or sub).....do....	1.314
Lime.....do....	.657
Cerium.....do....	.066
Cobalt, crystallized.....do....	1.314
The same, liquid.....do....	2.629
Copper.....do....	.328
Strontium.....do....	.099
Magnesia.....do....	.493
Manganese.....do....	1.15
Mercury, crystallized.....do....	.822
The same, liquid.....do....	.328
Morphine.....do....	9.858
Nickel.....do....	1.643
Palladium.....do....	9.858
Silver, fused or crystallized.....do....	9.858
Lead.....do....	.131

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Nitrato—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de potasa, purificado	kilo.. .25
de id., ordinario, para la industria	kilo.. .10
de quinina	kilo.. 30.00
de soda puro	kilo.. .20
de urca, cristalizado	kilo.. .20
de urano	kilo.. 25.00
de zinc	kilo.. 1.50
Nitrito—	
de amoniaco	kilo.. 8.00
de plomo	kilo.. 3.00
de amylo	kilo.. 10.00
Nitro-sulfuro—	
de fierro	kilo.. 50.00
Nikel—	
metálico y sus sales no denominadas	kilo.. 4.00
Nuez—	
vómica, entera	kilo.. .30
en polvo y raspada	kilo.. .50
deureca	kilo.. .40
Ojos—	
de cangrejo, entero ó en polvo	kilo.. 2.50
Osteas—	
ú obleas para medicamentos, incluso envase	kilo.. 2.50
Opianina	kilo.. 30.00
Ópio—	
en pasta	kilo.. 12.00
en polvo	kilo.. 16.00
líquido ó láudano	kilo.. 2.00
Oleina	kilo.. .30
Opodeldoc—	
incluso envase	kilo.. 1.00
Orinales—	
de goma elástica, para hombre y mujer	kilo.. 2.00
Oro-pimienta—	
ó arsénico amarillo	kilo.. .30
Orinaca	kilo.. .60
Orozús—	
en pasta	kilo.. .80
Oro—	
metálico y sus sales compuestas	kilo.. 100.00
Oxalato—	
de barita	kilo.. 2.00
de cal	kilo.. 1.50
de cerio	kilo.. 5.00
de cobalto	kilo.. 10.00
de cobre	kilo.. 3.00
de estaño	kilo.. .35
de estriknina	kilo.. 30.00
de estronsiana	kilo.. 2.00
de fierro	kilo.. 2.50
de manganeso	kilo.. 7.00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Nitrates of—Continued.	
Potash, purified pound..	.082
The same, common, for the arts. do. . . .	.033
Quinine. do. . . .	9.858
Soda, pure do. . . .	.066
"Urca," crystallized do. . . .	.066
Uranium do. . . .	8.215
Zinc do. . . .	.493
Nitrites of—	
Ammonia do. . . .	2.629
Lead. do. . . .	.986
Amyl. do. . . .	3.286
Nitrosulphide of—	
Iron. do. . . .	16.43
Nickel—	
Metallic, and its salts not specified. do. . . .	1.314
Nux vomica—	
Whole do. . . .	.099
In powder or scrapings. do. . . .	.164
"Deureca" nuts. do. . . .	.131
"Ojos de cangrejo" (small calcareous stones found in crabs)—	
Whole or powdered. do. . . .	.822
Wafers—	
Medicinal, package included. do. . . .	.822
Opianine. do. . . .	9.858
Opium—	
In lump. do. . . .	3.943
Powdered do. . . .	5.258
Liquid or laudanum. do. . . .	.657
Oleine. do. . . .	.066
Opodeldoc—	
Package included. do. . . .	.328
Urinals—	
Rubber. do. . . .	.657
Orpiment—	
Or yellow arsenic. do. . . .	.099
"Orinaca" do. . . .	.197
Licorice—	
In paste do. . . .	.263
Gold—	
Metallic, and its salts. do. . . .	32.86
Oxalates of—	
Baryta. do. . . .	.657
Lime. do. . . .	.493
Cerium. do. . . .	1.643
Cobalt do. . . .	3.286
Copper. do. . . .	.986
Tin do. . . .	.115
Strychnine. do. . . .	9.858
Strontium. do. . . .	.657
Iron. do. . . .	.822
Manganese do. . . .	2.30

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Oxalato—Continúa.	
de mercurio.....kilo..	10. 00
de níquel.....kilo..	25. 00
de plomo.....kilo..	2. 00
de potasa ó sal de acedero.....kilo..	1. 00
de id. neutro, puro.....kilo..	1. 20
de soda, neutro, puro.....kilo..	1. 50
de urano.....kilo..	40. 00
de zinc.....kilo..	. 60
Óxido—	
de alumino.....kilo..	2. 00
de antimonio blanco.....kilo..	1. 20
precipitado.....kilo..	1. 20
sublimado.....kilo..	28. 00
bario ó barita, puro.....kilo..	. 50
bismuto.....kilo..	6. 00
de cadmio.....kilo..	12. 00
de cerio.....kilo..	20. 00
de cobalto.....kilo..	10. 00
de cobre negro.....kilo..	1. 50
de id. puro.....kilo..	3. 00
de cromo.....kilo..	2. 50
de estaño.....kilo..	. 35
de fierro.....kilo..	. 35
de mercurio negro, precipitado.....kilo..	6. 00
de id. precipitado rojo (bi).....kilo..	2. 00
rojo de plomo llamado mínio ó azarcón.....kilo..	. 15
de zinc.....kilo..	. 60
Pagliano—	
en frasquitos, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 75
Pancreatina.....kilo..	10. 00
Panquimagogo—	
purgante y vomitivo, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 50
Papel—	
caústico amarillo ó con cantáridas, por rollitos.....docena..	3. 00
epispático de Albespeyrs, en cajas de 25 hojas, por docena de cajas, .....docena..	2. 00
de Fayard, en cajitas, incluso envase.....kilo..	5. 00
para fieltro, incluso envase.....kilo..	. 35
para fuentes, hasta 100 papelitos.....docena..	1. 50
para matar moscas.....kilo..	1. 50
secante, para fuentes.....kilo..	2. 25
nitrato y otros anti-asmáticos.....ciento..	4. 00
Paladio—	
y sus compuestos.....kilo..	1. 00
Panqueque—	
medicinal y sus análogos antisépticos.....kilo..	1. 00
Paraldehido.....kilo..	15. 00
Parches—	
ó emplastos sobre género, papel ó cuero, tengan ó no poros, incluso en- vase (en cajas).....kilo..	6. 00
los mismos, sueltos.....kilo..	7. 00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Oxalates of—Continued.	
Mercury.....pound..	3. 286
Nickel.....do....	8. 215
Lead.....do....	. 657
Potash.....do....	. 328
The same, neutral, pure.....do....	. 394
Soda, neutral, pure.....do....	. 493
Uranium.....do....	13. 144
Zinc.....do....	. 197
Oxides of—	
Aluminium.....do....	. 657
Antimony, white.....do....	. 394
The same, precipitated.....do....	. 394
The same, sublimated.....do....	9. 20
Barium or baryta, pure.....do....	. 164
Bismuth.....do....	1. 972
Cadmium.....do....	3. 943
Cerium.....do....	6. 572
Cobalt.....do....	3. 286
Copper, black.....do....	. 493
The same, pure.....do....	. 986
Chromium.....do....	. 822
Tin.....do....	. 115
Iron.....do....	. 115
Mercury, black precipitate.....do....	1. 972
Mercury, red precipitate.....do....	. 657
Lead, red.....do....	. 049
Zinc.....do....	. 197
“Pagliano”—	
In vials, package included.....do....	. 575
Pancreatine.....do....	3. 286
“Panquimagogo”—	
Purgative and emetic, package included.....do....	. 493
Paper—	
Caustic, yellow, or with cantharides.....per dozen rolls..	2. 169
Albespeyrs' epispathic, in boxes of 25 sheets.....per dozen boxes..	1. 446
Fayard's, in small boxes, package included.....pound..	1. 643
For felt, wrapper included.....do....	. 115
For issues, up to 100 papers.....dozen..	. 493
For killing flies.....pound....	. 493
Absorbent, for issues.....do....	. 739
Nitrated, and others, antiasthmatic.....hundred..	2. 892
Palladium—	
And its compounds.....pound..	. 328
Panqueque—	
Medicinal, and the like antiseptics.....do....	. 328
Paraldehyde.....do....	4. 929
Plasters—	
On cloth, paper, or leather, porous or otherwise, in boxes, package included.....pound..	1. 972
The same, loose.....do....	2. 30

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Pasta—	
caústico de Viena, incluso envase..... kilo..	1. 00
pectoral en cajitas, véase pastillas.	
id. de altea, azufaifa, liquien, goma, regalis, etc., en envase de vidrio ó lata, incluso envase..... kilo..	. 65
fosforada, para matar ratas kilo..	1. 00
Pastillas—	
medicinales, en cajitas ó frascuitos, incluso envase kilo..	1. 50
no medicinales, en envase de vidrio ó lata, peso bruto..... kilo..	1. 00
Papaina kilo..	. 40
Pepsina—	
ó engluvina, pura ó mezclada..... kilo..	15. 00
amilásea ó peptona kilo..	8. 00
Peridina kilo..	3. 00
Perlas—	
de éter, cloroformo, trementina, etc kilo..	2. 50
Pesáreos—	
de goma dura, comunes..... kilo..	5. 00
de id., con embeta ó espiga..... docena..	3. 00
de id., con aire, redondos ú ovalados..... docena..	2. 50
de id., con tubo y llave..... docena..	12. 00
de goma blanca, con aire..... kilo..	7. 00
de aluminio kilo..	40. 00
Pez—	
de Borgoña kilo..	. 20
Pezones—	
de teta de vaca, para mamaderas kilo..	5. 00
de goma, para id..... kilo..	5. 00
con repuesto y tubo elástico..... docena..	1. 00
Picrato—	
de fierro kilo..	10. 00
de potasa kilo..	7. 00
de quinina kilo..	30. 00
Pricotocsina kilo..	30. 00
Piedra—	
calamina kilo..	. 20
podrida kilo..	. 20
iman ú óxido de fierro magnético..... kilo..	. 40
Píldoras—	
grajeas, granos, gránulos y perlas en cajitas ó frascuitos (las denominadas), incluso envase..... kilo..	7. 00
las mismas, en envase de vidrio ó lata para vender al peso, incluso envase..... kilo..	10. 00
Pildoreros—	
con contador de fierro ó bronce y plancha de madera ó mármol una..	3. 50
Plata—	
metálica en hojas, polvo y todos sus compuestos..... kilo..	. 50
Platino—	
en láminas ó en hilos..... kilo..	100. 00
Plomo—	
para ensayes en hojas ó granella kilo..	. 25

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Paste (mass)—	
Caustic, of Vienna, package included pound..	. 328
Pectoral, in small boxes. (See pastilles.)	
Of althea, jujube, lichen, gum, licorice, etc., in glass or tin, package included.....pound..	. 214
Phosphorated, for killing rats.....do....	. 328
Pastilles—	
Medicinal, in boxes or vials, package included.....do....	. 493
Not medicinal, in wood or tin, gross weight.....do....	. 328
Papain.....do....	. 131
Pepsin—	
Or engluvin, pure or mixed.....do....	4. 929
Peptone.....do....	2. 629
Peridin .....do....	. 986
Pearls—	
Of ether, chloroform, turpentine, etc .....do....	. 822
Pessaries—	
Hard rubber, common.....do....	1. 643
The same, with ear.....dozen..	2. 169
The same, with air, round or oval .....do....	1. 808
The same, with tube and key.....do....	8. 676
White rubber, with air .....pound..	2. 30
Aluminium.....do....	13. 141
Pitch—	
Burgundy .....do....	. 066
Nipples—	
For nursing bottles.....do....	1. 643
Rubber, for same .....do....	1. 643
With extra part and elastic tube.....dozen..	. 723
Picrates of—	
Iron.....pound..	3. 286
Potash .....do....	2. 30
Quinine.....do....	9. 858
"Pricotocsin" .....do....	9. 858
Stone—	
Calamine.....do....	. 066
Rotten .....do....	. 066
Lode, or magnetic oxide of iron.....do....	. 131
Pills—	
Sugar plums, grains, granules, and pearls, in boxes or vials, package included.....pound..	2. 30
The same, in glass or tin, to sell by weight, package included.....do....	3. 286
Pill tiles—	
With measure of iron or bronze, and wood or marble plate .....each..	2. 531
Silver—	
Metallic, in foil, powder, and all its compounds.....pound..	. 164
Platinum—	
In sheets or wire .....do....	32. 86
Lead—	
For tests, in sheets or grains.....do....	. 082

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia-</i> <i>nos.</i>
Podofilo—	
mandraco .....kilo..	1. 00
Podofilina .....kilo..	15. 00
Polvos—	
antimoniales.....kilo..	1. 00
para matar insectos, peso bruto .....kilo..	. 80
de Dover.....kilo..	2. 00
de almendras, compuestos para orchatas.....kilo..	2. 00
Pomada—	
de Chable, para el cútis y almorranas, en tarritos de su especie, incluso envase.....kilo..	2. 00
de la viuda de Farnier, para los ojos, incluso envase .....kilo..	6. 00
Potasa—	
arsénito.....kilo..	2. 00
caústica ó la cal, en pastillas ó cilindros.....kilo..	2. 00
id. en placas .....kilo..	1. 00
para la industria.....kilo..	. 12
caústica purificada.....kilo..	. 60
cloruro de (potasio) .....kilo..	. 20
cromato rojo .....kilo..	. 40
permanganato .....kilo..	3. 00
salicilato.....kilo..	6. 00
bitartrato ó cremor.....kilo..	. 50
impura.....kilo..	. 25
y sales no denominadas .....kilo..	5. 00
Potasio—	
metálico .....kilo..	50. 00
Potea—	
de estaño .....kilo..	. 80
Precipitado—	
blanco ó rojo de mercurio.....kilo..	2. 00
Prensas—	
para tinturas, hasta 8 litros.....una..	6. 00
Prensitas—	
para corchos.....docena..	6. 00
Preparaciones—	
mercuriales no especificadas.....kilo..	2. 00
Pronto-alivio—	
de Radway, en frascos, incluso envase.....kilo..	. 60
Propilamina—	
ó trimetilamina .....kilo..	9. 00
Pulverizadores—	
de Richardson y sus análogos.....docena..	26. 00
Proteína.....kilo..	30. 00
Pulpas—	
medicinales .....kilo..	. 80
Pirolíñito—	
de fierro, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 20
Productos—	
químicos, orgánicos, no denominados .....kilo..	Vista.
Piridrina .....kilo..	5. 00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Podophyllum pound..	. 328
Podophyllin do....	4. 929
Powders—	
Antimonial do....	. 328
For insects, gross weight do....	. 263
Dover's do....	. 657
Almond, compound, for orgeat do....	. 657
Pomade (ointment)—	
Chable's, in the usual jars, wrapper included : do....	. 657
"Veuve Farnier," for the eyes, package included do....	1. 972
Potash—	
Arsenite of do....	. 657
Caustic, in pastilles or stick do....	. 657
The same, in sheets do....	. 328
For the arts do....	. 039
Caustic, purified do....	. 197
Chloride of do....	. 066
Chromate of, red do....	. 131
Permanganate of do....	. 986
Salicilate of do....	1. 972
Bitartrate of, or cream of tartar do....	. 164
Impure do....	. 082
Salts not specified do....	1. 643
Potassium—	
Metallic do....	16. 43
Putty—	
Of tin do....	. 263
Precipitate—	
White or red, of mercury do....	. 328
Presses—	
For tinctures, up to 8 liters each..	4. 338
Cork-presses dozen..	4. 338
Preparations—	
Mercurial, not specified pound..	. 328
Ready Relief, Radway's—	
In vials, package included do....	. 197
Propylamine—	
Or trimethylamine do....	2. 957
Pulverizers—	
Richardson's, and the like dozen..	18. 798
Protein do....	9. 858
Pulps—	
Medicinal do....	. 263
Pyrolignite of iron—	
Gross weight do....	. 066
Products—	
Chemical, organic, not specified pound..	Sight.
"Piridrina" do....	1. 643

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Purgante—	
negro, black draught, peso bruto	kilo.. .20
Quinio.....	kilo.. 12.00
Quina—	
entera, de cualquiera clase, peso bruto.....	kilo.. 5.00
en polvo.....	kilo.. 8.00
Quinina.....	kilo.. 30.00
Racahoud—	
de los árabes, en frascos ó en tarros de barro, corrientes, incluso envase,	kilo.. 1.50
Raiz—	
de acónito y árnica.....	kilo.. .70
de anchura, cúrcuma, gensiana y orosus.....	kilo.. .20
de cálamo aromático, díctamo y lirio.	kilo.. .25
de cólchico, mezereon y zarzaparrilla entera.....	kilo.. .55
de zarzaparrilla, en polvo	kilo.. 2.00
de contra yerba y jalapa.....	kilo.. 1.60
de ipecacuana, entera.....	kilo.. 4.00
la misma, en polvo.....	kilo.. 5.00
de genjibre blanco ú oscuro.....	kilo.. .40
de polígala, séneca, entera.....	kilo.. 2.00
la misma, en polvo.....	kilo.. 2.50
de ruibarbo, entera.....	kilo.. 2.00
id. en polvo.....	kilo.. 2.50
no especificada, entera, peso bruto.....	kilo.. .40
id. en polvo	kilo.. .70
Resguardacallos—	
en cajitas, incluso envase.....	kilo.. 10.00
Resorsina.	kilo.. 8.00
Reactivos—	
clásicos, en soluciones (exceptos los metales preciosos)	kilo.. 1.00
Resinas no especificadas, véase goma.	
Rob—	
antisifilítico, en botellas, incluso envase	kilo.. .80
Rodanato—	
de amoniaco	kilo.. 2.00
de potasa	kilo.. 1.50
Rojo—	
en polvo, para joyeros	kilo.. 2.00
Sacaleches—	
de goma ó vidrio.....	docena.. 4.00
de bomba	docena.. 9.00
de otras clases	docena.. Vista.
Sacarato—	
de cal	kilo.. 1.00
Sal—	
de amoniaco ó muriato de amoniaco	kilo.. .25
de Gelis y Fordus (hiposulfito de oro y soda).....	kilo.. 500.00
de Frunela ó cristal mineral	kilo.. .60
de Rochella ó de Ceignett.....	kilo.. .55
vegetal, véase tartrato.	
de Vichy, Carlsbad, etc.....	kilo.. .80

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Black-draft—	
Gross weight pound..	. 066
Quinium do....	3. 943
Peruvian bark—	
Whole, any kind, gross weight do....	1. 643
Powdered do....	2. 629
Quinine do....	9. 858
"Racahout des Arabes"—	
In bottles or earthen jars, common grade, package included..... do....	. 493
Roots—	
Aconite and arnica do....	. 23
Turmeric, gentian, licorice, and alkanet do....	. 066
Calamus, aromatic, dittany, and lily do....	. 082
Colchicum, mezereon, and sarsaparilla, whole do....	. 181
Sarsaparilla, powdered do....	. 328
Passiflorea, contraerva, and jalap do....	. 526
Ipecacuanha, whole do....	1. 314
The same, powdered do....	1. 643
Ginger, white or dark do....	. 131
Polygala, seneca, whole do....	. 657
The same, powdered do....	. 822
Rhubarb, whole do....	. 657
The same, powdered do....	. 822
Not specified, whole, gross weight do....	. 131
Not specified, powdered do....	. 23
Corn shields—	
In boxes, package included..... do....	3. 286
Resorcin do....	2. 629
Reagents—	
Regular, in solution, except precious metals do....	. 328
Rosins, not specified. (See gums.)	
Robs—	
Antisyphilitic, in bottles, package included..... do....	. 263
Rhodanates of—	
Ammonia do....	. 657
Potash do....	. 493
Rouge—	
In powder, for jewelers do....	. 657
Breast pumps—	
Rubber or glass dozen..	2. 892
With pump do....	6. 507
Other kinds do....	Sight.
Saccharate of—	
Lime pound..	. 328
Salts—	
Of ammonia or muriate of ammonia do....	. 082
Gelis' and Fordus' (hyposulphite of gold and soda) do....	164. 30
Of Frunela or mineral crystal do....	. 197
Rochelle or Ceignett's do....	. 181
Vegetable. (See tartrate.)	
Vichy, Carlsbad, etc do....	. 263

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>	
Sales—	
efervescentes de magnesia, potasa, litina y otras, incluso envase....kilo..	. 75
de aguas minerales, naturales ó artificiales, para baños y uso interino, in- cluso envase	kilo.. . 60
Salip—	
entero ó en polvo.....kilo..	1. 25
Salot.....kilo..	10. 00
Salicilato—	
de cal.....kilo..	6. 00
de fierro	kilo.. 8. 00
de litio	kilo.. 12. 00
de soda	kilo.. 5. 00
de zinc	kilo.. 9. 00
Salicina.....kilo..	10. 00
Salicito	kilo.. 30. 00
Sándalo—	
blanco ó citrino, entero.....kilo..	. 40
id. en polvo.....kilo..	. 50
rojo, entero	kilo.. . 05
id. en polvo.....kilo..	. 08
Sangre—	
de drago	kilo.. 1. 50
seca, en polvo, Fribrino.....kilo..	1. 00
Santonina	kilo.. . 30
Sécale—	
cornato ó cornezuelo de centeno	kilo.. 1. 20
Selenio—	
y sus compuestos.....kilo..	150. 00
Semillas—	
de cardamomo, enteras.....kilo..	3. 50
id. en polvo.....kilo..	4. 50
de cólchico y semen-contra	kilo.. . 55
de linaza, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 10
de mostaza negra, para sinapismo.....kilo..	. 15
de quinoa	kilo.. . 10
medicinales, no especificadas, enteras.....kilo..	. 50
las mismas, en polvo	kilo.. . 70
Silicato—	
de fierro	kilo.. 1. 50
de potasa y soda, sólido, para la industria, peso bruto	kilo.. . 06
el mismo, líquido, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 04
Silicé—	
puro.....kilo..	2. 00
Silicina—	
peso bruto	kilo.. . 10
Simarruba, véase cortezas.	
Sinapismos—	
preparados, sueltos ó en cajas, incluso envase	kilo.. 2. 25
Soda—	
cáustica ordinaria, para jabon, peso bruto	kilo.. . 08
id., purificada	kilo.. . 40
cianuro	kilo.. 3. 00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Salts—Continued.	
Effervescent, of magnesia, potash, lithia, and others, package included, pound..	. 286
Of waters, mineral, natural, or artificial, for bath or internal use, package included..... pound..	. 197
Salep—	
Whole or powdered .....do....	. 41
Salot.....do....	3. 286
Salicylates of—	
Lime .....do....	1. 972
Iron .....do....	2. 629
Lithium.....do....	3. 943
Soda.....do....	1. 643
Zinc .....do....	2. 957
Salicin .....do....	3. 286
Salicite.....do....	9. 858
Sandalwood—	
White, or citrine, whole.....do....	. 131
The same, powdered .....do....	. 164
Red, whole .....do....	. 016
The same, powdered .....do....	. 026
Dragon's blood .....do....	. 493
Dry, powdered.....do....	. 328
Santonin .....do....	. 099
Secale .....do....	. 394
Selenium—	49. 29
And its compounds.....do....	
Seeds—	
Cardamom, whole.....do....	1. 15
The same, powdered .....do....	1. 479
Colchicum and semencontra.....do....	. 181
Linseed, gross weight.....do....	. 033
Black mustard, for poultice.....do....	. 049
Quinoa .....do....	. 033
Medicinal, not specified, whole.....do....	. 164
The same, powdered .....do....	. 23
Silicates of—	
Iron .....do....	. 493
Potash and soda, solid, for the arts, gross weight.....do....	. 02
The same, liquid, gross weight .....do....	. 013
Silex—	
Pure.....do....	. 328
Silica—	
Gross weight .....do....	. 033
Simarruba. (See barks.)	
Mustard plasters—	
Prepared, loose, or in boxes, package included .....do....	. 739
Soda—	
Caustic, common, for soap, gross weight.....do....	. 026
The same, purified .....do....	. 131
Cyanide of .....do....	. 986

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Soda—Continúa.	
hidro-sulfato	kilo.. 2. 00
nitro-prusiato	kilo.. . 20
permanganato	kilo.. . 30
sulfuro	kilo.. . 40
purgante ó refrescante y la en tarros, llamada de Sedlitz, véase sales.	
Sodio—	
metálico	kilo.. 8. 00
y sus sales, no denominadas	kilo.. 4. 00
Solución—	
alcohólica de aconitina	kilo.. 10. 00
id. de alcanfor	kilo.. 1. 50
id. de yodo	kilo.. 3. 00
bisulfito de cal, peso bruto	kilo.. . 20
de carbonato amoniacal	kilo.. . 25
de cloruro de plata	kilo.. 5. 00
de copaiba alcalina	kilo.. 1. 20
de hipoclorito cálcico	kilo.. . 15
de id. sólido	kilo.. . 20
de guta-percha, en cloroformo	kilo.. 4. 00
de bismuto de cal, peso bruto	kilo.. . 20
de menlet, en frascos corrientes	docena.. 4. 00
de nitrato de plata	kilo.. 8. 00
de permanganato de potasa	kilo.. . 50
de penil de fierro	kilo.. . 75
de potasa	kilo.. . 20
de sulfato ó cuprico amónico	kilo.. . 35
de yoduro de fierro, con ó sin manganeso	kilo.. 2. 50
de cornezuelo de centeno, incluso envase	kilo.. . 20
Spojiopilina—	
fieltro, para cataplasmas	kilo.. 3. 50
Sublimado—	
corrosivo	kilo.. 2. 00
Succinato—	
de fierro y amoniaco	kilo.. 10. 00
Sulfato—	
de barita ordinario, peso bruto	kilo.. . 04
de bibeirino	kilo.. 30. 00
de cadmio	kilo.. 12. 00
de cal	kilo.. . 04
de cobalto	kilo.. 12. 00
de cobre ó piedra lípe	kilo.. . 15
de cobre amoniacal	kilo.. 1. 50
de cinconina	kilo.. . 60
de estronsiana	kilo.. . 40
de fierro purificado	kilo.. . 30
de fierro amoniacal	kilo.. . 30
de manganeso	kilo.. 1. 50
de mercurio (bi)	kilo.. 2. 25
de id. (proto)	kilo.. 2. 50
de morfina	kilo.. 30. 00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Soda—Continued	
Hydrosulphate of pound..	.657
Nitroprussiate of do....	.066
Permanganate of..... do....	.099
Sulphide of..... do....	.131
Purgative or cooling and that called Sedlitz. (See salts.)	
Sodium—	
Metallic..... do....	2.629
Salts not specified..... do....	1.314
Solutions—	
Alcoholic, of aconitin..... do....	3.286
Alcoholic, of camphor..... do....	.493
Alcoholic, of iodine..... do....	.986
Of bisulphite of lime, gross weight..... do....	.066
Of carbonate of ammonia..... do....	.082
Of chloride of silver..... do....	1.643
Alkaline, of copaiba..... do....	.394
Of hypochlorite of lime..... do....	.049
The same, solid..... do....	.066
Of gutta percha, in chloroform..... do....	1.314
Of bismuth and lime, gross weight..... do....	.066
Of "menlet," in common flasks..... dozen..	2.892
Of nitrate of silver..... pound..	2.629
Of permanganate of potash..... do....	.164
Of "penil" of iron..... do....	.286
Or potash..... do....	.066
Of sulphate of ammonia or cupric ammonia..... do....	.115
Of iodide of iron, with or without manganese..... do....	.822
Of secale, package included..... do....	.066
Spongiopilin—	
Felt, for poultices..... do....	1.15
Corrosive sublimate..... do....	.657
Succinate of—	
Iron and ammonia..... do....	3.286
Sulphates of—	
Baryta, common, gross weight..... do....	.013
"Bibeirino"..... do....	9.858
Cadmium..... do....	3.943
Lime..... do....	.013
Cobalt..... do....	3.943
Copper..... do....	.049
Copper, ammoniacal..... do....	.493
Cinchonin..... do....	.197
Strontium..... do....	.131
Iron, purified..... do....	.099
Iron, ammoniacal..... do....	.099
Manganese..... do....	.493
Mercury (bi)..... do....	.739
Mercury (proto)..... do....	.822
Morphine..... do....	9.858

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Sulfato—Continúa.	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
de níquel.....kilo..	1. 00
de potasa.....kilo..	. 20
de quinina.....kilo..	30. 00
de soda y sal de Glauber, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 04
de veratrina.....kilo..	30. 00
de zinc cristalizado.....kilo..	. 10
Súlfito—	
de magnesia.....kilo..	1. 00
de potasa.....kilo..	. 50
de soda.....kilo..	. 20
Sulfocarbolato—	
de zinc.....kilo..	2. 00
Sulfobinato—	
de soda, cristalizado.....kilo..	2. 00
de barita, purificado.....kilo..	12. 00
de cal, id.....kilo..	12. 00
Sulforeto—	
de cal.....kilo..	. 30
de potasa.....kilo..	. 50
de soda.....kilo..	. 40
Súlfuro—	
de antimonio.....kilo..	. 30
de carbono.....kilo..	. 30
de fierro.....kilo..	. 20
de mercurio.....kilo..	2. 50
de níquel.....kilo..	18. 00
de oro.....kilo..	1, 000. 00
de plata.....kilo..	50. 00
de platino.....kilo..	150. 00
de plomo artificial.....kilo..	. 40
de id. natural (galena).....kilo..	. 12
de potasa.....kilo..	. 20
de sodio, en polvo.....kilo..	. 25
de id. cristalizado.....kilo..	. 40
de zinc, artificial.....kilo..	1. 00
de id. natural.....kilo..	. 30
Suspensores—	
de lino ó algodón.....docena..	2. 00
de seda.....docena..	6. 00
Tafetan—	
para heridas.....kilo..	10. 00
de tela de guta-percha.....kilo..	4. 00
Talco—	
de Venecia.....kilo..	. 30
Tamar—	
indiano, en cajitas ó frasquitos, incluso envase.....kilo..	3. 50
Tamarindo—	
con pepas, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 08
en pulpa.....kilo..	. 15
Tanina—	
o ácido tánico.....kilo..	2. 00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
<i>Dollars.</i>	
Sulphates of—Continued.	
Nickel pound..	.328
Potash..... do....	.066
Quinine..... do....	9.858
Soda and Glauber's salt, gross weight do....	.013
Veratrine do....	9.858
Zinc, crystallized do....	.033
Sulphites of—	
Magnesia do....	.328
Potash..... do....	.164
Soda..... do....	.066
Sulphocarbolate of—	.657
Zinc do....	
Bisulphates of—	
Soda, crystallized..... do....	.657
Baryta, purified..... do....	3.943
Lime, purified.. do....	3.943
Sulphurets of—	
Lime do....	.099
Potash..... do....	.164
Soda..... do....	.131
Sulphides of—	
Antimony do....	.099
Carbon do....	.099
Iron do....	.066
Mercury do....	.822
Nickel..... do....	5.915
Gold..... do....	328.60
Silver..... do....	16.43
Platinum..... do....	49.29
Lead, artificial..... do....	.131
Lead, natural (galena)..... do....	.039
Potash..... do....	.066
Sodium, powdered..... do....	.082
Sodium, crystallized do....	.131
Zinc, artificial do....	.328
Zinc, natural do....	.099
Suspensories—	
Linen or cotton..... dozen..	1.446
Silk do....	4.338
Court-plaster—	
For wounds pound..	3.28
Of gutta-percha cloth..... do....	1.314
Talc—	
Venetian..... do....	.099
Tamar Indien—	
In boxes or vials, package included..... do....	1.15
Tamarinds—	
With seeds, gross weight do....	.026
In pulp do....	.049
Tannin or tannic acid do....	.657

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Tanato—	
de bismuto.....kilo..	10. 00
de cinconina.....kilo..	30. 00
de fierro.....kilo..	2. 00
de fierro y manganeso.....kilo..	10. 00
de mercurio.....kilo..	8. 00
de plomo.....kilo..	3. 00
de quinina.....kilo..	30. 00
de zinc.....kilo..	3. 00
Tapones—	
de goma.....kilo..	5. 00
Tartrato—	
de amoniaco.....kilo..	3. 50
de id. y potasa.....kilo..	1. 50
de antimonio.....kilo..	1. 00
de bismuto.....kilo..	10. 00
de cal.....kilo..	1. 50
de fierro.....kilo..	1. 80
de id. y amoniaco.....kilo..	1. 00
de magnesia.....kilo..	1. 50
de mercurio.....kilo..	3. 00
de plomo.....kilo..	1. 25
de potasa, neutro (sal vegetal).....kilo..	1. 55
de id. y soda (sal Sergnett).....kilo..	. 55
de quinina.....kilo..	30. 00
de id. y fierro.....kilo..	30. 00
de soda.....kilo..	1. 00
de talina.....kilo..	. 50
de zinc.....kilo..	2. 50
Té—	
medicinal, paquetes ó cajitas, incluso envase.....kilo..	. 75
Tela—	
emplástica ó espadadrapo, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 80
vejigatorio de Albespeyrs ú otros.....kilo..	4. 50
acertada para heridas.....kilo..	3. 00
de tapsia, vigo mercurial y las no especificadas.....kilo..	1. 50
Teriaca—	
electuaria y polvos.....kilo..	2. 00
Terpinol—	
y terpina.....kilo..	8. 00
Terobona.....kilo..	2. 00
Tierra—	
de Fuller, incluso envase.....kilo..	. 35
Japonica ó catecú.....kilo..	. 25
Timol.....kilo..	14. 00
Tinturas—	
alcoholicas de almizcle y ámbar.....kilo..	20. 00
de ópio, láudano y castoreo.....kilo..	6. 00
medicinales no especificadas.....kilo..	2. 00
etéreas de todas clases.....kilo..	4. 00
Tonga—	
específico, antineuralgico, incluso envase.....kilo..	15. 00

SECTION XL.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Tannates of—	
Bismuth.....pound..	3. 286
Cinchona.....do....	9. 858
Iron.....do....	. 657
Iron and manganese.....do....	3. 286
Mercury.....do....	2. 629
Lead.....do....	. 986
Quinine.....do....	9. 858
Zinc.....do....	. 986
Stoppers—	
Rubber.....do....	1. 643
Tartrates of—	
Ammonia.....do....	1. 15
Ammonia and potash.....do....	. 492
Antimony.....do....	. 328
Bismuth.....do....	3. 286
Lime.....do....	. 493
Iron.....do....	. 591
Iron and ammonia.....do....	. 328
Magnesia.....do....	. 493
Mercury.....do....	. 986
Lead.....do....	. 41
Potash, neutral.....do....	. 509
Potash and soda.....do....	. 181
Quinine.....do....	9. 858
Quinine and iron.....do....	9. 858
Soda.....do....	. 328
Thalium.....do....	. 164
Zinc.....do....	. 822
Teas—	
Medicinal, packages or boxes, package included.....do....	. 246
Cloth—	
Sparadrap, package included.....do....	. 591
Vesicatory, Albespeyrs's or other.....do....	1. 479
Prepared for wounds.....do....	. 986
Of thapsia, vigo, mercurial and those not specified.....do....	. 493
Theriaga—	
Electuary and powders.....do....	. 657
Terpinol—	
And terpilene.....do....	2. 629
"Terobona".....do....	. 657
Tierra de Fuller (fullers' earth), package included.....do....	. 115
Catechu.....do....	. 082
Thymol.....do....	4. 60
Tinctures—	
Alcoholic, musk and amber.....do....	6. 572
Opium (laudanum) and castoreum.....do....	1. 972
Medicinal, not specified.....do....	. 657
Ethereal, all kinds.....do....	1. 314
Tonka—	
Specific, antineuralgic, package included.....do....	4. 929

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
Tonico—	
vermifugo de Jayne, en frasquitos, incluso envase.....kilo..	.60
Tornasol—	
en lienzo y en panes.....kilo..	.50
Tridacio, véase lactuario.	
Trimetilamina, véase propilamina.	
Trípoli .....kilo..	.10
Trementina—	
de Venecia, diáfana, peso bruto.....kilo..	.65
ordinaria, opaca.....kilo..	.30
su espíritu.....kilo..	.15
Tucia—	
entera.....kilo..	.70
preparada .....kilo..	.45
Ultramarino.....kilo..	.30
Ungüento—	
de cantáridas y mercurial.....kilo..	2.00
de Holloway y otros no denominados, en cajitas ó tarritos, incluso en- vase .....kilo..	3.00
del Padre Gregorio.....kilo..	8.00
Uranio—	
y sus preparaciones.....kilo..	13.00
Urea—	
pura.....kilo..	10.00
Uretan .....kilo..	6.00
Vainilla .....kilo..	15.00
Vainillina .....kilo..	30.00
Valerianato—	
de amoniaco líquido de Piertot, en frascos.....docena..	6.00
de atropina.....kilo..	30.00
de bismuto.....kilo..	20.00
de brucina.....kilo..	30.00
de estricnina .....kilo..	30.00
de fierro.....kilo..	5.00
de magnesia.....kilo..	12.00
de morfina.....kilo..	30.00
de potasa.....kilo..	12.00
de quinina.....kilo..	30.00
de soda .....kilo..	10.00
de zinc.....kilo..	8.00
Vaselina—	
peso bruto.....kilo..	.50
Vendas—	
de metal ó tafilete, para fuentes.....kilo..	6.00
Ventosas—	
de bomba de jebe, ó de jebe con vidrio.....docena..	6.00
Veratrina.....kilo..	30.00
Vinagre—	
de saponina y de Lebœuf, en frascos.....docena..	4.00
de frambuesas, guindas, grossellas y no denominadas.....litro..	.60
Vinos—	
medicinales, en frascos ó botellas, peso bruto.....kilo..	.65

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Tonic—	
Jayne's vermifuge, in vials, package included .....pound..	. 197
Litmus—	. 164
On cloth or in cake.....do....	
Lactucine. (See Lactucarium.)	
Trimethylamine. (See propylamine.)	
Tripoli.....do....	. 033
Turpentine—	
Venice, clear, gross weight.....do....	. 214
Common, dark.....do....	. 099
Spirits of.....do....	. 049
Oxide of copper, tin and zinc, mixed—	
Whole.....do....	. 23
Prepared.....do....	. 148
Ultramarine.....do....	. 099
Ointments—	
Cantharides and mercurial.....do....	. 657
Holloway's and others not specified, in boxes or pots, package included,	
.....pound..	. 986
Padre Gregorio's.....do....	2. 629
Uranium—	
And its preparations.....do....	4. 272
Urea, pure.....do....	3. 286
"Uretan".....do....	1. 972
Vanilla.....do....	4. 929
Vanillin.....do....	9. 858
Valerianates of—	
Ammonia, liquid, Piertot's, in flasks.....dozen..	4. 338
Atropine.....pound..	9. 858
Bismuth.....do....	6. 572
Brucine.....do....	9. 858
Strychnine.....do....	9. 858
Iron.....do....	1. 643
Magnesia.....do....	3. 943
Morphine.....do....	9. 858
Potash.....do....	3. 943
Quinine.....do....	9. 858
Soda.....do....	3. 286
Zinc.....do....	2. 629
Vaseline—	
Gross weight.....do....	. 164
Bandages—	
Metal or morocco, for issues.....do....	1. 972
Cupping-glasses—	
With rubber bulb or of rubber with glass.....dozen..	4. 338
Veratrine.....pound..	9. 858
Vinegar—	
Of saponin and that of Lebœuf in bottles.....dozen..	2. 892
Raspberry, cherry, gooseberry, and those not specified.....quart..	. 434
Wines—	
Medicinal, in flasks or bottles, gross weight.....pound..	. 214

UNDÉCIMA SECCIÓN.—DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS—Continúa.

[Derecho 30 por ciento.]

Artículos.	Avalúo.
Yeso—	<i>Bolivia- nos.</i>
impuro.....kilo..	. 04
puro, para dentistas, peso bruto..... kilo..	. 20
Yerbas—	
medicinales, enteras, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 40
las mismas, en polvo, peso bruto.....kilo..	. 70
Yodo—	
puro..... kilo..	10. 00
Yodoformo.....kilo..	15. 00
Yodol.....kilo..	40. 00
Yoduro—	
de mercurio.....kilo..	10. 00
de amilo.....kilo..	18. 00
de bario.....kilo..	12. 00
de potasa.....kilo..	4. 00
de plata.....kilo..	50. 00
de sodio.....kilo..	10. 00
no especificados.....kilo..	10. 00
Yuto—	
en hilas para heridas, suelto ó en paquetes, incluso envase.....kilo..	1. 00
Zinc—	
fosfuro.....kilo..	10. 00
puro, destilado.....kilo..	8. 00
granalla.....kilo..	. 40
yoduro.....kilo..	10. 00
y sus sales no denominadas.....kilo..	8. 00

SECTION XI.—DRUGS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—Continued.

[Duty 30 per cent.]

Articles.	Valuation.
	<i>Dollars.</i>
Gypsum—	
Impure.....pound..	.013
Pure, for dentists, gross weight.....do....	.066
Herbs—	
Medicinal, whole, gross weight.....do....	.131
Powdered, gross weight.....do....	.23
Iodine—	
Pure.....do....	3.286
Iodoform.....do....	4.929
Iodol.....do....	13.144
Iodides of—	
Mercury.....do....	3.286
Amyl.....do....	5.915
Barium.....do....	3.943
Potash.....do....	1.314
Silver.....do....	16.43
Sodium.....do....	3.286
Not specified.....do....	3.286
Jute—	
In lint, for wounds, loose or in packages, package included.....do....	.328
Zinc—	
Phosphite of.....do....	3.286
Pure, distilled.....do....	2.629
Granulated.....do....	.131
Iodide of.....do....	3.286
Its salts not specified.....do....	2.629

Appendix D.

MINING LAWS OF BOLIVIA.

The mining laws of Bolivia consist of the *Ley de minería* (Mining Law) promulgated on the 13th of October, 1880, and the *Reglamento de la ley de minería* (Rules for the application of the Mining Law) made on the 28th of October, 1882.

The provisions of the *Ley de minería* are simple and wise. They are contained in no more than twenty-seven articles and leave little room for casuistics or embarrassing technicalities:

The full text of the law is as follows:

MINING LAW.

TITLE I.—*Ownership of the mines.*

ARTICLE 1. All kind of metalliferous substances of whatever origin and however laid on the ground, whether on the surface, or beneath the same, in any manner or form, belong originally to the State.

ART. 2. For the purposes of this law, the soil and the subsoil are two things altogether different.

Soil is the exterior coat, or surface, extending downwards only to such depth as may be reached by the work of the owner, either when engaged in agricultural pursuits or when paving or making foundations, or doing any other labor whatsoever different from mining.

Subsoil is all that lies beneath that coat and extends downward indefinitely.

ART. 3. The ownership of the soil, whether belonging to private individuals or to the State, is never impaired or jeopardized, except upon proceedings of condemnation, and the owner can at all times use it or take advantage of its products. But the ownership of the subsoil, which is under the control of the State, may, according to circumstances, and under no other rules than the dictates of advisability or profitableness, be either abandoned by the State, so as to allow said subsoil to become common property, or ceded or conveyed by the same State

to the owner of the soil, or granted by a regular concession in the form of a patent, also by the State and subject to the provisions of the present law, to a third applicant.

ART. 4. Mines are real estate and constitute a property different and independent from the land in which they are situated, even if their owner and the owner of the land are one and the same person. The ownership, possession, use, and enjoyment of a mine can be transferred or conveyed exactly in the same way as the ownership, possession, use, and enjoyment of all other property, subject, however, to the provisions of this law.

ART. 5. Mines do not admit of actual material division, but the capital which represents their value may be divided into shares.

TITLE II.—*Searching and testing.*

ART. 6. Searching and testing is allowed, without previous permission from the authorities, on lands belonging to the public domain, and also on private land when not fenced. In both cases excavations and test works may be made.

When the lands belong to private parties and are fenced, no searchings or excavations can be made, except with the consent of the owner or by judicial authority, granted upon indemnification.

Searchings and excavations are forbidden in grounds improved by buildings and in public or private gardens.

TITLE III.—*Concessions and mining properties.*

ART. 7. All persons who are in possession of their civil rights can obtain, through only one individual concession, one or more mining properties in mineral lands already known, and no more than thirty in lands where mineral wealth has been recently discovered. The mining properties which are the object of one concession shall be contiguous and have no vacant spaces between them, so as to show that the limits of one coincide exactly with the limits of the others which are adjacent on any side.

ART. 8. Priority in the filing of the petition to obtain the grant shall give preferential right.

ART. 9. When between two or more tracts granted by different concessions a vacant space happens to be found not large enough to constitute by itself one mining property, then the said space shall be granted to the owner of any of the adjacent mines who first asks for it, and, upon his renunciation, to any outside applicant.

ART. 10. If the application has for its object the construction of galleries for general investigation, or for draining, or transportation purposes, the applicant

shall be granted the mining properties he may ask for, exactly as in all other cases, if vacant ground to do so is found in existence; but, if such works are to be made across mining properties already granted, the applicant shall have to enter into an agreement with the respective owners and arrange with them upon the proper terms and conditions for the payment of any valuable ores which may be actually found.

If the owners of the mining properties object to the excavating of these galleries, they will not be made, except upon proceedings of condemnation.

ART. 11. The unit to be used for these concessions, that is, an individual mining property, is a prismatic figure, having for its basis a square one hundred meters on each side, horizontally measured, and of indefinite depth.

ART. 12. Sands which carry gold or tin, and all other metallic productions to be found in rivers or placer mines or in veneros, aventaderos, rebosaderos, or reventazones, in vacant lands, whether belonging to the State or to private individuals, shall be subject to concession and adjudication in the same way and with the same formalities as all other mines.

ART. 13. The tailings, rewashings, and slag and refuse heaps of abandoned mines and smelting establishments which may be found on uninclosed or unfenced grounds shall be granted to whomever first shows his desire to work them; but they shall be considered vacant if no work on them has been done for six months.

ART. 14. After the concession is made, even if no ore has been found or no work of any kind has been done, and upon no more evidence than that necessary to show that the ground is free, the demarcation or survey of the mining property shall be in order.

This demarcation may embrace all kind of grounds, buildings, roads, etc., and the mining labors must be made according to the police and safety regulations.

The starting point for each property shall be marked either outside or inside the same property, according to the location of the metalliferous deposits and with a view to secure the best possible identification.

TITLE IV.—*Working of the mines and forfeiture of the concessions.*

ART. 15. The miners shall work their mines with entire freedom, without being subject to follow in any way whatever any kind of technical rules or processes, but paying, however, due attention to the laws and regulations in force, the compliance with which shall be closely watched by the authorities.

ART. 16. The concessions of mines are made in perpetuity, but the grantees shall have to pay a patent of five *bolivianos* per hectare.

For the hills of Potosí, Machacamarca, and others where actual work is now being done and where the mining properties can not be constituted according to

Article 11 of this law, because of the fact that some properties there are to be located one upon another, the cost of the patent shall be four *bolivianos* for each mine opening or mouth, whether it is the mouth of a *socavón*, or subterraneous passage driven from the skirt of the hill, or of a *barreno*, or hole bored in the rock, or any other mine opening. No other mouths are exempted from the payment herein provided for except those which are plainly and exclusively destined to allow the passage of light for other labors.

The cost of the patent for the mining properties referred to in Article 12 of the present law shall be two *bolivianos*. Nothing will be paid for patents in the cases referred to in Article 13 of the present law.

ART. 17. These patent fees shall be paid semiannually and in advance, and shall be due from the date of the concession. All mining properties shall be deemed to be abandoned if the amount of patent fees due for one year is not paid within fifteen days after the miner is required to do so under proceedings of execution.

ART. 18. Upon the failure to pay the patent fees the mine shall be sold at auction and granted to the highest bidder, on condition that he shall continue to pay said fees. Out of the proceeds of the sale such a sum shall be taken as is required to pay the amount of patent fees due to the Treasury, the expenses incurred, and an additional 10 per cent. The balance shall be given to the delinquent ex-owner.

ART. 19. If no bidder makes his appearance on the appointed day the sale shall be postponed; but if the same thing happens on the new day assigned for that purpose, the ground shall be declared vacant and free.

ART. 20. Miners who desire to abandon their mines may report their intention to the proper authorities, and from that day forward they shall be exempted from paying the patent fees.

TITLE V.—*Rights and duties of the miners.*

ART. 21. Every miner is bound to allow the neighboring mines to be ventilated, and is also subject to an easement consisting in suffering the waters from the said mines to pass naturally through his property to the general outlet. He is bound, moreover, to comply with all the police regulations which may be made and provided.

In all these cases of easement, proper valuation and indemnification of the harm done is to be previously made.

ART. 22. The owners of a mine shall indemnify, either upon agreement or according to appraisement made by experts under the general provisions of laws, for all damages caused by them to other mines by waters accumulated in their own

works, when, although required by the injured party to make the proper drainage, they failed to do so. They shall also be bound to pay damages sustained through any other cause which results in detriment or injury to the property of others inside or outside the mines.

ART. 23. Miners are free to enter into such agreements as may be proper with the owners of the soil in regard to the area they need for dwellings, storehouses, shops, offices, etc. If no agreement can be reached by them, either in regard to the extent of the area or to the price to be paid, the miner shall be entitled to secure the acquisition of the said property upon proceedings of condemnation.

ART. 24. Such roads as have been made for the service of one mine shall be used by all others located in the same mineral district. But the expenses of preservation and repair shall be defrayed *pro rata* of the use made of said roads.

ART. 25. The ownership of the waters which may be found in their works belongs to the miners.

ART. 26. They are also the owners, within the limits of their mining properties and in the whole depth of the same, of all the veins and metallic deposits which they may find. But they are forbidden to work or benefit said veins or deposits by trespassing on properties belonging to others.

ART. 27. Trespassers are bound to make restitution of the value of the ore obtained by them in this way, as appraised by experts. If convicted of having acted in bad faith, they shall be deemed guilty of larceny.

Bad faith is presumed when the trespass exceeds ten meters.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

ART. 28. The present owners of mines may build their mining properties in the form provided by this law without prejudice to the rights acquired by third parties.

ART. 29. The concessions made under the former legislation shall become perpetual, and enjoy all other privileges granted by the present law, as soon as the patent fees herein established commence to be paid.

ART. 30. All questions in trespass, easements, etc., arising between old mines which have not built their properties in accordance with the present law shall be tried and adjusted according to the laws in force at that time.

ART. 31. Miners are subject to the courts of ordinary jurisdiction, and mining companies shall be established and governed according to the provisions of the code of commerce.

ART. 32. No execution can be made on mining and metallurgic interests; but the creditors may cause receivers to be appointed.

ART. 33. Mines of precious stones shall be subject to the provisions of the present law until especial regulations regarding them are made and promulgated. Article 17 of the decree of January 8, 1872, is hereby repealed.

ART. 34. The decree of December 31, 1872, relative to inorganic matters, is left in force, but the concessions which it makes are reduced one-half and its Article 27 is repealed.

ART. 35. The executive shall make rules providing for the manner and form in which the applications are to be made, the form of the concessions, and how the surveys of the mining properties must be made. It also shall make police regulations applicable to the mining industry. All these rules shall be enacted upon consideration of such drafts or projects for the same as shall be framed by three mining committees simultaneously sitting at Sucre, Potosí, and Oruro.

ART. 36. The present law shall be in force as soon as the executive promulgates the rules to which the preceding article refers.

ART. 37. The decree of July 23, 1852, relative to stakes (or pits of a certain depth) for the benefit of public instruction, is hereby repealed.

The Rules for the application of the foregoing Mining Law of Bolivia form a code of seventy-five articles, which may be condensed, as follows:

I. *Rules relative to the "cateo" or preliminary testing excavations.*—These excavations, or *calicatas*, which must not exceed 10 meters in length or depth, may be undertaken by all persons capable of contracting valid obligations.

If made in lands belonging to the State no license nor any other requisite whatever is necessary; but previous notice must be given to the local authority.

If made in lands belonging to private parties, the permission of the owner should be first obtained; but, if he refuses it, the *cateador* may apply to the district court for a special permission; and the court may grant or refuse it, according to circumstances.

The application must be in writing, and shall set forth in precise terms, besides the names, occupation, and places of residence of both the applicant and the landowner, what are the purposes of the *cateo*, and specify particularly the place in which it is proposed to be made.

Upon the filing of this application the court shall appoint a day in which both parties shall be heard and the case decided. But on petition of any of the parties, or merely on its own motion,

the court may direct an investigation to be made at the locality, either by the official engineer, or, if there be none, by an expert appointed by the court itself, and suspend its decision until receiving his report.

The decision shall then be rendered without further discussion and shall be final in all cases.

A record shall be made and entered in a book specially kept for this purpose, which shall remain in the custody of the court, accurately setting forth all that transpired in the case.

The landowner may cause the *cateador* to give bonds to secure the payment of the indemnification due him for damage arising out of the *cateo*, if allowed. Application to that effect may be made at the hearing of the case, and the court shall grant it, either in general terms, by holding the *cateador* responsible for these damages, or, if so requested by the landowner, by fixing the amount and ordering its previous payment. The determination of this amount shall be made upon a hearing of the two parties, or, if necessary in the judgment of the court, upon professional or expert examination and report.

The decision of the court shall fix the time during which the excavations may be made. This time shall never exceed thirty days, to be counted from the date of the decision.

If no work has been done during this period, or if the works prove to be fruitless, no license can be given the *cateador* for a second attempt on the same ground.

II. *Rules concerning the mining properties, their concession, survey, possession, and registry.*—Persons desiring to obtain one or more mining properties shall file an application to that effect before the highest executive officer of the department, called the *prefecto*, stating their names, occupations, and places of residence, the name to be given to the property where concession is asked, the number of *pertenencias* or mining properties which are desired, the exact point, either inside or outside the ground, as the case may

be, from which the surveys have to start, fixing it as far as possible with relation to some other point the location of which admits of no doubt, the mineral district to which the new mines belong, expressing whether said district is already known as a mining district or whether it is new in this respect, the names of the adjoining mines if any, how the new mines are to be located in relation to them, and the name of the landowner, should the ground belong to private parties.

For the purposes of the law, mineral districts shall be considered to be known as such when one mine at least is actually worked at the time of the application or was formally worked before, or when two or more petitions for registries within their limits have been filed by different persons.

As soon as the application is filed, a record shall be made at the foot thereof of the exact time, hour and minute, in which it was received. This note or memorandum shall be signed in the presence of the applicant by the *prefecto* and his secretary. If the applicant wishes to file his petition in duplicate, he has the right to do so, and in that case the record above mentioned shall be made on both copies, one of which shall be left in the office and the other returned to the applicant for his own use.

The secretary of the *prefecto* is directed to keep a book called "book of petitions for mining properties," in which he shall enter in strict chronological order the applications of this kind which he has received. Each application shall be made the subject of a different item, and each item shall have its number and shall be signed by the secretary.

Applicants have the right to examine this book whenever its contents may affect their applications.

The *prefecto* shall order the concession to be made in favor of the applicant, under article 7 of the law—that is, no more than 30 *pertenencias* in new mineral districts and 1 or more in the old ones, these *pertenencias* to be contiguous—and shall cause his order

to be made known to the neighboring miners and also published in the newspapers or otherwise.

The object of this publication is to afford an opportunity to any interested party to come and oppose the final carrying out of the concession, and for this purpose a period of at least thirty days is granted.

The opposition, if any, must be founded either on a preferential right growing out of priority in the filing of an application for the same grant, or on the allegation that there is no vacant or unoccupied ground wherein the new mining properties could be located. No other grounds shall be allowed.

Should such opposition be made within the period marked by law, the *prefecto* shall refer the whole matter to the district court, where the case shall be tried under the regular proceedings of law followed in all ordinary suits.

If the decision is adverse to the opponent, or if no opposition is made, the next step to be taken after the order of the *prefecto*, consists in the survey, which shall be made by order of the authority and upon notice given to the neighboring miners and to the owner of the ground.

The petition for the survey shall be filed at the latest within sixty days after the date on which the order of the *prefecto* granting the concession became final. Otherwise the petition shall be considered as abandoned and the concession shall be canceled.

The *prefecto* shall order the survey to be made, as above stated, and shall name the engineer or expert by whom it is to be made, and also the subordinate officer who must represent his authority at the time of its being made.

The next thing shall be to give possession of the surveyed mining properties to the persons in whose favor they were granted, and this shall be done on the spot by the same officer who attended the operations of the survey, with the usual formalities. A full record of all the proceedings shall be made and preserved.

The engineers or experts who surveyed the *pertenencias* are bound to draw in duplicate a plat of the same, to which they and the attending executive officer shall affix their signatures. One copy shall be given to the interested party and the other shall be preserved in the *prefecto's* office.

The mining notaries for each district shall keep a book, or registry, in which they will enter each concession. The entry shall be a complete copy of the whole record of the case, from the application filed before the *prefecto* to the record of the act of possession. A copy of this entry shall constitute full evidence of the ownership of the mine.

Every volume of the registry shall be closed on the 31st of December each year, and a new book shall be started on the 1st of January. Several formalities are required to prevent this book from being tampered with in any way whatever and to secure its authenticity.

III. *Rules relative to the condemnation of private property for mining purposes, the constitution or establishment of easements in favor of the mining industry, and the mining police.*—Mines and mining business are always presumed to be matters of general utility and enjoy all the privileges of public works, among them the important right of securing, through proceedings of condemnation, the acquisition of whatever private property may be required for their success, if no agreement can be reached with the owners.

The very nature of the mines and the mining industry has been the cause of several easements, in some cases of peculiar importance. Particularly noticeable among them are the three following, to wit:

1. The easement of *ventilation*, under which every miner is bound to allow the air to pass through his mine to the neighboring ones, when necessary. This service is to be rendered gratuitously, and if any question should happen to arise out of the exercise of this right between the respective owners, it shall be speedily

settled by the local authority, upon examination by experts if necessary.

2. The easement of *drainage*, under which every miner is bound to allow the waters naturally flowing toward his mine from the neighboring ones to pass through it on their way to the common outlet. The exercise of this right is subject to several regulations which insure its equitable and reasonable enforcement, and implies in all cases the necessity of paying the proper indemnification to the injured party if any damage is done to his property.

3. The easement of *passage* under which every miner is bound under certain circumstances to allow his neighbors to enter their mines through the one belonging to him.

Miners are bound to comply with certain rules of police, which are conducive either to the common safety or to the better success of the mining industry. They are bound to have their mines properly ventilated and lighted. No work is allowed to be done in darkness. Waters must not be allowed to remain deposited, and ditches and gutters are to be made to carry them outside. The heaps and deposits of material extracted from the mines must be arranged in such way as to prevent any injury, either to the persons or to the property from being sustained in the mines to which the material belongs, or in the neighboring ones. Accidents must be immediately reported to the legal authority, and the local authority has the right to see that no accident happens through neglect or disregard of the mining regulations in force.

Actions intended to secure indemnification for damages, of whatever origin, are to be brought before the civil courts against the owner of the mine, whether an individual, a corporation, or a company.

Criminal actions intended to secure punishment for some offense are to be brought directly against the offenders.

The whole subject of mines in Bolivia has been placed in charge of the Secretary of Industry. Under him and subject to

his authority jurisdiction in mining matters is exercised respectively by the *prefectos*, or heads of the departments, and the *intendentes* and *subprefectos* in the provinces. There are also certain engineers appointed by the Government and called *ingenieros fiscales*, by whom all official engineering work is to be done.

Appendix E.

PATENT LAW OF BOLIVIA.

The present Bolivian patent law, promulgated on May 8, 1858, provides that letters patent will be granted to every inventor of new and useful improvements, or for methods or means discovered for the improvement of any manufacture or industry; but patents will not be granted for inventions on mere modifications in preparation, or for objects of adornment, secret remedies, or inventions contrary to the laws or good morals. The term for which patents are granted is not less than ten nor more than fifteen years. In case an invention, though old in some countries, shall be new in Bolivia, and shall be imported into that country, an exclusive patent may be granted to the first importer. If the establishment of the machinery or imported industry necessitates the expenditure of \$25,000, the patent to the importer will be granted for three years; if it reach \$50,000, for six years; and if \$100,000 or more, for ten years. The application for a patent should consist of a petition; description explaining the invention or improvement; two copies of the drawing, and a sample of the article, improvement, or product, or perfected invention. In case of an application for a patent of importation, the importer should accompany his petition with designs or models of the machine, with a detailed specification of its principles and methods of working. In case it is desired to make any alterations in the invention or in the petition, a declaration in writing, accompanied by a description of the new method, should be filed. In case a patent is to be assigned in whole or in part, the assignment should be a public instrument. In the case of a dispute of date between two applicants for a patent for the same invention, the patent will be granted to the prior applicant. Upon the expiration of the term of a patent, the invention, improvement, or importation will become property of the public, and a notice of the expiration is published and deposited in the public library of the state. In the case of the infringement of a patent, the infringer's property shall be confiscated in favor of the patentee, who shall have paid to him the loss and damages proportioned to the extent of the fraud. If the infringement is not proved, the patentee shall be compelled to pay the loss and damage caused

by the apprehension in favor of the defendant, and to pay a fine equal to that which would have been adjudged in case of his conviction. Patents will be vacated for the following reasons :

(1) Where an inventor is found to have hidden in his description the true means for the working of his invention ;

(2) Where the inventor is found to have employed secret methods which were not detailed in his specification ;

(3) Where an inventor, or he who calls himself such, is proved to have obtained the patent for an invention already described or published by the press within or out of Bolivia; or

(4) When the patentee has allowed a year and a day to elapse since the day when the patent was granted without having put his invention into practical use.

Appendix F.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Rates of postage chargeable in the United States on mail matter for Bolivia.

[The absence of rates under headings of this table indicates that the correspondence designated by said headings is not transmissible. The condition of optional prepayment in the second column of this table applies only to ordinary letters; other articles must be prepaid.]

Ordinary letters:

Condition of payment.... Optional.

Limit of payment Destination.

Postage for 15 grams or one-half ounce.....cents.. 5

Postal cards, eachdo... 2

Registered matter:

Registration fee on lettersdo... 10

Registration fee on other articlesdo... 10

Newspapers:

Postal Union:

Postage per 2 ounces or fractiondo... 1

Other printed matter:

Limit for single rate.....ounces.. 2

Postage for single ratecents.. 1

Samples of merchandise:

Limit for single rate.....ounces.. 2

Postage for single ratecents.. 1

Table showing the rates of postage charged in Bolivia on articles sent by mail to the United States.

[Five centimes, French currency, is the equivalent of 1 cent United States currency.]

Routes.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.		Postal cards, each.		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	<i>Centavos.</i>	<i>Centimes.</i>	<i>Centavos.</i>	<i>Centimes.</i>	<i>Centavos.</i>	<i>Centimes.</i>	<i>Centavos.</i>	<i>Centavos.</i>
Via Panama	11	55	4	20	3	15	} 10	5
Via other routes....	10	50	3	15	2	10		

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